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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

LABOUR REPORT

No. 57, 1972

Prepared under instructions from the Honourable the Treasurer by

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COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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PREFACE

This Labour Report, which is the fifty-seventh of the series issued by this Bureau, contains detailed statistics for the year 1972, in addition to providing comparisons with previous years.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, namely, Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour organisations.

New material in this issue includes the Wholesale Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products and Wholesale Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment. These are shown in Chapter II.

I thank the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians for their assistance in collecting statistics contained in this Report. My thanks are also tendered to employers, trade union secretaries, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments and others who readily supplied the information.

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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, December 1973

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The following symbols and abbreviation where shown in tables, mean:

.. Nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable.

— Break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures).

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

CHAPTER 1. RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Collection of retail price information

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 have been collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases were recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of goods (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six State capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of prices of goods and services used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows.

- (i) Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more representative and reputable retailers in each of the cities for which the index is compiled. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.
- (ii) Prices for most food items are collected monthly, normally as at the middle of each month. However, for potatoes and for onions from December quarter 1968, weekly prices are collected and averaged to arrive at monthly prices. Prices of all non-food items are collected at regular quarterly intervals (or at annual intervals with items such as local government rates and seasonal clothing) normally as at the middle of the mid-month of each quarter. However, for furniture, major household appliances and motoring items (other than motor car) the collection is made during the first month of each quarter to facilitate field collection arrangements.
- (iii) Information is collected under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966* which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorised officer in respect of the contents of any return.
- (iv) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians in the respective States and Canberra. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods etc.
- (v) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers personally inspect the relevant goods and ascertain their prices at each informant store.
- (vi) Before each quarter, Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.

- (vii) The items and their standards are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. In this way the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.
- (viii) Returns of rents for unfurnished flats (since December quarter 1968) and for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are collected at the middle of each quarter from a representative number (ranging up to 48) of agents in each State capital city covered by the indexes. In addition, particulars are obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials and labour for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by government housing authorities. This information provides a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

Nature of retail price indexes

1. General

The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select goods and services representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

In the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or 'base' period by an appropriate number (e.g. 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or 'price relative' showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed 'expenditure weights'. Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

2. Weighting

Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered. This field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate 'weights' which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be 'quantity weights' obtained from estimates of household consumption, or 'expenditure (i.e. value) weights' obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index aggregate in the base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to

smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

3. The list of items

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.

4. Essential features

Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore:

- (a) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
- (b) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
- (c) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of changing conditions on indexes

Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (See 1. Introduction, page 5 and 2. Origin, page 6.)

Purpose and use of retail price indexes

1. General

Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index.

In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. As pointed out in the following sections their use for any other purpose is a question for judgment by users.

2. Price indexes and the cost of living

Retail price indexes are sometimes loosely called cost of living indexes and are thought to measure changes in the cost of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living resulting from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. However the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by retail price indexes. While retail price indexes may be regarded as indicating proportionate variations in the cost of a constant standard and mode of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living.

3. Price indexes and purchasing power

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the 'purchasing power of money'. Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

4. Use of price indexes by industrial tribunals

Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain wage rates are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage rate from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows.

- (i) Tribunals determine a wage rate in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.
- (ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the wage rate thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter 3.

5. Price indexes for individual cities

Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.

Previous retail price indexes

1. General

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were.

- (i) *The 'A' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.
- (ii) *The 'B' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the 'C' Series Index and was designed to replace the 'A' Series Index for general statistical purposes. The 'B' Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December quarter 1953.
- (iii) *The 'C' Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960. For certain transitional purposes a 'C' Series Index was issued for March, June and September quarters of 1961. (See Section III. of appendix to Labour Report No. 48, 1960.)
- (iv) *The 'D' Series Index*, derived by combining the 'A' and 'C' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.
- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1972 is shown on page 41 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the 'A' Series, the 'C' Series and the Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. The 'Court' Index

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A 'Court' Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a 'Court' Index (Third Series) in November 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

1. Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964.

The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be 'Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers'. For practical purposes the terms 'retail prices' and 'consumer prices' are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of urban wage-earner households in the aggregate. (See (i) *General*, page 7.)

The incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. To obtain a continuously representative measure of retail price change it has been necessary to replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of six short term retail price indexes chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963 and December quarter 1968, into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

2. Origin

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953 and resolved (in part) as follows.

- (a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
- (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter 1960.

The Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950s. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and

modes of living that occurred between 1950 and 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation.

In this period, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the pattern of household expenditure was heightened by disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

3. Purpose, scope and composition

(i) *General.* The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of urban wage-earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage-earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of goods and services arranged in the following five major groups:

- Food
- Clothing and Drapery
- Housing
- Household Supplies and Equipment
- Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of goods and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of urban wage-earner households.

The index is designed to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. (*See also* (iv) *Sub-groups and special groupings* on page 9.)

(ii) *Composition and weighting.* A comprehensive view of the present composition of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 8 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their percentage contribution to the total index aggregate for the six State capital cities combined appears on pages 34-40. Broadly, these percentage contributions are based on estimated consumption in 1966-67 (*see* (iii) *Basis of weighting*, page 11) valued at the relevant prices of December quarter 1968. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1968 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

COMPOSITION AS AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1968
FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate	
	Sub-group	Group
FOOD—		31.3
Cereal products	4.1	
Dairy produce	6.0	
Potatoes, onions, preserved fruit and vegetables	2.7	
Soft drink, ice cream and confectionery	4.3	
Other food (except Meat)	3.3	
Meat—Butcher's	8.4	
Processed, including poultry	2.5	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—		14.1
Men's clothing	3.6	
Women's clothing	5.0	
Boys' clothing	0.6	
Girls' clothing	0.8	
Piecegoods, etc.	0.8	
Footwear	2.5	
Household drapery	0.8	
HOUSING—		14.2
Rent—Privately owned houses	2.1	
Privately owned flats	3.1	
Government owned houses	0.9	
Home ownership—House price	3.4	
Rates	2.7	
Repairs and maintenance	2.0	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—		12.5
Fuel and light—Electricity	2.4	
Gas	1.0	
Other (firewood, heating oil, briquettes and kerosene)	0.6	
Household appliances	2.6	
Other household articles—		
Furniture and floor coverings	1.9	
Household and other utensils, gardening and small tools	0.7	
Household sundries (household soaps, etc.)	1.0	
Stationery	0.2	
Personal requisites (toilet soap, cosmetics, etc.)	1.2	
Proprietary medicines	0.9	
MISCELLANEOUS—		27.9
Fares—Train	1.0	
Bus and tram	1.5	
Motoring—Goods	6.4	
Services and charges	2.8	
Cigarettes and tobacco	3.6	
Beer	3.7	
Services—Health (dental, medical, hospital)	3.3	
Hairdressing	0.7	
Drycleaning	0.5	
Shoe repairs	0.2	
Postal and telephone services	1.1	
Cinema admission	0.8	
Other—Radio and television operation	1.1	
Newspapers and magazines	1.2	
Total	100.0	100.0

NOTE. These figures show for each group and sub-group their percentage contribution to the total aggregate of the index. They should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (see page 13).

(iii) *Index numbers compiled.* The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (See tables on pages 22-30 and previous Labour Reports.)

'All Groups' index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities combined and separately, and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1966-67 = 100.0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. This does not imply that the indexes are accurate to the order of one-tenth of an index point. Price indexes do not necessarily measure aggregate price variations to this fine order of accuracy.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

Indexes for the six State capital cities combined are calculated from weighted averages of the index aggregates for the individual cities. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. December quarter 1968) the relative weighting of the aggregates for each city is in proportion to their populations at the 1966 Census. These were as follows:

	'000
Sydney	2,446
Melbourne	2,110
Brisbane	719
Adelaide	728
Perth	500
Hobart	120
Total	6,623

(iv) *Sub-groups and special groupings.* Index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings have been compiled and published for the weighted average of the six State capital cities combined for each quarter from December quarter 1963 and for each financial year from 1964-65. (See tables on pages 31-2 and previous Labour Reports.) From December quarter 1968 onwards, information of contributions by index sub-groups to the total index in terms of All Groups Index Points has also been published. (For recent quarters, see table on page 33.)

Users of these figures should bear in mind that the Consumer Price Index is designed to measure the proportionate change in retail prices as combined in the five major groups and more particularly the total of the groups. For sub-groups or particular items, the index does not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes in those particular fields. Nor does it necessarily measure the relative influences of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts.

The figures contained in the tables referred to above are published to assist interpretation of movements shown by the Consumer Price Index and also to provide additional data of changes in retail prices.

Major changes in composition of the published indexes, resulting from the December quarter 1968 link, have been indicated in the footnotes to the tables. According to standard procedure the old and the new combinations have been linked to provide continuous series of index numbers across this point of time (December quarter 1968), but it should be remembered that all sub-groups were affected by changes at the link and some significantly so.

Each series of index numbers links the average price movement shown by one combination of items up to December quarter 1968 to that shown by a different combination from December quarter 1968.

Although both the old and new sets of items and weights are computed to give the same All Groups Index number as at December quarter 1968 (i.e. 105.7 on base 1966-67 = 100.0), straight comparison of contributions before and after the link by respective components in terms of 'All Groups Index Points' is prevented by the effect of changes made at the link.

4. Structure

(i) *A chain of linked indexes.* Substantial changes have occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure since the 1939-45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it has been necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. For the six State capital cities, six series for short periods (namely, from September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and from December quarter 1968 onwards) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series known as the Consumer Price Index.

The changes effected in the March quarter 1960 link in the six State capital cities were those associated with the introduction of television into the index. In Canberra, television did not operate until 1962 and the inclusion of this item in the index series for Canberra was incorporated in the link of December quarter 1963. With this exception, the points of linking and the nature of changes in composition and weighting effected at these points of time have been the same for Canberra as for the six State capital cities.

During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking, the weighting pattern was altered and new items (mainly ones that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. (See table on page 12.) Under this method, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the index reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

(ii) *Comparison of the linked series.* The Consumer Price Index is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963 and December quarter 1968. The principal changes have been:

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), of television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities and December quarter 1963 for Canberra), the introduction of furniture (December quarter 1963) and the introduction of health services (December quarter 1968);
- (b) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968); and
- (c) changes in weights of fuel and light and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968), and of motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 12 indicates the percentage contribution to the total index aggregate of groups and certain sub-groups in the index at the beginning and end of each of the first five linked series and at the beginning of the sixth (current) linked series. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked series reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) *Basis of weighting.* For most of the items included in the index, the weights used from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1968) are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. The pattern of consumption of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 was the basis for such items for periods up to December quarter 1963; while for the period December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968 the weights were based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62. In some important fields, weights relevant to short-term conditions have been used in each of the linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The principal fields affected are fuel and light, fares, motoring, household appliances, and housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of consumption of:

1948-49: for periods up to June quarter 1952;

1952-53: for periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956;

1956-57: for periods from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960;

1956-57 (adjusted to incorporate television in the case of the six State capital cities): for periods from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963;

1961-62: for periods from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968;

1966-67: for periods from December quarter 1968.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses, the Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are:

- (a) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses (and flats from December quarter 1968), and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary-earner households (in the individual cities).
- (b) The weights for motoring, cigarettes and tobacco, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.
- (c) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:

- (a) *Housing.* As described above.
- (b) *Fuel and light, and fares.* The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPARISON OF THE SIX LINKED SERIES

For interpretation of this Table see (ii) *Comparison of the linked series*, page 10.

Group, sub-group	Percentage Contribution to Total Index Aggregate (Weighted Average of Six State Capital Cities)										
	First linked series		Second linked series		Third linked series		Fourth linked series		Fifth linked series		Sixth linked series
	June quarter 1949(a)	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1956	June quarter 1956	March quarter 1960	March quarter 1960	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1968	December quarter 1968
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Food Group	31.3	35.7	33.6	34.3	33.7	33.0	32.1	31.6	32.1	32.8	31.5
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.9	15.8	14.1
Housing Group—											
Home ownership	5.4	5.1	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.1
Rent—											
Privately owned houses	5.7	3.9	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.1
Government owned houses	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Privately owned flats	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3.1
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—											
Fuel and light	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0
Household appliances	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.6
Other household articles	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	(c) 6.3	6.0	5.9
Miscellaneous Group—											
Fares	6.3	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.7	2.5
Motoring	(b)	(b)	6.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.3	9.2
Cigarettes and tobacco	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6
Beer	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7
Services, cinema, radio and television licences, and newspapers, etc.	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.1	(d) 8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September Quarter 1948. (b) Not included. (c) Furniture included as from December Quarter 1963 with percentage contribution to total index aggregate of 1.7 per cent. (d) Health services included as from December Quarter 1968 with percentage contribution to total index aggregate of 3.3 per cent.

- (c) *Meat.* In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-groups beef, mutton, lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.
- (d) *Motoring.* In Canberra, the weight for the motoring section is higher than the common weight used in the State capital cities, in accordance with the higher level of consumption estimated for Canberra.
- (e) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and sub-group weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The resultant percentage contributions of the items to the total index aggregate should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:

- (a) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.
- (b) Group and sub-group weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the fares sub-group covers only suburban travel by rail, bus and tram. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit or fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four, five and six roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses or for furnished houses. Home ownership is represented only by house price, rates, etc., and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.
- (c) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase charges.

Tables showing the percentage contribution of the groups, sub-groups and items to the total index aggregate for the six State capital cities combined are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the pattern of weighting used in the index. The weighting pattern is designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and the published percentage contributions to the total index aggregate do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

5. Prices and standards

(i) *General.* The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in sub-sections 6 and 7 on pages 15 to 20.

(ii) *Bargain and sale prices, etc.* Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. Prices of grocery etc. 'specials' are therefore included in the index measure. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially affected. If the proportion changes significantly, its effect on transaction prices is estimated and reflected in the index.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index. (See '(ii) Groceries' on page 15.)

(iii) *Specification of standards.* To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the goods and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items a number of brands, etc., are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatment at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) *Continuity of standards.* As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications, particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in quality is involved.

When a significant change in specifications occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

In those cases where both the old and the new articles have been selling in reasonable quantities, side by side in the same market over a reasonable period of time, the common practice is to neutralise the price difference by the simple device of 'splicing' the price series for the new article to the price series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralising changes in quality. This situation occurs, e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price changes as well as the elements of change in quality. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Such assessments must of necessity be a matter of some judgment, but they are made only after careful consideration of as much relevant information as can be obtained. The types of information considered include details of physical changes (e.g. weight or quantity of food-stuffs), price changes for similar items and detailed cost and price data concerning components or features of manufactured goods.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. The procedures outlined are designed to keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continued to receive close attention.

6. Notes on some index components

(i) *General.* The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in sub-section 7 on pages 16 to 20.

(ii) *Groceries.* Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means due weight is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.

(iii) *Seasonal clothing items.* Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.

(iv) *Fuel and light.* Significant changes in the weights for this sub-group, and in the proportionate weightings of its items, were effected as at the links of June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1966-67 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1966-67 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.

(v) *Household appliances.* Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in '(iv) Continuity of standards' on page 14 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles. (See also '(ii) Bargain and sale prices, etc.' on page 13.) Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

(vi) *Fares.* The sub-group 'fares' in the index relates to train, bus and tram fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for bus and tram fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968. The present weighting is as estimated for 1966-67 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For bus and tram fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been 'priced' in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.

(vii) *Motoring.* New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. Pricing of new motor

cars to a constant standard has become more complex in recent years because of the installation of safety features which have sometimes been required by legislation. These features have been treated as quality improvements and the amount of price increase due to them has been spliced out of the index.

For the remainder of the sub-group, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.

(viii) *Health services.* Services by dentists, doctors, hospitals and health insurance funds were added to the list of items at December quarter 1968. The weighting of these items is in accordance with estimates of expenditure by wage earner households during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, adjusted to December quarter 1968 prices. Commonwealth benefits are not included in the weights. As contributions by members to health insurance funds, overall, are returned to fund members except for the proportion of contributions retained by the funds for management expenses and reserves, transactions between members and funds do not affect the weighting and pricing of the health service items except for this retained portion.

Prices used are those for representative specific services by dentists and doctors, for bed-days in hospitals, and for the operation of insurance funds. Where Commonwealth benefits operate, these are subtracted to give net prices as payable by households.

It is considered that this method provides a satisfactory basis for the measurement of price change in this field of expenditure, at least in the short term. However, the problem of measuring long-term changes in price of some of these items in terms of constant quality is intractable, and, in addition, any marked changes in the elements of the situation may necessitate altered procedures in the index.

7. The Housing Group

Parts (i) to (viii) of this sub-section contain a detailed description of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities. The same principles are followed in the construction of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for Canberra, but see part (ix) of this sub-section concerning special aspects of the Canberra Housing Group.

(i) *General.* The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of four (three prior to December quarter 1968) sectors comprising four principal modes of occupancy of houses and flats. Flats were introduced into the index at the link of December quarter 1968. Shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage-earner households. The four sectors of households directly represented are:

- (a) Those renting an unfurnished house from a private owner;
- (b) those renting an unfurnished flat from a private owner (Government owned in Canberra);
- (c) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and
- (d) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking, the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter 1952 proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956 proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter 1956 to December quarter 1963 the proportions as estimated for the year 1956-57 were used. For periods from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968 the proportions as at 1961 Census were used. For periods from December quarter 1968 the proportions are as at 1966 Census. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

At the time of first compilation of the Consumer Price Index extensive investigations had indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage-earner households in the period 1950-1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner-occupied houses. The method adopted was the practical one of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage-earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

(ii) *Rent of privately owned houses.* Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 2,900 for all cities) selected by the field officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four, five and six roomed houses with external walls of brick and of wood. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Four and five-roomed houses only were used in index calculations up to December quarter 1963. Since then six-roomed houses have been included in index calculations. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary-earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952; the Census of 1954 provided the basis from June quarter 1952 to December quarter 1963; the Census of 1961 provided the basis from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and the Census of 1966 provides the basis for periods from December quarter 1968. Periodically since the Census of 1954, variations in house rents, so ascertained, have been checked by field surveys covering samples of privately rented houses. These samples have been derived from 1954, 1961 and 1966 Census records.

(iii) *Rent of privately owned flats.* Privately owned (Government owned in Canberra) flat rentals have been included in the index measure as from December quarter 1968. Collection procedures are similar to those used for the rents of privately owned houses but, because of the difficulty of defining the number of rooms, the flats are not classified according to size. As with houses, corresponding groups of flats are used to compare rental changes from quarter to quarter. There are approximately 2,000 flats in all cities used to measure price movement for the index. The initial rent levels in the index were based on 1966 Census particulars of wage and salary earner households in each city, adjusted to the rent level of December quarter 1968.

(iv) *Rent of government owned houses.* In most cases, tenancy of a government owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as 'rentals'. The index measure used for government 'rents' relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken

of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, 'rents' of tenanted government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, over the period covered by the index, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of government-owned rented houses, and 'rents' for newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average 'price' change in the rents of government houses. The method adopted has been to average all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in 'rents' of government owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock within these categories of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. 'temporary' and 'emergency' dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

(v) *Home ownership, general.* This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, namely, house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.

(vi) *House price.* Few home-owner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home-owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house-occupancy for wage and salary earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items, and changes in current prices of houses are reflected in the index. The weight of the item is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. The normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. The estimates currently used were derived from census data and statistics of new building over the period between the Population Censuses of 1947 and 1966. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. The basic average price was derived from details of costs of houses built during appropriate periods. The expenditure weight is common for all State capital cities.

Price information used to calculate house price movement is derived from a number of sources. Details of prices and quality changes are obtained each quarter for specified standard houses, from representative project builders. These sources of house price information have been developed in recent years and are now a major component of the house price measure in all capital cities. Many of the selected house models remain basically unchanged for reasonable periods of time. Changes in specifications are treated in the same way as other items in the index (See (iv) *Continuity of standards*, page 14.) Prices and other particulars are also ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per

square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. To smooth out random fluctuations inherent in this sort of measure for short periods, twelve-month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vii) *Rates.* This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 4,500 for all cities) selected from census records of houses of four to six rooms, occupied by wage and salary-earner households and owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample used until 1962-63 was selected from the Census of 1954, the sample used from 1962-63 to 1967-68 was selected from the Census of 1961 while the sample used since then was selected from the Census of 1966. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and in newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of rates payable in an appropriate base year for each Local Government Area, and a weighted average is derived therefrom. The basic average amounts used for the period from December quarter 1968 are based on the average amounts of annual rates paid by the 1966 sample house properties in the year ending December quarter 1968.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index in the quarters during which the majority of accounts are paid.

(viii) *Repairs and maintenance.* For the weighting of this sub-group estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by sample surveys in the capital cities. The estimates of expenditure cover only actual payments and do not impute a value to the home-owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. In addition, since December quarter 1968, price changes in tradesman's labour have also been included. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the surveys. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the sub-group as a whole.

(ix) *Special aspects of Canberra Housing Group.* The Canberra Housing Group is constructed as a combination of three (two prior to December quarter 1968) sectors comprising the three principal modes of occupancy. The three sectors of households directly represented are:

- (a) those renting a house from the Commonwealth Government;
- (b) those renting a flat from the Commonwealth Government; and
- (c) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

Houses rented from private owners are not included because they are a relatively unimportant mode of occupancy and because of the difficulty of measuring price change to a constant standard for this item in local conditions. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

At points of linking, the weights used to combine the three sectors represented have been changed in the same way as for the State capital cities. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1968) the proportions used in Canberra relate to occupancy at 30 June 1966.

The following items in the Canberra Housing Group require special mention.

- (a) *House price.* The common basic average expenditure weight used in the State capital cities is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. In Canberra, a higher basic average price is used and the compounded weight for house price (before application of occupancy proportions) is therefore higher.
- (b) *Rates.* Prior to 1967, in Canberra's circumstances of infrequent revaluations of properties for rating purposes, and of higher valuations generally applying to the significant number of new properties, the method adopted to measure average price change for general rates was to average the amounts of general rates paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period. During 1967, the practice widely followed elsewhere in Australia of revaluing all rateable land as at a common date, to bring all values into a uniform relationship was adopted in the Australian Capital Territory. Therefore the method of measuring price change for rates and charges in the six State capital cities (See (vii) *Rates* on page 19) was adopted to measure price change in rates and charges in Canberra. The sample of house properties used was selected from the Census of 1966.
- (c) *Land rent.* This item which was relevant to the Canberra Housing Group only was included in the index for the period up to and including December quarter 1970. It covered land rent paid to the Commonwealth Government by home owners in Canberra for the lease of their home sites. Change in this item was calculated from the average amount of land rent paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period. This was deleted from the index when the Commonwealth Government ceased the practice of levying land rent in Canberra as from 1 January 1971. The general rates charge was varied from the same date following a re-determination of values and an increase in the rate in the dollar.

8. Publication of Consumer Price Index numbers

(i) *General.* Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index numbers appear regularly in the *Labour Report* (Reference No. 6.7), and also in the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (monthly) (Reference No. 1.5), *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (Reference No. 1.4), *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (Reference No. 1.3), *Official Year Book* (Reference No. 1.1) and *Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics* (Reference No. 1.2).

(ii) *Tabular statements of index numbers.* The tables on pages 22-30 show 'Group' and 'All Groups' Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities, combined and separately, and for Canberra, for each quarter from September quarter 1966 and each year from 1949-1950. The tables on pages 31-2 show index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings of the Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities, for each quarter from March quarter 1971 and for each financial year from 1966-67. In addition, information of contributions by index sub-groups (and special groupings) to the total index in terms of All Groups Index Points are shown in the table on page 33 for periods since March quarter 1972. (See (iv) *Sub-groups and special groupings* on page 9.)

(iii) *Revisions.* Consumer Price Index numbers are published as final when first issued, rather than as preliminary, as is done for many statistical series. This is done because virtually no additional data relating to a given quarter are obtained after publication. Occasionally,

however, despite the use of rigorous editing procedures, minor reporting and compilation errors occur. If an error results in a change of not more than one tenth of an all groups index point for any individual city, past index numbers are not normally revised but adjustment for the error is made in the calculation of the current quarter's index numbers. In some such cases the index does not reflect exactly the correct change from the previous quarter's published index, but the distortion is slight and the error is not cumulative. The effect on the sub-group index numbers will normally be greater than that on the group index numbers.

9. Change of reference base

Up to and including December quarter 1968 the reference base of the Consumer Price Index was 1952-53 = 100.0. Since March quarter 1969 the Index has been compiled and published on the reference base 1966-67 = 100.0.

All the Consumer Price Index numbers which were published prior to March quarter 1969 on the 1952-53 reference base have been re-calculated on the new 1966-67 reference base and were shown in Section XVII of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 53, 1967. Quarterly index numbers from September quarter 1966 to December quarter 1972 and annual index numbers from 1949-50 to 1971-72 are shown on the new reference base in the tables on pages 22-30. Apart from slight differences caused by rounding, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

The method of converting the quarterly index numbers on base 1952-53 = 100.0 to base 1966-67 = 100.0 was set out in detail in Section XVI of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 53, 1967.

10. List of items

The table on pages 34-40 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from December quarter 1968. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the percentage contribution of the groups, sub-groups and items to the total index aggregate for the six State capital cities combined. The percentage contributions shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1968 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities—combined and separately							Canberra
	Six State capital cities(b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Year—								
1949-50	47.6	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	48.0	45.8	48.5
1950-51	53.8	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	53.9	51.9	55.1
1951-52	65.9	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	65.6	64.0	67.7
1952-53	72.1	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	72.5	70.9	74.4
1953-54	73.5	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.6	74.4	76.5
1954-55	74.0	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	76.3	74.3	77.5
1955-56	77.0	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.3	78.1	80.2
1956-57	81.5	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	81.8	82.8	84.3
1957-58	82.3	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.4	82.9	84.8
1958-59	83.6	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	85.8
1959-60	85.7	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	87.6
1960-61	89.2	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	90.3
1961-62	89.6	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	91.6
1962-63	89.8	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	91.8
1963-64	90.6	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	92.5
1964-65	94.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.3
1965-66	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	98.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
1968-69	106.0	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	104.4
1969-70	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	107.4
1970-71	114.6	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	113.0
1971-72	122.4	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	119.4
Quarter—								
1966-67—								
September	98.8	98.8	98.9	99.0	98.6	98.8	98.6	98.9
December	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.7
March	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.6	100.1
June	101.3	101.1	101.6	101.0	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.3
1967-68—								
September	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.0	104.3	102.2
December	103.0	102.9	103.3	103.0	102.1	102.5	105.0	102.4
March	103.4	103.2	103.8	103.7	102.6	103.1	104.6	102.6
June	104.2	104.0	104.8	103.7	104.2	104.0	104.6	103.2
1968-69—								
September	104.6	104.4	105.1	104.7	104.2	104.3	105.0	103.5
December	105.7	105.9	106.0	105.3	105.2	104.9	105.8	103.9
March	106.4	106.7	106.6	105.8	105.5	105.6	106.5	104.8
June	107.2	107.6	107.2	106.3	106.4	107.0	107.0	105.2
1969-70—								
September	107.8	108.4	107.6	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.4	106.0
December	108.7	109.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	108.7	108.1	106.7
March	109.8	111.3	108.9	108.9	108.4	109.9	108.9	108.0
June	111.2	112.9	110.1	109.7	110.0	111.4	109.6	109.0
1970-71—								
September	111.9	113.9	110.7	111.1	109.9	111.6	110.2	109.7
December	114.0	116.2	112.6	113.3	111.8	113.5	112.4	113.2
March	115.2	117.4	113.7	115.1	112.9	114.8	113.2	113.6
June	117.2	119.8	115.2	117.2	115.4	116.4	114.6	115.6
1971-72—								
September	119.4	123.3	116.5	119.0	116.5	117.2	116.5	117.2
December	122.2	126.0	119.7	121.3	119.1	120.5	120.3	119.4
March	123.4	127.3	120.7	122.6	120.2	121.8	120.9	119.9
June	124.5	128.5	121.9	123.6	121.1	123.1	122.0	120.9
1972-73—								
September	126.2	130.3	123.6	124.6	123.0	124.8	123.4	122.6
December	127.7	132.0	125.0	126.6	124.3	125.3	125.1	124.5

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	41.4	56.4	42.5	61.8	46.8	47.6
1950-51	48.4	65.1	45.2	67.8	51.3	53.8
1951-52	63.5	78.3	49.7	80.7	62.0	65.9
1952-53	70.7	83.7	55.8	86.9	67.2	72.1
1953-54	73.2	84.3	58.5	88.3	67.1	73.5
1954-55	73.7	84.5	60.5	88.1	67.1	74.0
1955-56	77.8	85.4	64.2	88.3	71.1	77.0
1956-57	81.5	86.9	68.1	92.0	79.3	81.5
1957-58	80.1	89.5	71.0	93.4	80.4	82.3
1958-59	81.6	90.5	72.9	94.4	81.4	83.6
1959-60	84.7	91.5	75.4	95.4	83.2	85.7
1960-61	90.2	93.4	80.8	96.6	85.5	89.2
1961-62	88.6	94.4	84.0	97.9	86.1	89.6
1962-63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963-64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964-65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	107.5	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
1970-71	112.4	111.9	123.5	107.4	117.8	114.6
1971-72	116.8	118.5	133.0	111.7	131.0	122.4
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	98.7	98.9	98.5	99.7	98.7	98.8
December	99.4	99.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.7
March	100.0	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.3	100.1
June	101.9	101.1	101.8	100.4	101.0	101.3
1967-68—						
September	104.8	101.4	102.9	100.6	101.8	102.7
December	103.9	102.1	104.2	101.1	102.8	103.0
March	104.6	102.3	104.7	101.1	103.1	103.4
June	105.6	102.8	106.0	101.9	103.6	104.2
1968-69—						
September	105.3	103.3	106.7	102.1	105.1	104.6
December	105.5	104.1	108.7	102.7	107.3	105.7
March	105.7	104.4	109.7	103.0	108.5	106.4
June	106.6	105.2	111.2	103.7	108.9	107.2
1969-70—						
September	106.6	106.0	112.8	103.7	110.0	107.8
December	107.1	107.2	114.7	103.9	110.9	108.7
March	108.7	107.9	116.2	104.0	112.0	109.8
June	110.1	108.9	118.3	104.7	113.5	111.2
1970-71—						
September	110.9	109.2	120.2	105.4	113.7	111.9
December	112.0	110.9	122.7	106.6	117.5	114.0
March	112.3	112.2	124.4	107.8	119.4	115.2
June	114.3	115.1	126.8	109.8	120.7	117.2
1971-72—						
September	115.6	115.7	128.8	110.0	125.7	119.4
December	116.7	118.0	132.4	111.3	131.2	122.2
March	117.5	118.8	134.1	112.5	132.8	123.4
June	117.5	121.3	136.6	113.0	134.1	124.5
1972-73—						
September	120.1	122.2	138.5	113.7	135.6	126.2
December	121.6	124.3	141.3	114.5	136.5	127.7

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

SYDNEY

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	41.0	56.9	42.6	63.8	48.6	48.1
1950-51	48.7	66.1	44.9	70.1	53.4	54.6
1951-52	65.7	79.0	48.8	83.6	64.2	67.4
1952-53	72.6	84.6	55.3	89.2	68.7	73.4
1953-54	74.2	85.1	58.3	91.1	68.5	74.5
1954-55	74.9	85.3	60.2	90.7	68.5	75.0
1955-56	78.9	85.8	63.2	90.3	71.4	77.5
1956-57	82.9	87.5	66.3	94.9	82.2	82.8
1957-58	81.8	89.9	69.8	97.5	83.7	84.0
1958-59	82.3	91.0	72.0	97.2	83.7	84.6
1959-60	85.3	91.8	74.0	97.7	85.1	86.5
1960-61	90.3	93.3	77.8	99.4	87.3	89.6
1961-62	88.5	94.2	81.6	100.9	87.9	89.9
1962-63	87.9	94.6	84.8	100.5	88.8	90.4
1963-64	89.0	95.2	88.5	99.2	89.3	91.4
1964-65	94.1	96.6	92.1	98.7	92.8	94.5
1965-66	98.8	97.7	95.3	99.3	96.4	97.7
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.9	102.2	105.0	101.2	103.0	103.2
1968-69	104.9	104.2	110.5	103.0	108.5	106.2
1969-70	107.8	107.5	119.9	104.8	113.7	110.6
1970-71	112.8	112.0	131.6	109.3	120.3	116.8
1971-72	117.5	118.7	143.2	114.6	137.4	126.3
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	99.0	98.9	98.4	99.7	98.4	98.8
December	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.8	100.4	99.9
March	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.4	100.1
June	101.2	101.1	102.3	100.5	100.8	101.1
1967-68—						
September	104.0	101.4	103.3	100.8	101.7	102.5
December	103.5	102.1	104.5	100.9	103.1	102.9
March	103.8	102.4	105.1	100.9	103.2	103.2
June	104.1	102.9	107.0	102.1	103.8	104.0
1968-69—						
September	104.1	103.3	107.5	102.0	105.2	104.4
December	104.4	104.0	110.0	102.3	108.7	105.9
March	105.0	104.4	111.2	103.3	109.8	106.7
June	105.9	105.0	113.3	104.3	110.2	107.6
1969-70—						
September	105.5	106.0	115.7	104.3	111.6	108.4
December	106.7	107.1	118.3	104.5	112.8	109.6
March	109.0	107.9	120.8	105.0	114.3	111.3
June	110.0	108.8	124.8	105.5	116.1	112.9
1970-71—						
September	110.8	109.2	128.1	106.5	116.4	113.9
December	112.2	110.9	130.1	108.6	120.4	116.2
March	113.0	112.4	132.4	109.6	121.4	117.4
June	115.1	115.3	135.6	112.4	123.1	119.8
1971-72—						
September	116.5	116.0	138.0	112.9	132.6	123.3
December	117.7	118.2	142.3	113.8	137.1	126.0
March	118.0	119.1	144.6	115.5	139.3	127.3
June	117.7	121.5	147.8	116.1	140.7	128.5
1972-73—						
September	120.8	122.4	150.0	116.6	141.8	130.3
December	122.5	124.4	153.4	117.5	142.8	132.0

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
MELBOURNE**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	42.1	56.0	43.4	58.2	44.7	47.1
1950-51	49.5	64.1	45.9	63.8	48.8	53.1
1951-52	63.5	77.2	50.0	76.5	59.5	64.7
1952-53	71.0	83.0	54.4	83.2	65.5	71.1
1953-54	74.1	83.5	55.9	84.1	65.4	72.5
1954-55	73.7	83.9	57.3	83.6	65.3	72.5
1955-56	79.7	85.3	61.9	84.5	70.9	76.8
1956-57	83.6	87.0	66.8	87.5	77.2	81.0
1957-58	81.1	89.9	69.2	88.3	77.8	81.3
1958-59	82.4	90.9	70.3	90.7	80.1	82.9
1959-60	85.7	91.9	73.8	92.2	82.2	85.3
1960-61	92.4	93.6	82.2	93.6	84.6	89.5
1961-62	90.7	94.6	85.6	94.9	84.7	89.8
1962-63	89.4	94.9	87.6	94.8	84.9	89.7
1963-64	90.3	95.5	89.4	93.6	85.7	90.4
1964-65	95.1	96.9	92.0	95.8	90.6	94.0
1965-66	99.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	95.1	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.3	102.1	103.8	101.4	102.5	103.7
1968-69	107.3	104.2	107.9	102.9	107.3	106.2
1969-70	109.1	107.4	112.2	103.5	110.2	108.7
1970-71	112.7	111.5	117.8	105.8	115.8	113.1
1971-72	116.8	117.9	124.9	108.9	127.1	119.7
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	98.3	98.9	98.8	99.8	99.1	98.9
December	99.1	99.9	99.4	100.3	99.7	99.6
March	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
June	102.5	101.1	101.8	100.3	101.3	101.6
1967-68—						
September	106.1	101.3	102.1	100.5	101.7	102.9
December	105.3	102.1	103.7	101.4	102.2	103.3
March	106.1	102.2	104.1	101.5	102.8	103.8
June	107.6	102.8	105.4	102.2	103.4	104.8
1968-69—						
September	107.0	103.3	105.8	102.2	105.3	105.1
December	107.4	104.1	107.7	103.1	106.6	106.0
March	107.1	104.3	108.4	102.8	108.6	106.6
June	107.8	105.1	109.7	103.6	108.6	107.2
1969-70—						
September	107.9	105.9	110.5	103.5	109.1	107.6
December	108.2	107.0	111.8	103.6	109.9	108.3
March	109.2	107.8	112.6	103.1	110.3	108.9
June	110.9	108.8	113.7	103.8	111.5	110.1
1970-71—						
September	112.2	109.0	114.4	104.4	111.6	110.7
December	112.8	110.7	117.6	105.1	115.0	112.6
March	112.1	111.8	118.7	106.1	118.0	113.7
June	113.7	114.6	120.6	107.4	118.7	115.2
1971-72—						
September	115.2	115.1	121.8	107.2	121.1	116.5
December	116.6	117.4	124.4	108.9	127.7	119.7
March	117.5	118.3	125.6	109.3	129.2	120.7
June	117.7	120.9	127.9	110.0	130.3	121.9
1972-73—						
September	119.8	121.9	129.5	110.6	132.5	123.6
December	121.1	123.7	132.0	111.2	133.6	125.0

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
BRISBANE**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3	45.2	46.6
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7	49.7	52.2
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9	60.0	63.8
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9	64.2	69.5
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3	65.3	70.9
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0	65.5	71.4
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1	69.4	73.8
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5	76.4	77.8
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9	77.4	79.4
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6	79.4	82.1
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0	80.6	84.2
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5	83.1	87.1
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0	85.6	88.4
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9	86.3	88.7
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9	86.8	89.6
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8	90.4	93.0
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8	95.5	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2	103.2	103.3
1968-69	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3	106.0	105.5
1969-70	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5	109.2	108.4
1970-71	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5	117.3	114.2
1971-72	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7	127.7	121.6
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	98.4	99.0	99.0	99.6	99.3	99.0
December	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7
March	100.6	100.1	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.3
June	101.5	101.2	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.0
1967-68—						
September	103.6	101.6	105.1	100.9	102.3	102.8
December	102.7	102.4	105.6	101.0	103.4	103.0
March	104.6	102.6	105.9	101.1	103.4	103.7
June	103.7	103.1	106.5	101.7	103.7	103.7
1968-69—						
September	103.9	103.6	108.6	103.5	105.0	104.7
December	104.1	104.1	109.2	104.2	106.1	105.3
March	105.1	104.4	110.0	104.7	106.3	105.8
June	105.5	105.2	110.7	104.8	106.6	106.3
1969-70—						
September	106.2	105.8	112.7	105.2	107.9	107.2
December	106.9	107.0	113.0	105.2	108.5	107.9
March	108.6	107.7	113.6	105.5	109.5	108.9
June	109.1	108.8	114.1	105.9	110.7	109.7
1970-71—						
September	110.5	109.2	115.9	106.5	112.9	111.1
December	112.8	110.9	116.8	107.5	116.6	113.3
March	113.9	112.1	118.9	109.2	119.5	115.1
June	116.8	114.7	121.4	110.6	120.3	117.2
1971-72—						
September	118.1	115.1	125.8	111.0	122.9	119.0
December	118.3	117.7	128.0	112.4	127.8	121.3
March	119.7	118.5	129.6	113.2	129.4	122.6
June	119.7	120.6	131.7	114.1	130.6	123.6
1972-73—						
September	120.6	121.6	133.6	114.8	131.3	124.6
December	123.8	124.0	135.6	116.4	131.9	126.6

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

ADELAIDE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	41.7	56.5	40.0	67.2	48.8	48.4
1950-51	48.2	64.9	42.5	74.0	54.4	54.6
1951-52	62.5	79.3	47.6	86.7	64.5	66.8
1952-53	68.7	84.7	55.9	93.4	70.2	73.1
1953-54	71.2	85.8	61.5	94.0	69.5	74.7
1954-55	72.9	86.1	63.2	93.8	69.5	75.6
1955-56	76.2	86.0	67.6	93.4	73.0	78.1
1956-57	78.9	86.1	72.3	96.4	78.3	81.2
1957-58	76.9	88.4	74.9	97.1	80.1	81.8
1958-59	80.7	89.2	76.7	98.1	80.4	83.6
1959-60	84.6	90.5	78.3	99.0	83.3	86.2
1960-61	90.9	92.7	83.2	99.1	85.1	89.8
1961-62	87.7	94.1	85.9	99.7	85.5	89.5
1962-63	86.6	94.6	86.7	99.2	85.3	89.1
1963-64	88.8	95.5	88.7	97.5	85.8	90.2
1964-65	93.9	96.9	92.1	98.0	90.9	93.9
1965-66	97.1	97.8	95.7	99.2	95.7	97.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	102.1	100.3	102.6	102.9
1968-69	106.4	104.5	104.7	101.1	107.0	105.3
1969-70	107.1	108.1	109.3	102.0	112.0	108.2
1970-71	109.5	112.6	115.9	105.4	118.1	112.5
1971-72	113.6	119.5	124.4	109.2	128.3	119.2
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	98.6	98.9	98.2	99.7	98.0	98.6
December	99.2	99.9	100.2	100.0	99.8	99.7
March	99.8	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.7	100.2
June	102.4	101.1	101.0	100.2	101.5	101.5
1967-68—						
September	105.0	101.3	101.5	100.4	101.9	102.6
December	102.3	102.1	102.0	100.2	102.5	102.1
March	103.7	102.3	102.3	100.2	102.8	102.6
June	107.7	102.9	102.5	100.5	103.0	104.2
1968-69—						
September	106.8	103.4	102.9	100.6	103.8	104.2
December	106.3	104.3	104.2	101.0	107.0	105.2
March	105.8	104.6	105.3	101.4	107.9	105.5
June	106.7	105.6	106.3	101.5	109.2	106.4
1969-70—						
September	106.3	106.2	107.4	101.5	110.4	106.9
December	106.3	107.8	108.9	101.6	110.5	107.3
March	107.1	108.4	109.9	101.9	112.4	108.4
June	108.6	109.8	111.0	102.9	114.8	110.0
1970-71—						
September	108.2	110.0	111.7	103.5	114.2	109.9
December	108.8	111.6	116.0	104.3	117.3	111.8
March	109.4	112.8	117.2	105.6	118.9	112.9
June	111.5	115.8	118.5	108.1	121.9	115.4
1971-72—						
September	112.7	116.4	120.0	108.1	123.6	116.5
December	113.2	119.2	123.9	109.2	128.6	119.1
March	114.5	119.8	125.8	109.6	129.7	120.2
June	114.1	122.5	127.8	110.0	131.2	121.1
1972-73—						
September	117.5	123.3	129.7	110.9	132.4	123.0
December	118.7	125.6	132.5	111.6	132.8	124.3

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

PERTH

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	42.5	58.3	38.2	64.6	46.6	48.0
1950-51	48.8	66.7	42.9	71.0	50.4	53.9
1951-52	60.8	80.8	50.2	84.2	60.8	65.6
1952-53	69.7	84.8	57.6	90.9	67.1	72.5
1953-54	74.0	84.8	62.0	92.7	66.8	74.6
1954-55	76.1	84.9	68.6	92.8	66.8	76.3
1955-56	77.4	86.0	71.3	92.7	70.8	78.3
1956-57	80.9	87.4	71.1	95.0	78.5	81.8
1957-58	79.7	89.6	72.5	96.0	79.4	82.4
1958-59	80.3	90.8	75.0	96.3	79.6	83.2
1959-60	82.5	91.7	76.9	97.3	81.1	84.8
1960-61	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9
1961-62	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2
1962-63	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7
1963-64	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8
1964-65	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6
1965-66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
1968-69	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5
1969-70	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4
1970-71	112.5	112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1
1971-72	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	99.7	98.9	98.0	99.0	98.0	98.8
December	98.2	99.9	99.4	100.1	100.0	99.3
March	99.9	100.1	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.3
June	102.2	101.1	102.2	100.6	101.3	101.6
1967-68—						
September	102.8	101.4	103.4	100.4	101.5	102.0
December	101.6	102.0	105.5	100.4	103.6	102.5
March	102.9	102.3	106.5	100.6	103.8	103.1
June	104.2	102.8	107.8	101.3	104.0	104.0
1968-69—						
September	103.7	103.4	109.7	101.5	104.5	104.3
December	103.3	104.4	112.3	101.9	105.4	104.9
March	104.1	104.7	113.7	102.3	105.9	105.6
June	106.9	105.5	115.1	102.6	106.5	107.0
1969-70—						
September	106.9	106.4	117.0	102.7	107.5	107.7
December	106.1	107.5	119.9	103.6	109.8	108.7
March	108.4	108.0	121.2	103.8	110.5	109.9
June	111.0	109.1	122.1	104.8	111.5	111.4
1970-71—						
September	111.2	109.4	122.7	105.8	110.9	111.6
December	111.3	111.2	125.5	106.7	115.2	113.5
March	112.7	112.7	126.9	108.4	116.1	114.8
June	114.9	115.7	127.6	109.7	116.9	116.4
1971-72—						
September	114.6	116.4	128.4	109.9	119.0	117.2
December	115.5	118.3	134.4	111.4	125.4	120.5
March	117.0	119.2	135.4	114.9	126.3	121.8
June	118.5	121.6	136.7	114.7	127.1	123.1
1972-73—						
September	121.2	122.4	137.4	115.5	129.0	124.8
December	120.6	124.6	139.4	116.2	129.4	125.3

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

HOBART

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	41.3	56.4	38.2	54.9	43.8	45.8
1950-51	47.1	65.2	41.7	60.5	50.0	51.9
1951-52	60.9	78.4	46.1	72.4	63.2	64.0
1952-53	69.9	83.1	52.3	78.4	68.9	70.9
1953-54	75.5	84.6	56.0	80.8	71.6	74.4
1954-55	74.9	84.8	57.9	81.3	70.3	74.3
1955-56	79.5	85.8	63.7	85.2	73.6	78.1
1956-57	82.9	88.2	69.7	90.3	81.7	82.8
1957-58	80.5	90.4	71.8	91.0	82.3	82.9
1958-59	81.7	91.3	73.8	91.6	83.5	84.1
1959-60	82.8	92.0	77.6	92.9	85.0	85.6
1960-61	92.4	93.5	81.9	94.9	87.0	90.3
1961-62	90.2	94.7	85.6	97.5	87.5	90.7
1962-63	88.9	95.2	88.2	97.1	87.6	90.7
1963-64	90.1	95.7	90.9	97.1	88.4	91.7
1964-65	94.0	97.0	94.5	97.6	92.0	94.6
1965-66	98.9	98.0	97.1	98.6	96.7	98.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.8	102.4	103.6	102.9	104.5	104.6
1968-69	105.3	104.5	108.4	104.5	108.0	106.1
1969-70	106.4	107.9	112.6	106.1	111.0	108.5
1970-71	109.6	111.9	117.4	109.2	116.6	112.6
1971-72	112.9	118.5	124.2	116.4	129.3	119.9
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	98.5	98.9	98.1	99.6	98.3	98.6
December	98.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.0	99.2
March	100.7	100.1	100.6	99.9	101.2	100.6
June	102.1	101.2	101.5	100.8	101.5	101.5
1967-68—						
September	108.6	101.5	101.7	101.2	103.2	104.3
December	107.5	102.3	103.7	103.4	104.7	105.0
March	105.9	102.5	104.1	103.3	104.8	104.6
June	105.1	103.1	104.7	103.7	105.3	104.6
1968-69—						
September	105.1	103.5	105.5	104.1	106.3	105.0
December	105.3	104.5	108.4	104.1	107.3	105.8
March	105.1	104.7	109.4	104.7	109.0	106.5
June	105.8	105.3	110.1	105.2	109.4	107.0
1969-70—						
September	105.6	106.2	110.6	105.5	110.0	107.4
December	106.0	107.6	112.3	105.8	110.4	108.1
March	106.9	108.2	113.2	106.3	111.2	108.9
June	106.9	109.4	114.1	106.9	112.5	109.6
1970-71—						
September	108.4	109.5	115.0	107.6	112.2	110.2
December	110.1	111.0	117.0	108.4	116.3	112.4
March	109.5	112.0	118.2	109.1	118.3	113.2
June	110.2	115.0	119.2	111.6	119.4	114.6
1971-72—						
September	111.3	115.9	120.4	112.4	123.8	116.5
December	113.0	118.2	124.1	117.4	130.3	120.3
March	113.5	118.7	125.3	117.7	130.8	120.9
June	113.9	121.1	126.8	118.1	132.1	122.0
1972-73—						
September	115.9	121.8	128.3	118.9	133.5	123.4
December	117.9	124.6	131.6	119.6	134.0	125.1

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
CANBERRA

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1949-50	40.5	57.5	43.8	63.6	52.1	48.5
1950-51	47.9	67.2	47.7	70.9	55.4	55.1
1951-52	64.8	80.2	52.8	82.5	65.5	67.7
1952-53	72.4	85.6	59.1	88.0	72.0	74.4
1953-54	74.7	86.4	63.1	93.6	72.4	76.5
1954-55	76.4	86.5	64.9	94.5	72.1	77.5
1955-56	80.9	86.7	67.7	95.1	74.7	80.2
1956-57	85.6	88.3	69.9	97.6	82.0	84.3
1957-58	83.7	90.5	71.4	99.0	83.7	84.8
1958-59	85.3	91.5	73.1	99.4	83.9	85.8
1959-60	88.0	92.1	74.3	101.5	85.4	87.6
1960-61	93.0	93.6	75.4	102.6	87.1	90.3
1961-62	90.2	94.5	90.8	100.3	87.5	91.6
1962-63	88.5	95.0	95.8	99.6	87.7	91.8
1963-64	89.2	95.4	96.0	99.2	89.4	92.5
1964-65	93.7	96.8	97.1	99.6	93.1	95.3
1965-66	98.0	97.9	98.6	99.7	97.1	98.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.3	102.3	100.4	100.4	103.0	102.6
1968-69	105.1	104.2	101.9	100.6	107.0	104.4
1969-70	107.0	107.5	104.6	101.9	112.4	107.4
1970-71	110.7	111.7	116.3	104.7	119.3	113.0
1971-72	114.9	118.2	121.9	107.5	130.4	119.4
Quarter—						
1966-67—						
September	98.1	99.0	99.9	99.8	98.9	98.9
December	99.6	99.8	100.2	99.9	99.2	99.7
March	100.2	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.1
June	102.1	101.2	100.0	100.3	101.5	101.3
1967-68—						
September	104.7	101.5	99.3	100.4	101.7	102.2
December	103.7	102.3	100.5	100.3	103.1	102.4
March	103.8	102.5	100.6	100.4	103.4	102.6
June	104.8	102.8	101.2	100.3	103.9	103.2
1968-69—						
September	105.3	103.4	101.4	100.3	104.5	103.5
December	105.0	104.0	101.5	100.5	105.7	103.9
March	104.8	104.3	102.1	100.7	108.7	104.8
June	105.3	105.0	102.4	101.0	108.9	105.2
1969-70—						
September	105.7	105.9	102.7	101.4	110.4	106.0
December	106.3	107.0	103.2	101.7	111.6	106.7
March	107.4	107.9	106.0	101.9	113.1	108.0
June	108.5	109.0	106.4	102.5	114.3	109.0
1970-71—						
September	109.5	109.2	106.9	104.0	114.7	109.7
December	110.7	110.7	118.8	104.2	119.3	113.2
March	110.1	111.8	119.4	104.5	120.7	113.6
June	112.4	114.9	120.0	106.0	122.5	115.6
1971-72—						
September	114.4	115.2	118.8	106.4	126.7	117.2
December	114.8	117.7	122.1	107.6	130.5	119.4
March	115.0	118.7	122.7	107.7	131.6	119.9
June	115.2	121.2	124.0	108.3	132.7	120.9
1972-73—						
September	118.1	122.0	124.7	109.5	134.0	122.6
December	119.9	124.1	128.5	110.6	135.4	124.5

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS FOR GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS AND SPECIAL GROUPINGS(a)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(b)

Group, sub-group	Year						Quarter							
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Mar. 1971	June 1971	Sept. 1971	Dec. 1971	Mar. 1972	June 1972	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972
Food Group—														
Cereal products	100.0	105.9	110.5	115.6	119.7	127.5	119.2	121.3	124.1	125.5	129.1	131.2	133.0	133.4
Dairy produce	100.0	100.3	102.4	104.7	104.9	110.2	105.0	107.7	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.5	114.2	114.5
Preserved fruit and vegetables	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.4	104.4	106.7	103.9	105.6	105.7	106.2	106.8	108.1	108.2	106.7
Potatoes and onions	100.0	130.9	123.4	97.3	137.5	128.9	124.0	137.9	135.9	136.1	129.7	113.9	116.3	142.2
Soft drinks, ice cream and confectionery	100.0	106.3	111.7	119.1	127.5	133.1	127.8	130.6	131.6	132.9	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.6
Other food (except meat)	100.0	104.5	104.9	105.4	106.3	110.9	105.2	107.0	108.5	110.5	112.1	112.4	112.5	113.6
Meat	100.0	104.6	103.4	105.8	109.6	113.2	110.8	111.3	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.2	117.8	119.4
Beef	100.0	105.9	108.2	111.6	118.5	124.0	120.0	121.2	123.2	124.5	124.1	124.2	126.8	128.9
Mutton	100.0	100.5	97.9	98.9	100.1	101.8	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.1	102.1	100.6	109.3	112.9
Lamb	100.0	104.1	96.0	99.7	99.9	98.9	101.0	100.5	101.1	98.8	98.5	97.2	113.4	113.6
Pork	100.0	108.6	103.8	103.8	106.5	111.8	108.2	108.7	110.6	112.9	112.7	111.0	108.7	109.3
Processed(c)	100.0	103.7	102.7	103.7	106.2	110.6	106.8	107.0	107.8	109.8	112.0	112.6	111.7	112.2
<i>Food Group</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>121.6</i>
Clothing and Drapery Group—														
Predominantly summer seasonal(d)	100.0	102.3	103.8	105.6	110.4	118.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	130.7
Predominantly winter seasonal(e)	100.0	102.6	104.5	107.3	111.3	117.3	109.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	121.8	121.8	121.8
Predominantly non-seasonal	100.0	102.3	103.3	106.0	109.5	115.2	110.0	111.9	112.9	114.9	116.0	116.8	117.5	118.6
Footwear	100.0	101.4	106.4	113.2	119.8	128.2	121.8	124.3	125.4	126.5	128.7	132.3	135.4	137.1
<i>Clothing and Drapery Group</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>112.2</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>122.2</i>	<i>124.3</i>
Housing Group—														
Rent, privately owned dwellings(f)	100.0	104.8	110.4	119.6	130.2	140.0	131.1	134.2	136.5	139.0	141.4	143.2	145.4	147.3
Rent, government owned houses	100.0	102.8	106.4	109.2	117.0	122.9	118.2	119.1	121.6	122.5	123.2	124.1	126.5	128.1
Home ownership(g)	100.0	104.4	108.9	113.9	120.4	130.0	121.2	123.3	125.0	129.6	131.0	134.2	135.8	139.3
House price and repairs and maintenance	100.0	102.6	105.3	109.3	114.1	122.0	114.9	116.4	118.3	121.3	123.3	125.2	127.5	130.1
Local government rates and charges	100.0	108.5	116.6	124.2	134.4	147.6	135.1	138.6	140.0	148.1	148.1	154.1	154.1	159.8
<i>Housing Group</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>115.5</i>	<i>123.5</i>	<i>133.0</i>	<i>124.4</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>134.1</i>	<i>136.6</i>	<i>138.5</i>	<i>141.3</i>

For footnotes see next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS FOR GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS AND SPECIAL GROUPINGS(a)—continued

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(b)

Group, sub-group	Year						Quarter							
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Mar. 1971	June 1971	Sept. 1971	Dec. 1971	Mar. 1972	June 1972	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—														
Fuel and light	100.0	101.8	104.5	104.6	105.5	109.6	105.0	107.4	107.8	108.7	110.9	111.1	111.1	111.4
Electricity	100.0	102.2	104.6	105.6	107.1	111.0	107.3	108.5	108.5	109.2	112.9	113.2	113.2	113.7
Gas	100.0	101.2	104.6	102.4	100.0	103.9	98.3	102.8	104.0	104.0	103.9	103.8	103.7	103.7
Other(h)	100.0	101.8	104.1	104.4	108.3	113.8	107.3	110.5	111.2	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.9	115.0
Household appliances	100.0	98.6	96.2	95.1	97.3	99.3	98.2	98.9	97.9	100.1	99.7	99.4	98.9	99.1
Furniture and floor coverings	100.0	101.6	105.5	108.9	115.4	122.1	116.9	119.3	119.0	122.4	122.8	124.1	125.6	127.7
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery	100.0	102.8	105.0	108.2	112.0	115.3	111.7	113.2	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.3	117.8	118.5
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines	100.0	101.9	104.9	107.6	113.8	120.2	114.7	117.7	118.5	118.6	121.1	122.5	124.4	126.0
<i>Household Supplies and Equipment Group</i>	100.0	101.2	102.9	104.1	107.4	111.7	107.8	109.8	110.0	111.3	112.5	113.0	113.7	114.5
Miscellaneous Group—														
Fares(i)	100.0	102.2	111.4	117.7	123.6	153.6	124.1	125.1	146.7	155.8	155.8	155.9	157.2	157.2
Motoring	100.0	102.4	108.2	110.9	116.2	123.3	117.3	118.9	120.2	122.4	124.7	125.7	127.6	128.1
Goods(j)	100.0	101.6	103.6	105.4	109.8	114.4	110.7	111.4	112.1	114.6	114.9	115.9	117.6	117.5
Services and charges(k)	100.0	104.3	118.6	123.9	131.7	145.2	133.2	137.3	140.0	141.5	149.3	150.0	152.4	154.5
Cigarettes and tobacco	100.0	100.0	101.7	103.3	112.3	125.5	114.3	114.2	114.3	128.1	128.4	131.2	131.4	131.6
Beer	100.0	104.2	107.4	111.1	118.4	124.6	121.2	124.1	124.4	124.4	124.4	125.0	127.8	129.5
Postal and telephone services	100.0	106.6	108.8	108.8	119.4	136.6	122.9	122.9	122.9	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
Radio and television operation	100.0	100.0	105.9	107.8	110.1	127.4	112.4	112.4	113.5	130.5	132.7	132.8	133.3	133.8
Newspapers and magazines	100.0	105.3	107.2	116.4	134.8	140.9	135.0	135.2	138.5	140.5	141.4	143.3	146.0	146.8
Other services(l)	100.0	105.9	110.0	117.1	119.9	140.2	121.2	123.0	135.6	138.7	142.2	144.3	145.5	147.5
<i>Miscellaneous Group</i>	100.0	102.8	107.5	111.6	117.8	131.0	119.4	120.7	125.7	131.2	132.8	134.1	135.6	136.5
All groups	100.0	103.3	106.0	109.4	114.6	122.4	115.2	117.2	119.4	122.2	123.4	124.5	126.2	127.7
Special Groupings—														
All groups, excluding Food group	100.0	102.7	106.1	110.0	115.6	124.9	116.6	118.5	121.1	124.7	126.1	127.8	129.0	130.5
All groups, excluding Housing group	100.0	103.2	105.6	108.4	113.2	120.8	113.8	115.7	117.9	120.6	121.8	122.7	124.3	125.6

(a) See (iv) Sub-groups and special groupings, page 9. (b) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (c) Includes poultry as from December quarter 1968. (d) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' summerweight outerwear and women's summerweight underwear. (e) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' winterweight outerwear and underwear, and blankets. (f) Includes flats as from December quarter 1968. (g) Does not include cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. (h) Includes heating oil and briquettes as from December quarter 1968. (i) City and suburban train, bus and tram. (j) Motor car, petrol, oil, tyres, tubes, tyre retreading and battery. (k) Lubrication service, repairs, registration, third party insurance and driver's licence. (l) Hairdressing, drycleaning, shoe repairs and cinema admission. Includes health services as from December quarter 1968.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX POINTS CONTRIBUTED BY GROUPS
SUB-GROUPS AND SPECIAL GROUPINGS TO TOTAL INDEX(a)(b)**

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES—Base: YEAR 1966-67 = 100.0.

Group, sub-group	Index Points Contribution			
	March Quarter 1972	June Quarter 1972	September Quarter 1972	December Quarter 1972
Food Group—				
Cereal products	5.06	5.14	5.21	5.23
Dairy produce	6.92	6.97	7.15	7.17
Preserved fruit and vegetables	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.58
Potatoes and onions	1.12	0.98	1.00	1.23
Soft drinks, ice cream and confectionery	5.47	5.47	5.48	5.50
Other food (except meat)	3.74	3.75	3.76	3.79
Meat	12.93	12.89	13.41	13.58
Beef	5.78	5.79	5.91	6.01
Mutton	1.44	1.42	1.54	1.59
Lamb	1.98	1.95	2.28	2.28
Pork	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.84
Processed	2.85	2.87	2.84	2.86
Food Group	36.81	36.81	37.61	38.08
Clothing and Drapery Group—				
Predominantly summer seasonal(c)	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.48
Predominantly winter seasonal(d)	4.19	4.41	4.41	4.41
Predominantly non-seasonal	7.36	7.41	7.46	7.53
Footwear	3.21	3.30	3.37	3.42
Clothing and Drapery Group	17.05	17.40	17.53	17.82
Housing Group—				
Rent, privately owned dwellings	7.09	7.18	7.30	7.39
Rent, government owned houses	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.14
Home ownership(e)	10.34	10.59	10.71	10.99
House price and repairs and main- tenance	6.71	6.81	6.94	7.08
Local government rates and charges	3.63	3.78	3.78	3.92
Housing Group	18.54	18.88	19.14	19.53
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—				
Fuel and light	4.46	4.47	4.47	4.48
Electricity	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.72
Gas	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Other	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Household appliances	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.88
Furniture and floor coverings	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.50
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery	2.14	2.16	2.19	2.20
Personal requisites and proprietary medi- cines	2.57	2.60	2.64	2.67
Household Supplies and Equipment Group	14.47	14.54	14.62	14.73
Miscellaneous Group—				
Fares(f)	3.69	3.69	3.72	3.72
Motoring	11.17	11.25	11.42	11.47
Goods(g)	7.49	7.56	7.67	7.66
Services and charges(h)	3.68	3.70	3.76	3.81
Cigarettes and tobacco	4.77	4.87	4.88	4.88
Beer	4.60	4.62	4.73	4.79
Postal and telephone services	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Radio and television operation	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.52
Newspapers and magazines	1.64	1.65	1.69	1.70
Other services(i)	7.68	7.79	7.86	7.97
Health	4.51	4.53	4.54	4.57
Other	3.17	3.26	3.32	3.40
Miscellaneous Group	36.55	36.91	37.32	37.56
All Groups	123.4	124.5	126.2	127.7
Special Groupings—				
All groups, excluding Food Group	86.61	87.73	88.61	89.64
All groups, excluding Housing Group	104.89	105.66	107.08	108.19

(a) See (iv) Sub-groups and special groupings, page 9. (b) Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in this table are due to rounding. For similar reasons quarterly movements shown by sub-group or group index numbers do not necessarily correspond exactly with those shown by the relevant index points. (c) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' summerweight outerwear and women's and girls' summerweight underwear. (d) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' winterweight outerwear and underwear, and blankets. (e) Does not include cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. (f) City and suburban rail, bus and tram. (g) Motor car, petrol, oil, tyres, tubes, tyre retreading and battery. (h) Lubrication service, repairs, registrations, third party insurance and driver's licence. (i) Hairdressing, drycleaning, shoe repairs, cinema admission and health services.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

NOTE. The figures should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts. (See 4 (iii) Basis of weighting on pages 11-13)

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
FOOD	..	..	31.248
Cereal products	..	4.043	..
Bread	2.086	..	..
Flour—	..	..	..
Plain	0.275	..	..
Self-raising	0.090	..	..
Cake mix	0.125	..	..
Biscuits	0.841	..	..
Oats, rolled	0.101	..	..
Rice	0.071	..	..
Prepared breakfast foods	0.454	..	..
Dairy produce	..	5.993	..
Milk—	..	..	..
Fresh	2.453	..	..
Powdered	0.468	..	..
Condensed and evaporated	0.146	..	..
Cheese	0.538	..	..
Butter	1.420	..	..
Eggs	0.968	..	..
Preserved fruit and vegetables	..	1.412	..
Canned fruit	0.440	..	..
Dried fruit	0.230	..	..
Fruit juice	0.157	..	..
Vegetables—canned	0.230	..	..
—frozen	0.355	..	..
Potatoes and onions	..	1.276	..
Potatoes	1.128	..	..
Onions	0.148	..	..
Soft drink, ice cream and confectionery	..	4.304	..
Soft drink	1.483	..	..
Ice cream	1.041	..	..
Chocolate confectionery	1.079	..	..
Sugar confectionery	0.701	..	..
Other food (except meat)	..	3.309	..
Sugar	0.810	..	..
Jams	0.207	..	..
Honey	0.069	..	..
Sandwich spreads	0.111	..	..
Baked beans, canned	0.060	..	..
Spaghetti, canned	0.060	..	..
Margarine	0.312	..	..
Sauce	0.153	..	..
Pickles	0.054	..	..
Sardines	0.040	..	..
Herrings, canned	0.034	..	..
Salmon, canned	0.144	..	..
Soup, canned and packet	0.252	..	..
Baby foods	0.160	..	..
Tea	0.454	..	..
Coffee	0.313	..	..
Cocoa	0.076	..	..
Meat	..	10.911	..
Beef—	..	..	..
Rib roast	0.705	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 21.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
FOOD—<i>continued</i>			
Meat—<i>continued</i>			
Beef—<i>continued</i>			
Steak—			
Rump	0.736	..	..
T-bone	0.799	..	..
Blade	0.610	..	..
Chuck	0.448	..	..
Sausages	0.241	..	..
Mince	0.344	..	..
Corned silverside	0.500	..	..
Corned brisket	0.321	..	..
Mutton—			
Leg	0.457	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.387	..	..
Leg	0.140	..	..
Forequarter	0.290	..	..
Lamb—			
Leg	0.586	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.513	..	..
Leg	0.164	..	..
Forequarter	0.443	..	..
Pork—			
Leg	0.304	..	..
Loin	0.225	..	..
Chops	0.222	..	..
Processed—			
Poultry	0.726	..	..
Bacon	0.816	..	..
Cooked corned beef	0.257	..	..
Frankfurts	0.119	..	..
Canned meat	0.248	..	..
Other	0.310	..	..
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY	..	..	14.126
Men's clothing	..	3.611	..
Suit	0.489	..	..
Sports coat	0.227	..	..
Sports trousers	0.582	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.280	..	..
Work trousers	0.214	..	..
Shorts	0.134	..	..
Overalls	0.173	..	..
Shirt, ordinary wear	0.223	..	..
Shirt, work	0.049	..	..
Shirt, sports	0.406	..	..
Singlets	0.130	..	..
Underpants	0.138	..	..
Pyjamas	0.148	..	..
Socks	0.272	..	..
Hat	0.045	..	..
Handkerchief	0.101	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 21.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued
SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—continued			
Women's clothing		5.018	..
Costume	0.167	..	..
Skirt	0.790	..	..
Overcoat	0.691	..	..
Raincoat	0.031	..	..
Hats	0.144	..	..
Frocks	0.679	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.656	..	..
Slip	0.232	..	..
Undervests	0.070	..	..
Panties, etc.	0.264	..	..
Brassiere	0.331	..	..
Girdle	0.198	..	..
Stockings	0.440	..	..
Nightdress	0.131	..	..
Pyjamas	0.097	..	..
Umbrella	0.022	..	..
Handkerchief	0.075	..	..
Boys' clothing		0.544	..
Knickers	0.081	..	..
Jeans	0.067	..	..
Shorts	0.037	..	..
Raincoat	0.015	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.064	..	..
Shirt	0.124	..	..
Singlets	0.022	..	..
Underpants	0.029	..	..
Socks	0.063	..	..
Pyjamas	0.028	..	..
Swim trunks	0.014	..	..
Girls' clothing		0.803	..
Tunic	0.169	..	..
Overcoat	0.086	..	..
Blazer	0.046	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.078	..	..
Frock	0.149	..	..
Slip	0.020	..	..
Undervests	0.025	..	..
Panties, etc.	0.042	..	..
Pyjamas	0.045	..	..
Socks	0.056	..	..
Stockings	0.033	..	..
Hats	0.054	..	..
Piecegoods, etc.		0.836	..
Dress materials	0.519	..	..
Nursery squares	0.033	..	..
Knitting wool	0.284	..	..
Footwear		2.512	..
Men's—			
Shoes	0.711	..	..
Slippers	0.071	..	..
Working boots	0.114	..	..
Women's—			
Shoes	1.153	..	..
Slippers	0.159	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 21.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—continued			
Footwear—continued			
Children's—			
Boys'	0.113	..	..
Girls'	0.096	..	..
Sandshoes, etc.	0.095	..	..
Household drapery . . . . .	..	0.802	..
Blankets	0.246	..	..
Bedspread	0.075	..	..
Sheets	0.116	..	..
Pillow slip	0.057	..	..
Towel	0.178	..	..
Table cloth	0.033	..	..
Tea towel	0.049	..	..
Plastic sheeting	0.048	..	..
HOUSING . . . . .	..	..	14.209
Rent, privately owned dwellings . . . . .	..	5.207	..
Houses	2.092	..	..
Flats	3.115	..	..
Rent, government owned houses	0.901	0.901	..
Home ownership . . . . .	..	8.101	..
House price	3.429	..	..
Local government rates and charges	2.712	..	..
Repairs and maintenance	1.960	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT . . . . .	..	..	12.490
Fuel and light . . . . .	..	3.977	..
Electricity	2.357	..	..
Gas	1.019	..	..
Firewood	0.056	..	..
Kerosene	0.130	..	..
Heating oil	0.160	..	..
Briquettes	0.255	..	..
Household appliances . . . . .	..	2.640	..
Globe, electric	0.042	..	..
Iron, electric	0.100	..	..
Toaster, electric	0.048	..	..
Jug, electric	0.015	..	..
Fry pan, electric	0.070	..	..
Mixer, electric	0.073	..	..
Shaver, electric	0.061	..	..
Refrigerator	0.439	..	..
Washing machine	0.330	..	..
Vacuum cleaner	0.121	..	..
Stoves	0.240	..	..
Radio set	0.261	..	..
Television set	0.840	..	..
Furniture and floor coverings . . . . .	..	1.938	..
Kitchen table and chairs	0.206	..	..
Cupboard unit	0.172	..	..
Mattress	0.122	..	..
Bed base	0.069	..	..
Lounge suite	0.885	..	..
Carpet	0.382	..	..
Linoleum	0.102	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 21.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—<i>continued</i>			
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery . . . . .	..	1.844	..
Household utensils—			
Cup and saucer	0.065	..	..
Dinner plate	0.044	..	..
Jug	0.023	..	..
Tumbler	0.020	..	..
Mixing bowl	0.020	..	..
Casserole	0.014	..	..
Cutlery	0.070	..	..
Teapot	0.022	..	..
Kettle	0.018	..	..
Saucepans	0.095	..	..
Cake tin	0.011	..	..
Brooms	0.069	..	..
Polishing mop	0.015	..	..
Gardening and small tools—			
Hammer	0.025	..	..
Spade	0.015	..	..
Fork	0.008	..	..
Lawnmower, power	0.145	..	..
Hose	0.031	..	..
Household sundries—			
Soap, household	0.177	..	..
Soap powder	0.118	..	..
Detergents	0.358	..	..
Cleanser powder	0.039	..	..
Steel wool	0.020	..	..
Matches	0.096	..	..
Boot polish	0.024	..	..
Toilet paper	0.116	..	..
Stationery—			
Lead pencil	0.018	..	..
Pens	0.041	..	..
Exercise books	0.061	..	..
Writing pad	0.031	..	..
Envelopes	0.035	..	..
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines . . . . .	..	2.091	..
Personal requisites—			
Toilet soap	0.250	..	..
Toothpaste	0.165	..	..
Shaving cream	0.242	..	..
Razor blades . . . . .		..	..
Hair creams, etc.	0.297	..	..
Face powder . . . . .		..	..
Face cream, etc.	0.257	..	..
Lipstick . . . . .		..	..
Talcum powder . . . . .		..	..
Deodorant . . . . .		..	..
Antiseptic			
Sanitary napkins			

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 21.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued
 SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
 AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
 COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—continued			
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines—continued			
Proprietary medicines—			
Adhesive bandage	0.073	..	..
Cough mixtures	0.213	..	..
Cough drops	0.076	..	..
Fruit salts	0.127	..	..
Aspirin, etc.	0.144	..	..
Ointments	0.051	..	..
Indigestion powder	0.061	..	..
Pills	0.135	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	..	..	27.927
Fares . . . . .	..	2.483	..
Train	0.989	..	..
Bus and tram	1.494	..	..
Motoring . . . . .	..	9.143	..
Goods—			
Motor car	3.381	..	..
Petrol	2.137	..	..
Oil	0.153	..	..
Tyres	0.338	..	..
Tubes	0.024	..	..
Tyre retreading	0.217	..	..
Battery	0.136	..	..
Services and charges—			
Lubrication service	0.128	..	..
Repairs	1.587	..	..
Registration	0.394	..	..
Third party insurance	0.556	..	..
Driver's licence	0.092	..	..
Cigarettes and tobacco . . . . .	..	3.580	..
Cigarettes	3.221	..	..
Tobacco—			
Cigarette	0.298	..	..
Pipe	0.038	..	..
Cigarette papers	0.023	..	..
Beer . . . . .	..	3.757	..
Draught	2.332	..	..
Bottled	1.425	..	..
Postal and telephone services . . . . .	..	1.098	..
Postage	0.221	..	..
Telegram	0.039	..	..
Telephone calls	0.350	..	..
Telephone rental	0.488	..	..
Radio and television operation . . . . .	..	1.157	..
Radio and television licence	0.555	..	..
Television maintenance	0.602	..	..
Newspapers and magazines . . . . .	..	1.163	..
Morning newspapers	0.455	..	..
Evening newspapers	0.288	..	..
Sunday newspapers	0.063	..	..
Magazines	0.357	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10, List of items, page 21.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued
 SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
 AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
 COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
MISCELLANEOUS—continued			
Other services . . . . .	..	5.546	..
Health—			
Dental—			
Filling	0.645	..	..
Extraction	0.090	..	..
Dentures	0.186	..	..
Medical—			
Home and surgery visits	0.849	..	..
Other doctors' services	0.250	..	..
Insurance fund, retained portion	0.132	..	..
Hospital—			
Bed-day	1.060	..	..
Insurance fund, retained portion	0.148	..	..
Other—			
Hairdressing—			
Man's haircut	0.282	..	..
Boy's haircut	0.063	..	..
Woman's—			
Trim	0.190	..	..
Set, shampoo, etc.	0.104	..	..
Permanent wave	0.058	..	..
Drycleaning—			
Suit	0.057	..	..
Sports trousers	0.087	..	..
Sports coat	0.062	..	..
Frock	0.149	..	..
Skirt	0.026	..	..
Overcoat	0.098	..	..
Shoe repairs			
Men's	0.081	..	..
Women's	0.077	..	..
Children's	0.042	..	..
Cinema admission—			
Adult	0.787	..	..
Children	0.023	..	..
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 21.)

Retail price index numbers, 1901 to 1972

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: From 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

(Base: Year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901 . . .	88	1919 (a) . .	170	1937 . . .	145	1955 . . .	394
1902 . . .	93	1920 (a) . .	193	1938 . . .	149	1956 . . .	419
1903 . . .	91	1921 (a) . .	168	1939 . . .	153	1957 . . .	429
1904 . . .	86	1922 (a) . .	162	1940 . . .	159	1958 . . .	433
1905 . . .	90	1923 . . .	166	1941 . . .	167	1959 . . .	443
1906 . . .	90	1924 . . .	164	1942 . . .	181	1960 . . .	459
1907 . . .	90	1925 . . .	165	1943 . . .	188	1961 . . .	471
1908 . . .	95	1926 . . .	168	1944 . . .	187	1962 . . .	469
1909 . . .	95	1927 . . .	166	1945 . . .	187	1963 . . .	472
1910 . . .	97	1928 . . .	167	1946 . . .	190	1964 . . .	483
1911 . . .	100	1929 . . .	171	1947 . . .	198	1965 . . .	502
1912 . . .	110	1930 . . .	162	1948 . . .	218	1966 . . .	517
1913 . . .	110	1931 . . .	145	1949 . . .	240	1967 . . .	534
1914 (a) . .	114	1932 . . .	138	1950 . . .	262	1968 . . .	548
1915 (a) . .	130	1933 . . .	133	1951 . . .	313	1969 . . .	564
1916 (a) . .	132	1934 . . .	136	1952 . . .	367	1970 . . .	586
1917 (a) . .	141	1935 . . .	138	1953 . . .	383	1971 . . .	621
1918 (a) . .	150	1936 . . .	141	1954 . . .	386	1972 . . .	658

(a) November

International comparisons: retail price index numbers

The following tables show index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1963 are taken as base (= 100.0). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

(Base of each Index: Year 1963 = 100.0)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES

Period	Australia(a)	Belgium(b)	Brazil (Sao Paulo)(c)	Canada	France	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	India(d)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Italy	Japan	Netherlands(e)
1968	116.1	119.4	714	116.6	116.9	113.1	160	57,712	119.1	127.5	125.7
1969	119.5	123.8	879	121.8	124.4	116.1	175	61,250	122.2	134.1	135.0
1970	124.1	128.7	1,047	125.9	130.9	120.5	184	68,807	128.2	144.4	141.0
1971	131.7	134.3	1,268	129.5	138.1	126.7	190	71,797	134.4	153.2	151.7
1972	139.4	141.6	1,108	135.7	146.6	134.0	202	74,463	142.1	160.1	163.5
Quarter— 1971—											
March	128.0	131.7	1,177	127.0	134.8	124.4	184	73,724	132.3	150.1	147.1
June	130.2	133.4	1,246	128.7	137.0	126.3	185	71,841	133.7	152.7	150.8
September	132.6	135.2	1,302	130.7	138.8	127.3	193	69,885	134.8	154.1	153.0
December	135.8	136.8	1,346	131.6	140.8	128.8	196	71,739	136.8	156.0	156.0
1972—											
March	137.1	138.6	1,040	133.1	142.5	131.3	194	74,457	138.5	156.5	158.9
June	138.4	140.0	1,078	134.4	144.5	132.8	197	74,055	140.3	159.7	162.8
September	140.3	142.6	1,126	137.0	147.3	134.8	207	76,460	142.9	161.0	163.9
December	141.9	145.2	1,169	138.4	150.4	137.1	210	84,221	146.6	163.2	166.5

Period	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan(f) (Karachi)	Philippines(g) (Manila)	Singapore(h)	South Africa(i)	Sweden	Switzerland	Territory of Papua and New Guinea(j)	United Kingdom	United States of America	West Malaysia(k)
1968	121.6	123.0	126.2	122.1	108.1	115.8	122.8	118.9	..	120.7	113.6	105.3
1969	127.6	126.8	130.2	125.6	107.8	119.2	126.1	122.0	..	127.2	119.7	104.2
1970	136.0	140.2	137.2	132.5	108.1	125.4	135.0	126.3	..	135.3	126.8	105.6
1971	150.1	149.0	143.7	155.6	110.2	133.1	145.0	134.6	100.0	148.1	132.3	107.2
1972	160.5	159.7	156.4	186.5	112.5	141.7	153.7	143.6	106.1	158.6	136.6	..
Quarter— 1971—												
March	145.4	146.4	140.4	142.9	110.6	128.9	143.3	131.8	98.0	142.8	130.3	108.4
June	148.6	147.7	141.8	149.2	109.1	132.4	143.2	133.6	99.0	147.9	131.8	106.4
September	151.5	149.7	145.2	161.3	110.2	134.5	145.4	135.3	100.6	149.9	133.2	106.0
December	154.8	152.1	147.3	169.0	110.7	136.4	148.0	137.9	102.4	151.8	133.8	108.1
1972—												
March	157.7	155.3	147.5	175.9	111.6	137.6	150.7	140.5	104.2	154.1	134.9	109.6
June	159.6	158.1	153.4	181.8	110.6	139.6	152.5	142.3	105.9	157.0	136.0	109.5
September	161.3	161.5	160.2	197.1	112.5	143.2	154.8	144.2	106.6	159.6	137.2	110.0
December	163.3	163.8	163.9	191.4	115.2	146.1	156.6	147.6	107.6	163.5	138.4	..

(a) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1963 = 100.0. (b) Rent is not included. (c) Beginning 1972, new index; base: December 1971 = 100.0. (d) Beginning March quarter 1969, new index; base: 1960 = 100. (e) Excluding compulsory social insurance and wage tax. (f) Industrial workers. (g) Beginning 1971, new index; base: 1966 = 100. (h) All races. (i) White population. (j) Beginning 1971, new index; base: year 1971 = 100.0.

NOTE. Symbol — on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued
(Base of each Index: Year 1963 = 100.0)

FOOD GROUP INDEXES

Period	AUSTRALIA(a)	BELGIUM	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)(b)	CANADA	FRANCE	GERMANY(c) (Fed. Rep.)	INDIA(d)	INDONESIA (Jakarta)	ITALY(e)	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS
1968	119.6	120.2	650	116.1	114.2	108.1	170	62,876	115.2	130.8	123.7
1969	121.1	125.7	812	120.9	121.4	111.0	190	64,816	118.4	138.7	131.8
1970	125.5	130.1	951	123.7	128.5	114.2	200	70,809	123.5	151.2	137.5
1971	130.4	132.6	1,179	125.0	136.8	118.5	203	72,626	128.4	160.3	143.3
1972	135.4	141.4	111.1	134.5	147.6	125.8	216	80,157	136.5	166.5	152.7
Quarter— 1971—											
March	127.7	130.0	1,070	121.2	132.6	116.5	196	76,173	126.8	158.5	139.2
June	129.9	131.5	1,158	123.6	134.6	118.6	196	73,039	127.6	158.5	141.8
September	131.4	133.7	1,227	127.8	136.6	119.2	208	69,255	128.6	160.8	145.0
December	132.6	135.1	1,259	127.3	139.3	119.9	211	72,038	130.8	163.4	147.2
1972—											
March	133.6	137.0	103.6	130.4	141.6	122.5	205	76,610	132.0	163.0	148.7
June	133.5	139.2	106.6	131.0	143.9	124.3	210	75,800	134.2	166.4	151.0
September	136.4	143.0	113.5	137.9	147.2	126.9	223	74,860	138.0	167.3	155.5
December	138.1	146.4	116.9	138.8	151.3	129.4	228	93,499	141.9	169.3	158.1

Period	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PAKISTAN(e) (Karachi)	PHILIPPINES(f) (Manila)	SINGAPORE(g)	SOUTH AFRICA(h)	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND(i)	TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA(j)(k)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	WEST MALAYSIA(l)
1968	122.5	123.0	131.2	140.2	109.0	120.7	123.0	100.0		117.6	113.6	104.4
1969	128.4	127.9	135.3	142.1	106.8	122.6	127.2	101.7		125.0	119.4	103.4
1970	136.8	144.4	145.3	156.1	106.1	128.1	138.0	104.3		133.7	126.0	103.4
1971	149.2	153.1	152.8	158.8	108.8	134.3	150.7	111.8	100.0	148.5	129.8	104.4
1972	156.4	164.1	171.1	194.3	111.7	143.8	164.4	118.2	106.8	161.6	135.4	
Quarter— 1971—												
March	146.6	150.0	149.7	143.2	110.2	131.2	147.5	109.1	97.6	141.2	127.3	107.0
June	147.6	151.4	149.7	151.3	106.9	132.6	146.9	109.6	99.2	149.0	129.8	103.7
September	149.7	154.4	154.0	164.3	108.7	135.1	152.6	111.6	101.1	150.8	131.2	103.1
December	153.1	156.9	157.8	176.3	109.3	138.4	155.8	113.8	102.1	153.0	130.9	106.0
1972—												
March	155.2	158.3	158.7	183.2	110.8	138.6	160.1	115.4	104.3	157.4	133.4	107.9
June	156.0	161.8	166.7	190.8	108.7	140.7	162.0	116.2	106.9	159.1	134.4	107.3
September	156.3	167.0	176.9	209.9	112.3	146.0	166.5	119.2	107.9	163.5	136.5	107.9
December	157.9	169.2	182.1	193.4	115.1	149.8	169.0	121.1	108.1	166.7	137.6	

(a) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1963 = 100.0. (b) Beginning 1972, new index; base: December 1971 = 100.0. (c) Including Tobacco. (d) Beginning March quarter 1969, new index; base: 1960 = 100. (e) Industrial workers. (f) Beginning 1971, new index; base: 1966 = 100. (g) All races. (h) White population. (i) Beginning 1967, new index; base: 1967 = 100.0. (j) Beginning 1971, new index; base: year 1971 = 100.0. For earlier years figures relate to year ended 30 June with base: year 1961-62 = 100.0. (k) Source: Index published by T.P.N.G. Statistician.

NOTE. Symbol - on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period.

CHAPTER 2. WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

General

Two indexes of wholesale prices of basic materials, which are now obsolete, have been compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

New series of wholesale price index numbers relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas of the economy are being developed. Three such indexes have already been published. They are the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building (issued April 1969), the Price Index of Materials used in House Building (issued November 1970) and the Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products (issued December 1972). Descriptions of and index numbers from these indexes are given on pages 45-58, 59-71 and 72-74 respectively. Work continues on the preparation of further measures.

Two special purpose measures, the Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials and Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment, are also published by the Bureau. Descriptions of and index numbers for the latter measure are given on pages 75-77.

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It related chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied except for some changes in the building materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices, since the year 1861, of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. A description of the index and a list of commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43-5. Index numbers up to the year 1961, the last period for which the index was compiled, are shown in Labour Report No. 49, page 42.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

The index related to commodities priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and as nearly as might have been at the point where they first made effective impact on the local price structure. With a few important exceptions, prices were from Melbourne sources. The weights were based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. General publication of the index was discontinued with the issue of index numbers for the month of December 1970.

A list of the commodities and other information concerning the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index is given in Labour Report No. 53, 1967, pages 38-41.

Last available index numbers for this index were published in Labour Report No. 55, 1970, page 45.

Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers have been published from August 1959 to February 1969 on a quarterly basis and thereafter at monthly intervals. In addition to its use in connection with the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field, the index is used as the indicator of price change for the Electrical Installation Materials group of the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building. A description of this index is given in Labour Report No. 56, 1971, pages 44-45. Index numbers are shown in the monthly publication Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials (Reference No. 9.5).

Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building

1. General

This index was introduced in April 1969 and relates to the construction of buildings other than houses. It is the first of a series of indexes being prepared as circumstances permit and relating to materials used and articles produced by important and defined areas (or 'sectors') of the economy.

2. Scope and composition

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys).

Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are:

- (i) 'High-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys)
- (ii) Offices
- (iii) Factories
- (iv) Health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.)
- (v) Education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.)
- (vi) Other commercial premises (i.e. the building statistics categories of Hotels, Hostels, etc.; Shops; and Other business premises).

The completed values of these types of buildings constituted approximately 86 per cent of the completed values of all new buildings other than houses and low-rise flats in the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 inclusive. Not directly represented are buildings for entertainment and recreation purposes, buildings for religious purposes, and the building statistics category 'Miscellaneous' buildings.

The index includes 72 items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an 'All Groups' index. A special purpose index for All Groups excluding Electrical Installation Materials and Mechanical Services Components is also compiled. Some items carry the weights of similar items not directly priced. Items are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned in the first paragraph of this part, is not applicable to these other activities of the Construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

3. Base period and method of calculation

The reference base of the index is the year 1966-67=100.0. The weighting base corresponds broadly with the reference base, but does not exactly coincide because of the nature of the data from which the weights were derived.

The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

4. Derivation of items and weights

The items and weights used in the index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The selection took account of building use-type and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types. Information of the former was obtained from building statistics, and of the latter from an ad hoc survey of approximately 800 buildings.

The form used to obtain particulars of materials used in each selected building was set out on a 'trades' basis in the manner employed in a Bill of Quantities, using trades headings broadly based on those set out in the second edition of the *Australian Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works*. Under each heading it was required that each material used in that particular phase of building should be specified, together with its value.

Satisfactory analyses were received for 83 buildings, whose aggregate value was equivalent to approximately ten per cent of the value of building (other than house building) completed during 1966-67. The data from these analyses were combined to obtain a single list of materials and values relating to the sum of all building use-types directly represented in the index. Within each use-type the data were combined in accordance with the estimated relative importance of buildings of different value sizes. The data for the different use-types were then combined in accordance with their relative proportions by value in building commencements in Australia over the three years ended June, 1967. The final step was to combine the hundreds of different varieties, etc., of materials into index items and to determine groupings thereof.

Where, as frequently occurred, any particular phase of a building operation was the subject of a sub-contract, the supplier of the analysis was asked to obtain particulars of materials used from the sub-contractor concerned, or where this was not feasible, to prepare careful estimates from his own knowledge of the job. Failing either of these procedures, the total value of the sub-contract was requested so that estimates based on an average pattern of materials usage in other similar jobs could be made.

Special treatment was given to the trades Mechanical Services and Electrical Services. In these cases only contract values, types of installations and names of supplying contractors were sought from those providing analyses, since they were obviously unable to detail the materials used in these building phases. Necessary data were obtained later from the suppliers of the services.

5. The weights

The weighting pattern used in the index is given below. This single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June, 1967.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All Groups index
1. Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.		10.41
Concrete, ready-mixed	80.23	
Cement	8.58	
Sand	4.66	
Aggregate	4.56	
Lime	1.97	
2. Cement products		3.64
Asbestos cement sheets	32.40	
Concrete masonry blocks	32.99	
Pre-cast concrete panels	19.73	
Other pre-cast concrete products (beams, slabs, pipes and fittings)	14.88	
3. Bricks, stone, etc.		5.28
Clay bricks	71.64	
Earthenware pipes and fittings	11.66	
Terrazzo	10.94	
Building stone	5.76	
4. Timber, board and joinery		11.90
Timber—hardwood	27.11	
Timber—softwood	12.93	
Plywood	9.34	
Hardboard and softboard	4.42	
Partitions	13.71	
Doors, ready made	7.07	
Other joinery	25.42	
5. Steel and iron products		30.58
Structural steel	47.15	
Reinforcing rods	11.68	
Reinforcing fabric	3.85	
Steel doors and frames	3.69	
Steel window frames	1.79	
Steel louvre frames and screens	1.09	
Steel roller shutters and grilles	1.82	
Steel balustrading	1.70	
Steel angles and sections	1.93	
Steel suspended ceilings	1.16	
Galvanised steel decking and cladding	9.11	
Galvanised steel sheet and sheet products	4.76	
Galvanised steel chainwire partitions and fences	1.61	
Galvanised steel wire fabric and ties	0.41	
Steel pipes and fittings	1.99	
Cast iron pipes and other cast iron products	2.36	
Hinges, catches, handles, bolts, etc.	2.87	
Nails, screws, etc.	1.03	
6. Aluminium products		6.01
Aluminium window frames	59.89	
Aluminium screens, doors, louvres, etc.	8.10	
Aluminium decking and cladding	16.72	
Aluminium downpipe and guttering	6.38	
Aluminium dampcourse and flashing	4.97	
Aluminium sections and angles	3.94	

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR
1966-67—continued

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All Groups index
7. Other metal products		2.59
Copper pipes	49.11	
Copper sheet and sheet products	15.43	
Brass pipe fittings	16.64	
Taps and valves	14.03	
Lead products	4.79	
8. Plumbing fixtures		1.19
Toilet suites and pans	29.81	
Hand basins	21.66	
Sinks	24.18	
Urinals	20.60	
Baths	3.75	
9. Miscellaneous materials		7.09
Paint	17.31	
Glass	18.82	
Plaster and plaster products	9.36	
Tiles, acoustic	9.93	
Tiles, ceramic	9.94	
Tiles, vinyl	14.46	
Plastic sheeting	3.10	
Other plastic products	4.05	
Insulation	8.13	
Building paper	2.17	
Bituminous built-up roofing	2.73	
10. Electrical installation materials		8.61
Conductors	40.00	
Conduit and accessories	25.00	
Switchboard and switchgear materials	35.00	
11. Mechanical services components		12.70
Air conditioning	59.80	
Heating systems	9.33	
Elevators and escalators	16.32	
Fire protection installations	14.55	

6. Prices

(i) *Sources.* Price series used relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near thereto as practicable. However, the indicator used for the group Electrical Installation Materials is the separate wholesale price index described on page 44 of this volume.

There are some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each State capital city. In a few cases where suitable price series are not currently available for an item in a given city, imputation is necessary. For each metropolitan area, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series.

(ii) *Point of pricing.* The point of pricing adopted for the index is in keeping with sector wholesale price index concept. In terms of this concept a 'ring-fence' is set up around building other than house building. The items to be priced for index purposes are then those

materials which are used in building activity within the ring-fence, and the point of pricing is that at which the materials cross the ring-fence. In general, this is the price 'delivered on site'.

(iii) *Special problems.* Certain practical problems of classification and measurement arise. In the main these involve cases where the manufacturer or wholesaler of a component material is also the installer or fixer of the article concerned. In such cases, it is desirable to isolate that part of such suppliers' activities which may be regarded as on-site building. As indicated in (ii) above, the required point of pricing is that at which the materials enter this area. However, where it has not been possible to obtain a measure of price on the conceptual basis, the nearest realistic price available has been taken.

Discounts also give rise to problems. For the purpose of the index the aim is, of course, to determine and use actual transaction prices as distinct from 'list' prices. Hence it is necessary to seek, in addition to measures of normal trade discounts, measures of 'special' or other discounts of this nature where these are known to be significant. When the latter have been ascertained their effect is reflected in the index. However, because of the varying incidence of these special discounts and the manner in which some of them may be applied, it is not always possible to determine or measure them for incorporation into the index. The problem is kept under continuing attention, and significant changes in special discounts, to the extent that they are determined, are incorporated in the index. This may sometimes be on a partly estimated basis, and may sometimes necessitate revisions.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases it has been arranged for respondents to calculate and supply prices on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for certain jobs deemed representative.

7. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. Index numbers for each State capital city for each group of items and for all groups combined are given in the following tables. In addition, tables showing index numbers for All Groups and for All Groups excluding Electrical Installation Materials and Mechanical Services Components, for the State capitals separately and combined, have been included. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion both over time and also, between separate capital cities, at the same points of time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67=100.0) (a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1967-68.	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69.	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70.	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71.	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72.	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0
1969-70—							
January	111.6	109.8	110.5	109.1	108.7	109.6	110.4
February	112.7	110.9	111.5	110.1	109.3	110.8	111.5
March	113.3	111.2	111.9	110.9	110.3	111.1	112.0
April	114.1	111.5	112.6	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.6
May	114.3	111.4	112.8	111.4	110.9	112.1	112.7
June	114.1	111.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	112.4	112.6
1970-71—							
July	114.3	111.3	113.4	111.3	110.9	112.6	112.8
August	114.4	112.0	114.4	111.4	111.1	112.7	113.2
September	114.4	112.4	114.5	111.4	111.0	112.9	113.3
October	114.2	112.9	114.5	111.7	110.9	112.8	113.4
November	114.5	113.3	114.7	112.3	112.0	114.0	113.8
December	114.5	113.5	115.2	112.4	112.5	114.2	114.0
January	116.7	114.7	116.2	113.2	113.6	115.1	115.5
February	117.6	116.3	117.6	114.3	114.2	116.5	116.6
March	118.4	117.6	118.7	116.0	115.0	117.2	117.7
April	118.8	118.3	118.9	116.6	115.6	117.2	118.2
May	118.9	118.6	118.8	117.2	115.8	117.0	118.3
June	120.1	119.6	119.8	118.4	116.9	118.2	119.4
1971-72—							
July	120.5	120.7	120.3	119.0	118.1	119.0	120.2
August	121.4	121.8	121.6	120.5	119.1	120.7	121.3
September	122.1	122.3	122.5	121.0	119.9	121.1	121.9
October	122.0	122.8	122.9	121.4	120.3	121.5	122.1
November	122.4	123.1	123.5	122.6	121.0	121.9	122.6
December	122.5	123.1	123.6	122.7	121.1	122.0	122.7
January	122.2	123.7	124.4	122.8	121.4	122.1	122.9
February	122.7	124.3	125.4	123.0	121.6	122.4	123.4
March	123.1	125.2	126.6	123.9	122.3	124.3	124.2
April	123.2	125.7	126.9	124.4	123.1	124.7	124.5
May	123.4	126.4	127.3	125.4	123.5	125.1	125.0
June	123.3	127.4	127.4	125.8	123.7	126.5	125.3
1972-73—							
July	123.6	128.0	127.6	126.5	123.9	127.2	125.7
August	123.6	128.3	127.7	126.7	124.2	127.4	125.9
September	124.1	128.6	127.9	126.9	124.1	127.4	126.1
October	124.6	129.2	128.0	127.8	124.4	127.7	126.7
November	124.9	129.7	128.6	128.1	124.8	127.9	127.0
December	126.1	130.2	128.7	128.7	124.9	128.2	127.8

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SYDNEY

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	102.8	103.0	104.7	104.5	102.2	102.2	105.8	103.4	102.0	100.9	101.4	102.6
1968-69	105.7	109.0	109.1	109.7	106.6	106.4	108.8	102.9	102.3	102.1	107.6	106.5
1969-70	109.4	112.7	113.5	113.8	111.0	110.6	130.2	116.1	104.9	112.2	111.8	111.7
1970-71	115.5	119.2	118.2	118.8	116.2	115.4	124.7	123.3	110.3	110.9	118.9	116.4
1971-72	120.0	129.1	120.3	124.5	122.8	120.0	125.5	136.8	117.7	114.7	127.5	122.4
1970-71—												
January	118.8	120.7	118.7	117.9	116.7	115.4	124.8	122.1	109.4	109.7	118.8	116.7
February	119.8	122.0	118.6	120.7	117.0	117.0	122.5	126.5	110.1	108.7	121.0	117.6
March	119.9	122.1	118.9	122.6	117.5	117.3	122.3	128.4	111.8	110.6	121.9	118.4
April	119.9	122.1	119.4	122.7	117.6	117.3	122.8	128.7	114.3	111.7	122.5	118.8
May	119.9	122.3	119.6	122.9	117.7	117.3	123.1	127.6	114.3	111.6	122.2	118.9
June	119.9	123.3	119.6	122.5	121.5	117.3	123.6	127.4	114.3	111.6	122.7	120.1
1971-72—												
July	119.9	123.3	119.6	122.6	122.7	117.4	123.6	126.8	114.8	112.0	122.7	120.5
August	120.6	123.3	120.6	123.6	123.1	117.7	124.5	126.8	115.3	113.2	125.6	121.4
September	120.6	125.0	120.6	123.7	123.9	118.8	126.0	128.8	116.0	114.2	126.4	122.1
October	120.6	125.5	120.3	123.8	122.6	120.0	126.2	130.7	116.8	114.3	127.3	122.0
November	120.6	130.4	120.3	123.7	122.5	120.4	126.0	140.3	117.6	114.3	127.8	122.4
December	120.6	130.5	120.3	123.9	122.3	120.5	125.7	140.3	118.6	114.2	128.0	122.5
January	120.6	130.5	119.8	123.9	121.7	120.5	124.9	140.3	117.4	114.3	128.1	122.2
February	120.5	130.8	120.3	124.8	122.2	120.7	124.9	139.6	118.9	115.1	128.3	122.7
March	120.2	130.8	120.3	125.9	123.2	120.7	125.2	139.6	118.9	115.4	128.5	123.1
April	119.8	133.0	120.3	123.1	123.1	121.0	126.1	139.0	118.9	115.5	128.6	123.2
May	118.8	133.1	120.3	126.1	123.1	121.0	126.1	145.2	119.4	117.1	129.1	123.4
June	117.2	133.5	120.7	126.3	122.7	121.6	127.1	144.1	119.5	117.2	129.5	123.3
1972-73—												
July	116.2	133.6	120.5	126.8	122.6	121.7	127.8	142.1	122.5	117.6	130.6	123.6
August	115.1	133.6	121.1	127.4	122.5	122.1	127.8	141.8	122.5	117.8	130.8	123.6
September	116.5	133.6	123.3	127.8	122.4	123.2	128.0	141.4	123.8	117.8	130.8	124.1
October	115.5	135.5	123.3	130.2	122.4	123.5	128.0	141.4	124.9	118.1	132.2	124.6
November	113.9	135.7	123.8	131.8	122.6	123.6	128.0	141.4	125.7	119.0	132.7	124.9
December	122.0	135.7	123.8	133.3	122.7	123.6	128.0	141.3	127.3	119.4	132.4	126.1

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—MELBOURNE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	99.9	101.0	102.4	100.8	102.4	100.9	105.8	102.4	102.8	100.9	101.4	101.7
1968-69	101.1	103.1	107.3	104.0	106.2	104.0	106.7	103.4	104.3	102.1	108.0	105.0
1969-70	104.4	108.5	110.5	107.8	110.4	108.7	124.1	111.8	106.4	112.2	112.1	109.8
1970-71	111.9	115.1	115.8	113.4	116.0	117.1	120.8	121.6	110.2	110.9	119.4	115.1
1971-72	124.9	122.6	123.0	118.7	128.4	125.0	118.6	136.4	115.5	114.7	128.0	123.9
1970-71—												
January	113.2	114.3	114.6	112.1	115.3	120.4	121.7	119.2	109.2	109.7	119.3	114.7
February	112.9	117.0	115.9	117.3	116.8	121.3	119.0	124.8	110.4	108.7	121.5	116.3
March	117.9	118.1	119.4	117.5	117.4	121.1	120.3	127.6	111.5	110.6	122.3	117.6
April	120.0	118.1	119.8	117.6	117.7	121.1	118.8	127.6	114.1	111.7	123.0	118.3
May	120.9	118.3	119.8	117.9	118.4	121.1	117.1	127.6	114.1	111.6	122.7	118.6
June	121.4	118.4	119.8	118.0	121.3	121.1	116.8	127.5	114.1	111.6	123.2	119.6
1971-72—												
July	121.4	118.4	119.8	117.8	124.7	122.4	117.0	127.8	114.1	112.0	123.1	120.7
August	121.8	118.4	119.8	117.9	126.5	122.5	117.8	128.2	114.1	113.2	126.1	121.8
September	121.7	120.3	119.8	118.0	126.9	122.3	118.8	129.9	114.7	114.2	127.0	122.3
October	121.7	120.6	119.9	118.2	127.5	123.9	118.6	130.0	115.7	114.3	127.8	122.8
November	122.1	121.2	119.9	118.2	127.6	124.1	118.6	136.8	116.0	114.3	128.4	123.1
December	122.2	121.2	124.5	118.5	126.8	125.5	118.6	136.8	114.5	114.2	128.5	123.1
January	126.6	121.8	125.4	118.5	126.9	126.0	118.6	138.5	114.5	114.3	128.7	123.7
February	127.9	123.0	125.2	118.5	127.7	126.1	118.7	138.5	115.1	115.1	128.9	124.3
March	128.4	124.3	125.1	118.9	130.0	126.1	118.8	138.5	115.5	115.4	129.1	125.2
April	128.2	126.7	125.4	119.5	131.0	126.3	118.9	138.6	115.9	115.5	129.2	125.7
May	128.4	127.8	125.6	119.8	131.6	126.8	119.1	146.4	116.7	117.1	129.6	126.4
June	128.0	127.8	125.5	120.3	133.5	128.5	119.2	146.5	119.5	117.2	130.1	127.4
1972-73—												
July	129.3	130.1	125.7	122.1	133.4	128.6	120.1	146.5	119.8	117.6	131.1	128.0
August	129.0	130.2	126.6	122.3	133.8	130.4	120.1	146.5	119.8	117.8	131.3	128.3
September	129.5	130.5	126.6	122.6	134.2	130.4	120.1	146.5	120.7	117.8	131.4	128.6
October	129.3	131.6	126.6	122.9	134.7	131.9	120.1	146.5	121.9	118.1	132.8	129.2
November	129.3	131.6	126.8	124.6	134.9	132.8	120.1	146.5	121.9	119.0	133.3	129.7
December	129.3	131.9	129.6	124.9	135.6	133.5	120.1	146.5	123.1	119.4	133.0	130.2

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—BRISBANE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	100.5	101.4	103.7	103.8	102.3	101.7	106.0	102.7	102.6	100.9	101.5	102.2
1968-69	100.5	107.0	107.8	107.5	106.2	101.6	103.4	103.5	103.6	102.1	107.6	105.1
1969-70	105.3	116.1	114.9	112.0	110.4	104.1	118.9	112.7	105.2	112.2	111.7	110.3
1970-71	112.7	120.8	123.4	121.2	118.3	107.1	113.2	119.5	108.5	110.9	118.9	116.4
1971-72	118.0	128.0	133.1	131.5	128.6	112.2	111.3	132.0	115.4	114.7	127.5	124.4
1970-71—												
January	112.0	121.9	124.8	120.6	118.6	107.0	112.0	118.8	108.0	109.7	118.8	116.2
February	113.6	122.8	125.6	126.7	118.8	107.9	112.5	120.4	108.8	108.7	121.0	117.6
March	113.6	123.1	125.6	127.7	120.0	109.5	111.8	122.4	111.2	110.6	121.9	118.7
April	113.6	123.3	126.0	127.8	120.1	109.6	111.8	122.7	111.2	111.7	122.5	118.9
May	113.6	123.3	126.0	127.8	120.1	109.7	111.8	122.7	110.8	111.6	122.2	118.8
June	113.6	123.9	126.0	127.7	122.8	109.7	111.3	122.7	111.6	111.6	122.7	119.8
1971-72—												
July	113.6	123.9	126.0	128.1	124.2	109.7	110.4	122.7	112.6	112.0	122.7	120.3
August	113.6	123.9	126.0	128.1	126.4	109.7	115.3	123.6	112.9	113.2	125.6	121.6
September	113.6	125.6	133.0	128.2	127.2	110.1	114.5	124.4	112.9	114.2	126.4	122.5
October	113.6	125.6	134.4	128.4	127.2	111.4	110.2	126.0	115.0	114.3	127.3	122.9
November	114.8	125.9	134.4	129.4	127.6	112.3	110.5	134.3	115.7	114.3	127.9	123.5
December	114.8	126.9	134.4	129.4	127.6	112.3	110.5	134.3	115.7	114.2	128.0	123.6
January	122.0	127.1	134.4	129.5	127.6	112.3	110.5	134.3	115.7	114.3	128.2	124.4
February	122.8	129.4	134.8	134.7	127.7	113.0	110.5	134.4	116.4	115.1	128.4	125.4
March	122.8	129.4	134.8	134.6	131.3	113.7	110.6	134.1	116.5	115.4	128.6	126.6
April	122.8	131.5	134.8	134.9	132.0	113.7	110.6	134.2	116.0	115.5	128.6	126.9
May	122.8	133.1	134.8	136.0	131.9	113.8	110.6	140.6	116.0	117.1	129.1	127.3
June	118.2	133.2	134.9	136.6	132.3	113.9	110.9	140.8	118.8	117.2	129.6	127.4
1972-73—												
July	115.0	133.9	134.9	140.1	132.5	113.9	110.9	140.8	117.8	117.6	130.6	127.6
August	114.0	133.8	136.4	140.8	132.5	115.6	110.9	140.8	116.5	117.8	130.8	127.7
September	114.0	133.8	136.4	140.8	132.6	116.5	110.9	140.8	117.4	117.8	130.8	127.9
October	109.8	135.1	138.9	140.9	133.0	117.1	110.8	141.1	117.4	118.1	132.3	128.0
November	106.6	135.3	138.9	140.9	135.6	117.1	110.8	141.1	117.6	119.0	132.8	128.6
December	107.3	135.3	138.9	140.9	135.5	117.1	110.8	141.2	117.7	119.4	132.5	128.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ADELAIDE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

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Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	101.2	101.9	104.6	101.5	102.3	100.1	106.0	102.7	101.1	100.9	101.4	101.8
1968-69	105.3	107.6	108.7	105.1	105.3	99.2	105.2	103.5	103.1	102.1	107.7	105.0
1969-70	107.9	112.5	113.5	108.9	108.2	100.2	126.8	112.3	106.9	112.2	111.7	109.4
1970-71	109.7	118.8	121.3	114.8	112.6	107.2	122.5	121.4	111.4	110.9	118.9	113.9
1971-72	119.3	127.0	130.0	124.3	123.5	116.0	122.5	134.5	118.8	114.7	127.5	122.7
1970-71—												
January	109.1	117.0	119.6	113.2	112.8	106.1	121.7	120.2	110.1	109.7	118.8	113.2
February	109.2	121.2	119.9	115.1	113.2	110.6	120.0	122.1	112.4	108.7	121.1	114.3
March	109.4	122.8	124.6	119.4	114.2	112.1	120.2	125.9	113.6	110.6	121.9	116.0
April	109.5	122.8	125.3	121.0	114.2	113.0	120.2	125.9	115.9	111.7	122.6	116.6
May	113.4	122.8	126.1	121.6	114.3	113.0	120.2	125.9	116.4	111.6	122.3	117.2
June	113.4	122.8	126.1	121.5	118.3	113.0	120.2	125.9	116.4	111.6	122.7	118.4
1971-72—												
July	113.4	122.9	126.1	121.6	119.9	113.0	120.2	125.9	116.4	112.0	122.7	119.0
August	114.1	122.9	126.3	121.9	121.8	114.8	122.2	128.5	118.7	113.2	125.6	120.5
September	114.1	125.1	126.3	121.9	122.4	115.7	122.7	129.3	118.7	114.2	126.5	121.0
October	114.3	125.1	126.3	122.9	122.4	116.6	122.7	129.2	118.9	114.3	127.4	121.4
November	120.7	125.5	130.6	124.5	122.4	116.8	122.7	135.7	118.7	114.3	127.9	122.6
December	120.9	128.0	131.3	124.7	122.3	116.8	122.7	135.5	117.9	114.2	128.0	122.7
January	121.1	128.0	131.7	124.7	122.5	116.8	122.7	135.5	118.1	114.3	128.2	122.8
February	121.3	128.0	132.2	124.7	122.6	116.8	122.7	135.5	118.5	115.1	128.4	123.0
March	121.3	128.2	132.2	125.7	125.1	115.9	122.7	135.5	118.6	115.4	128.6	123.9
April	122.8	129.7	132.2	125.7	126.0	116.1	122.7	135.6	118.6	115.5	128.6	124.4
May	122.9	130.4	132.2	125.9	127.4	116.1	122.7	143.7	120.9	117.1	129.1	125.4
June	124.3	130.5	132.2	127.3	127.4	117.1	122.7	143.7	121.0	117.2	129.5	125.8
1972-73—												
July	124.6	133.9	137.8	127.6	127.3	118.1	122.7	143.0	121.0	117.6	130.6	126.5
August	125.2	133.9	137.8	127.9	127.3	118.1	123.5	143.0	121.0	117.8	130.8	126.7
September	125.2	133.9	137.8	128.3	127.8	118.1	123.5	143.0	121.2	117.8	130.8	126.9
October	125.3	135.3	137.8	128.9	129.4	119.1	123.5	143.0	121.4	118.1	132.3	127.8
November	125.7	135.3	138.3	129.0	129.5	119.1	123.7	143.2	122.2	119.0	132.8	128.1
December	128.5	135.9	138.3	130.8	129.5	119.1	123.7	143.2	123.3	119.4	132.5	128.7

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—PERTH

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	100.6	104.3	103.0	104.1	101.7	99.7	105.7	101.7	102.7	100.9	101.4	102.0
1968-69	101.4	108.1	106.2	108.0	104.2	101.8	106.4	103.4	103.9	102.1	107.5	104.7
1969-70	102.8	111.3	111.4	111.3	107.1	102.6	127.0	110.8	107.8	112.2	111.5	108.9
1970-71	107.0	118.3	119.0	115.4	112.9	105.8	117.4	112.7	111.8	110.9	118.7	113.3
1971-72	113.6	119.8	128.8	119.6	125.1	115.0	114.4	118.3	119.2	114.7	127.3	121.3
1970-71—												
January	108.5	118.2	120.3	117.2	113.1	105.3	116.8	112.1	111.9	109.7	118.6	113.6
February	110.0	118.3	120.3	117.2	113.4	107.8	112.7	111.8	113.4	108.7	120.8	114.2
March	110.1	120.7	120.3	118.3	114.2	108.3	112.2	111.9	113.4	110.6	121.7	115.0
April	110.1	120.2	124.2	118.4	114.8	108.4	112.2	111.9	113.5	111.7	122.4	115.6
May	110.1	120.2	125.5	118.4	115.5	108.8	112.3	111.9	113.5	111.6	122.1	115.8
June	110.1	119.2	125.5	117.9	119.0	108.8	112.3	111.9	113.9	111.6	122.4	116.9
1971-72—												
July	110.1	119.2	125.5	118.1	122.9	109.1	112.0	111.9	114.1	112.0	122.4	118.1
August	110.1	119.2	125.5	118.5	123.4	110.5	112.8	111.9	116.1	113.2	125.3	119.1
September	110.6	119.2	125.7	118.6	124.1	113.6	114.5	113.8	117.8	114.2	126.3	119.9
October	111.7	119.2	126.1	118.7	124.3	113.9	114.5	113.5	117.8	114.3	127.1	120.3
November	111.7	119.4	130.4	119.7	124.1	116.6	115.0	117.1	120.6	114.3	127.7	121.0
December	111.7	119.5	130.4	119.7	124.2	116.6	115.0	119.9	119.9	114.2	127.8	121.1
January	116.2	119.5	130.4	119.8	123.5	116.6	114.7	119.9	119.9	114.3	128.0	121.4
February	116.2	119.5	130.4	119.4	123.9	116.6	114.7	119.9	120.2	115.1	128.2	121.6
March	116.2	119.5	130.4	119.4	126.2	116.4	114.8	119.9	120.8	115.4	128.4	122.3
April	116.2	121.2	130.4	120.8	127.7	116.4	114.7	121.6	120.8	115.5	128.5	123.1
May	116.5	121.2	130.4	120.8	128.2	116.4	114.7	125.0	121.1	117.1	128.9	123.5
June	116.4	121.2	130.4	121.6	128.2	117.4	114.9	125.0	121.4	117.2	129.4	123.7
1972-73—												
July	116.4	121.2	130.4	122.6	127.8	115.9	115.4	125.6	122.2	117.6	130.4	123.9
August	116.4	126.9	130.4	122.7	128.0	115.9	115.5	125.6	122.1	117.8	130.6	124.2
September	116.4	126.9	130.4	122.8	127.5	115.9	115.5	125.6	123.0	117.8	130.5	124.1
October	116.3	128.2	130.4	122.8	127.7	115.9	115.5	126.2	123.1	118.1	132.0	124.4
November	116.3	128.2	130.4	122.8	128.2	116.5	115.5	126.4	123.6	119.0	132.5	124.8
December	116.3	128.2	130.4	123.2	128.3	116.5	115.7	126.6	124.1	119.4	132.2	124.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—HOBART
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67=100.0)(a)

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WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	104.8	100.4	103.1	101.7	102.5	100.8	105.9	103.2	101.7	100.9	101.4	102.3
1968-69	108.0	103.8	108.5	103.8	105.5	99.6	103.1	105.5	103.0	102.1	107.7	105.1
1969-70	109.1	107.1	111.3	108.9	109.8	100.9	122.3	114.0	107.5	112.2	111.8	109.7
1970-71	116.0	112.8	118.3	116.6	114.6	106.6	125.3	122.7	111.6	110.9	118.9	115.0
1971-72	123.4	123.7	118.3	122.2	126.4	110.8	126.0	135.1	115.8	114.7	127.5	122.6
1970-71—												
January	117.8	112.7	120.4	115.3	115.0	106.2	125.9	121.6	111.0	109.7	118.8	115.1
February	117.9	115.5	120.4	120.3	115.4	111.5	125.9	122.6	111.5	108.7	121.0	116.5
March	118.6	116.3	120.7	120.2	116.0	112.6	125.9	125.5	111.8	110.6	121.8	117.2
April	118.7	116.3	115.5	120.2	115.8	112.6	125.9	128.2	113.4	111.7	122.5	117.2
May	118.7	117.0	115.5	120.5	115.8	109.5	126.6	127.5	113.6	111.6	122.2	117.0
June	118.7	117.0	115.5	120.6	119.1	110.0	126.8	127.5	114.7	111.6	122.7	118.2
1971-72—												
July	118.7	117.0	116.5	120.9	121.3	110.0	125.9	127.5	114.7	112.0	122.7	119.0
August	120.7	117.0	116.7	121.1	124.5	110.0	125.9	128.0	114.7	113.2	125.6	120.7
September	120.7	117.4	116.7	121.1	124.8	110.0	125.9	130.2	115.2	114.2	126.5	121.1
October	120.7	118.9	116.7	121.5	125.1	110.8	125.9	130.3	116.5	114.3	127.3	121.5
November	120.7	120.3	118.3	121.6	125.4	110.9	125.9	136.2	116.9	114.3	127.9	121.9
December	120.7	120.3	118.4	122.0	125.6	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.9	114.2	128.0	122.0
January	120.7	120.3	118.4	122.1	125.7	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.9	114.3	128.2	122.1
February	121.2	123.5	118.4	122.1	125.9	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.3	115.1	128.4	122.4
March	129.0	127.5	118.4	122.2	129.1	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.3	115.4	128.5	124.3
April	129.0	131.7	118.4	122.2	129.7	111.0	126.8	137.9	115.3	115.5	128.6	124.7
May	129.1	133.1	118.4	122.3	129.8	111.0	126.8	138.7	116.8	117.1	129.1	125.1
June	129.2	137.8	124.6	127.7	130.2	111.4	124.7	144.9	116.8	117.2	129.5	126.5
1972-73—												
July	129.2	137.8	125.0	129.4	131.0	111.4	124.7	144.9	116.9	117.6	130.5	127.2
August	129.2	138.4	125.0	129.5	131.5	111.4	124.2	144.9	117.3	117.8	130.7	127.4
September	129.2	138.4	125.0	129.7	131.6	111.4	124.3	140.7	117.8	117.8	130.7	127.4
October	129.2	138.4	125.0	129.8	131.6	111.4	124.3	140.7	118.4	118.1	132.2	127.7
November	129.2	138.4	125.0	130.0	131.6	111.4	124.3	142.3	118.4	119.0	132.6	127.9
December	129.2	138.4	126.6	130.2	131.9	111.4	124.3	142.3	119.9	119.4	132.3	128.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	All Groups
1967-68	101.5	102.2	103.7	103.0	102.3	101.4	105.9	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.4	102.2
1968-69	103.5	106.8	108.2	107.2	106.1	103.9	106.8	103.3	103.2	102.1	107.7	105.6
1969-70	106.9	111.7	112.6	111.2	110.1	107.4	126.3	113.7	105.8	112.2	111.8	110.5
1970-71	113.0	118.0	118.6	117.0	115.8	113.0	121.4	121.3	110.3	110.9	119.0	115.5
1971-72	120.6	126.1	124.2	123.4	125.4	119.3	120.6	134.3	116.9	114.7	127.7	123.0
1970-71—												
January	114.7	118.4	118.6	116.1	115.9	113.8	121.4	119.9	109.5	109.7	118.9	115.5
February	115.4	120.2	119.1	119.8	116.5	115.5	119.3	123.5	110.5	108.7	121.2	116.6
March	116.8	120.9	120.5	121.2	117.2	116.0	119.5	125.8	111.9	110.6	122.0	117.7
April	117.4	120.9	121.1	121.4	117.4	116.1	119.3	126.0	113.9	111.7	122.7	118.2
May	117.9	121.1	121.4	121.6	117.7	116.0	119.0	125.5	113.9	111.6	122.4	118.3
June	118.0	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.1	116.0	119.0	125.4	114.1	111.6	122.8	119.4
1971-72—												
July	118.0	121.5	121.5	121.5	123.2	116.5	118.9	125.3	114.4	112.0	122.8	120.2
August	118.6	121.5	121.9	122.0	124.4	116.9	120.4	125.8	115.0	113.2	125.7	121.3
September	118.6	123.1	122.8	122.1	125.0	117.6	121.3	127.4	115.6	114.2	126.6	121.9
October	118.7	123.4	122.9	122.3	124.7	118.9	120.8	128.4	116.5	114.3	127.4	122.1
November	119.6	125.7	123.7	122.7	124.7	119.4	120.8	136.2	117.2	114.3	128.0	122.6
December	119.6	126.1	125.0	122.8	124.5	119.9	120.7	136.4	117.1	114.2	128.1	122.7
January	122.1	126.3	125.1	122.8	124.2	120.1	120.4	136.9	116.6	114.3	128.3	122.9
February	122.5	127.1	125.3	123.9	124.7	120.2	120.4	136.6	117.5	115.1	128.5	123.4
March	122.8	127.6	125.3	124.5	126.7	120.2	120.5	136.6	117.7	115.4	128.7	124.2
April	122.7	129.8	125.4	124.9	127.2	120.4	120.9	136.5	117.7	115.5	128.8	124.5
May	122.4	130.5	125.4	125.1	127.5	120.5	121.0	143.0	118.4	117.1	129.2	125.0
June	121.2	130.8	125.7	125.8	128.0	121.4	121.4	142.8	119.6	117.2	129.7	125.3
1972-73—												
July	120.7	131.9	126.3	127.1	127.9	121.4	122.0	141.9	120.8	117.6	130.7	125.7
August	120.2	132.3	127.0	127.5	128.0	122.3	122.0	141.8	120.7	117.8	130.9	125.9
September	120.8	132.4	127.8	127.8	128.1	122.9	122.1	141.5	121.6	117.8	130.9	126.1
October	119.9	133.9	128.1	128.9	128.5	123.6	122.1	141.6	122.4	118.1	132.4	126.7
November	118.8	134.0	128.4	130.0	128.9	123.9	122.1	141.7	122.9	119.0	132.9	127.0
December	122.4	134.1	129.3	130.9	129.2	124.1	122.1	141.7	124.1	119.4	132.6	127.8

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

(b) The Wholesale Price Index of

Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING
SPECIAL PURPOSE INDEX: ALL GROUPS EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION
MATERIALS AND MECHANICAL SERVICES COMPONENTS**

INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1967-68 . . .	103.0	101.8	102.4	102.0	102.2	102.6	102.4
1968-69 . . .	106.8	104.8	105.1	104.9	104.6	105.0	105.6
1969-70 . . .	111.6	109.1	109.9	108.7	108.1	109.1	110.1
1970-71 . . .	116.6	114.8	116.6	113.4	112.7	114.8	115.5
1971-72 . . .	122.4	124.2	124.9	122.8	121.0	122.7	123.1
1969-70—							
January . . .	111.7	109.5	110.4	108.5	108.1	109.2	110.3
February . . .	112.4	110.0	110.9	109.2	108.2	110.0	110.9
March . . .	113.0	110.3	111.2	110.0	109.2	110.2	111.4
April . . .	113.7	110.4	111.9	110.4	109.6	111.1	111.9
May . . .	114.0	110.2	112.1	110.4	109.8	111.2	112.0
June . . .	113.9	110.4	112.2	110.4	109.8	111.8	112.0
1970-71—							
July . . .	114.1	110.3	113.0	110.4	109.8	111.9	112.2
August . . .	114.3	111.2	114.2	110.5	110.1	112.1	112.7
September . . .	114.3	111.8	114.5	110.6	110.1	112.5	112.9
October . . .	114.4	112.7	114.8	111.2	110.3	112.6	113.3
November . . .	114.7	113.1	115.0	111.9	111.5	114.0	113.7
December . . .	114.7	113.3	115.5	112.0	112.1	114.3	114.0
January . . .	117.1	114.6	116.5	112.7	113.2	115.1	115.6
February . . .	118.0	116.3	118.0	113.9	113.7	116.6	116.8
March . . .	118.7	117.6	119.0	115.6	114.4	117.1	117.8
April . . .	119.0	118.3	119.1	116.2	114.9	116.9	118.2
May . . .	119.1	118.7	119.1	116.9	115.3	116.8	118.4
June . . .	120.6	119.9	120.2	118.5	116.5	118.2	119.8
1971-72—							
July . . .	121.1	121.3	120.9	119.1	118.1	119.2	120.6
August . . .	121.7	122.1	121.9	120.5	118.7	120.7	121.4
September . . .	122.3	122.4	122.8	120.9	119.5	120.9	122.0
October . . .	122.0	122.9	123.1	121.1	119.8	121.4	122.1
November . . .	122.4	123.2	123.9	122.6	120.7	121.8	122.7
December . . .	122.5	123.2	123.9	122.7	120.7	121.9	122.7
January . . .	122.1	124.0	124.9	122.9	121.1	121.9	122.9
February . . .	122.6	124.6	126.1	123.0	121.2	122.2	123.5
March . . .	123.1	125.7	127.5	124.1	122.1	124.6	124.4
April . . .	123.2	126.3	127.9	124.7	123.0	125.1	124.8
May . . .	123.2	126.9	128.2	125.7	123.3	125.4	125.1
June . . .	123.0	128.1	128.1	126.2	123.5	127.1	125.5
1972-73—							
July . . .	123.1	128.6	128.2	126.8	123.5	127.7	125.8
August . . .	123.1	129.0	128.3	127.0	123.9	127.9	125.9
September . . .	123.7	129.4	128.5	127.2	123.8	128.0	126.3
October . . .	124.1	129.8	128.4	128.1	123.9	128.0	126.7
November . . .	124.3	130.3	129.0	128.3	124.2	128.1	127.0
December . . .	125.8	130.9	129.1	129.1	124.4	128.5	127.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building

1. General

This index, relating to materials used in house building, was introduced in November 1970. It is the second in the series of indexes referred to in '1. General' of the description of the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building and is complementary to that index.

2. Scope and composition

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those whose outer walls are mainly of brick, brick veneer, timber or asbestos cement sheeting.

The following numbers of items are included in the lists for the respective State capital cities; Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, 50; Sydney, 50, but vinyl floor tiles are not included in the item elsewhere described as 'Ceramic and vinyl floor tiles'; Brisbane, 49 (heating systems not included); and Perth, 51 (building stone and silica-lime bricks included but plaster board not included). In all cases the selection of materials was based on local usage. Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the 'All Groups' index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

3. Base period and method of calculation

In the interest of uniformity and ease of use, the reference base of the index is the year 1966-67=100.0, the same as that used for the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building. However, because of the later time at which the weighting source data were collected, the weighting base approximates more closely to the year 1968-69.

The index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

4. Derivation of items and weights

The items and weights used in the index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses—e.g. internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such things as paths and fences were included in the job. Information of this nature was obtained from an ad hoc survey of some 250 house builders from whom data regarding approximately 900 houses representative of their operations were obtained. The survey was conducted in all State capital cities.

The analysis form used to obtain particulars of materials used in each subsequently selected house building was set out on a 'trades' basis as in a Bill of Quantities, using trades headings broadly based on those set out in the second edition of the *Australian Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works*. (The Institute of Quantity Surveyors (Aust.) and The Master Builders' Federation of Australia; March, 1963). Under each heading it was required that each material used in that particular phase of building should be specified, together with its value.

Satisfactory analyses of materials used were received for 114 house buildings, this number being spread over all six State capital cities. Data obtained in each capital were used to construct for that city its own list of items and its individual weighting pattern. As a first step for each State capital city, the many different varieties, etc., of materials reported were classified into index items, and groupings thereof determined. The values of each material used as obtained from analyses of houses of each of the four major construction types (brick,

brick veneer, timber, asbestos cement sheeting) were then combined for each city according to survey results to give construction-type usage patterns. Next, these were amalgamated to produce weighting patterns for the respective cities. The amalgamation was in accordance with the relative importance of each construction type in each given State capital city as indicated by statistics of the value of houses completed in the city in 1968-69. (For practical reasons these two weighting operations were in fact carried out as one). The weighting pattern then derived for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns, the weight given to each item being proportional to its estimated importance in materials usage in houses completed of the types specified in the six capital cities in 1968-69. In that year the four major construction types mentioned above constituted more than ninety-nine per cent of all house building in the six capitals for which indexes have been prepared.

The materials-used analyses obtained in the respective State capitals did not always include sufficient varieties of houses to give adequate coverage of the range of different types shown by the survey to have been built. Some imputation was therefore necessary. Where this was done the materials usage values shown in the analyses were adjusted as appropriate. The major instance of imputation was the use of analyses for houses with asbestos cement outer walls, collected only in Sydney, in relation to other State capitals.

Where, as frequently occurred, any particular phase of a building operation was the subject of a sub-contract, the supplier of the analysis was asked to obtain particulars of materials used from the sub-contractor concerned, or where this was not feasible, to prepare careful estimates from his own knowledge of the job. Failing both of these procedures, the total value of the sub-contract was requested so that estimates based on an average pattern of materials usage in other similar jobs could be made.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building uses as the indicator for the Electrical Installation Materials group the Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials. That index cannot appropriately be so used in relation to house building. It has therefore been necessary to set up new collections of prices in each State capital for representative items of materials used in electrical installation in house building.

5. The weights

The group and item weights used in the index for each State capital city are given on pages 62-3. The pattern resulting from their aggregation over the six State capitals is also shown. Each State capital city has a unique weighting pattern which reflects the difference in the estimated relative importance of given items as between cities. The weighting pattern for each capital city is applied to local price measures in calculating indexes for that city.

6. Prices

(i) *Sources.* Price series used relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in house building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near thereto as practicable.

(ii) *Point of pricing.* The point of pricing adopted for the index is in keeping with sector wholesale price index concept. In terms of this concept a 'ring-fence' is set up around house building. The items to be priced for index purposes are then those materials which are used in building activity within the ring-fence, and the point of pricing is that at which the materials cross the ring-fence. In general, this is the price 'delivered on site'.

(iii) *Special problems.* Certain practical problems of classification and measurement arise. In the main these involve cases where the manufacturer or wholesaler of a component material is also the installer or fixer of the article concerned. In such cases, it is desirable to isolate that part of such suppliers' activities which may be regarded as on-site building. As indicated in (ii) above, the required point of pricing is that at which the materials enter this area. However, where it has not been possible to obtain a measure of price on this basis, the nearest realistic price available has been taken.

Discounts also give rise to problems. For the purpose of the index the aim is, of course, to determine and use actual transaction prices as distinct from 'list' prices. Hence it is necessary to seek, in addition to measures of normal trade discounts, measures of 'special' or other discounts of this nature where these are known to be significant. When the latter have been ascertained their effect is reflected in the index. However, because of the varying incidence of these special discounts and the manner in which some of them may be applied, it is not always possible to determine or measure them for incorporation into the index. The problem is kept under continuing attention, and significant changes in special discounts to the extent that they are determined, are incorporated in the index. This may sometimes be on a partly estimated basis, and may sometimes necessitate revisions.

7. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. Index numbers for each group of items and for all groups combined are given in the tables on pages 64-71 for each State capital city and for the six capital cities combined. In addition, a table showing All Groups index numbers for the State capital cities separately and in combination has been included. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion both over time and also, between separate capital cities, at the same points of time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67

62

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Group and item	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart		Six State capital cities	
	Percentage contribution of (i) Item to group index, (ii) Group to All Groups index													
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
1. Concrete mix, cement and sand		5.24		4.63		5.04		8.13		7.94		7.25		5.73
Concrete, ready-mixed	66.52		70.00		72.05		67.04		58.26		82.92		66.63	
Cement	19.67		15.61		15.86		16.97		21.64		12.07		18.19	
Sand	13.81		14.39		12.09		15.99		20.10		5.01		15.18	
2. Cement products		7.09		8.55		10.44		6.98		8.14		7.01		8.10
Asbestos cement sheets	27.03		11.40		32.58		14.20		17.41		12.84		20.22	
Concrete tiles	53.54		65.02		46.98		60.58		47.89		9.14		55.09	
Concrete masonry blocks	6.16		6.11		1.43		6.32		1.46		64.58		5.63	
Other cement products	13.27		17.47		19.01		18.90		33.24		13.44		19.06	
3. Clay bricks, tiles, etc.		14.34		10.48		9.35		14.85		16.44		10.14		12.85
Clay bricks	70.07		82.03		72.06		80.74		82.54		49.86		76.43	
Terracotta tiles	11.35		3.56		4.37		7.90		5.74		23.46		7.52	
Earthenware pipes and fittings	18.58		14.41		23.57		11.36		11.72		26.68		16.05	
4. Timber, board and joinery		38.23		37.78		35.29		35.52		29.60		38.15		36.16
Hardwood	18.75		52.67		63.61		11.53		45.83		50.50		38.42	
Softwood	48.41		10.86		14.05		52.09		2.61		2.18		25.86	
Plywood and board	0.62		0.65		2.21		1.22		0.77		4.16		0.96	
Doors and frames	7.55		8.11		5.67		10.02		16.08		10.06		8.85	
Windows and frames	7.14		12.17		5.14		10.50		17.29		12.09		10.17	
Cupboards, etc.	17.53		15.54		9.32		14.64		17.42		21.01		15.74	
5. Steel products		4.89		5.58		8.03		6.67		6.07		7.49		5.86
Steel beams, sections and angles	15.44		8.71		15.11		22.41		23.89		12.48		15.38	
Reinforcing steel	18.44		10.28		13.69		24.70		8.08		10.28		13.98	
Steel balustrading	6.19		8.20		13.20		2.38		5.40		4.24		7.41	
Galvanised steel sheet, decking, etc.	9.69		19.07		11.68		13.19		15.82		34.16		14.66	
Galvanised steel downpipe and guttering	23.31		19.04		14.94		14.41		18.92		12.00		18.86	
Galvanised steel pipes and fittings	9.78		15.72		15.04		10.08		14.53		14.48		13.29	
Hinges, catches, handles, etc.	7.75		7.61		4.72		5.53		4.42		4.23		6.37	
Nails, screws, etc.	9.40		11.37		11.62		7.30		8.94		8.13		10.05	

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67—continued

Group and item	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State capital cities							
	Percentage contribution of (i) Item to group index, (ii) Group to All Groups index													
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
6. Other metal products		7.25		6.47		8.17		7.24		7.69		7.93		7.20
Aluminium windows, doors, etc.	50.01		38.75		55.23		47.20		22.30		50.12		42.79	
Copper pipes and fittings	25.99		27.15		18.97		25.60		46.66		25.02		28.74	
Taps and valves	13.96		20.95		14.94		14.19		20.14		15.80		17.10	
Latchsets and locksets	10.04		13.15		10.86		13.01		10.90		9.06		11.37	
7. Plumbing fixtures, etc.		3.95		3.34		3.50		3.42		4.59		2.74		3.74
Toilet suites	24.19		23.26		22.13		22.83		21.94		23.72		23.16	
Hand basins	11.69		9.55		11.07		11.51		8.84		12.80		10.49	
Sinks	13.76		13.85		15.60		16.16		15.38		14.48		14.50	
Wash troughs	13.39		17.71		15.07		19.03		17.22		18.28		15.98	
Baths	24.66		18.83		27.39		21.71		28.01		25.61		23.82	
Shower screens	12.31		16.80		8.74		8.76		8.61		5.11		12.05	
8. Electrical installation materials		1.53		1.66		1.81		1.37		1.76		1.61		1.63
Cable	52.87		60.28		49.73		65.27		55.74		59.27		56.20	
Switches, switch plugs and lampholders	31.95		27.72		37.58		25.74		31.78		29.41		30.90	
Switchboards	15.18		12.00		12.69		8.99		12.48		11.32		12.90	
9. Installed appliances		4.43		6.87		4.26		4.26		4.12		6.98		5.13
Stoves	66.28		37.43		59.08		52.87		57.26		39.90		51.07	
Hot water services	30.14		23.83		40.92		42.07		32.49		25.69		29.63	
Heating systems	3.58		38.74		..		5.06		10.25		34.41		19.30	
10. Plaster and plaster products		5.57		7.19		5.09		4.19		4.01		4.99		5.64
Fibrous plaster sheet and products	7.62		6.40		7.20		19.02		84.84		6.57		16.36	
Plaster board	91.55		90.67		89.54		67.93		..		89.81		79.34	
Hard plaster	0.83		2.93		3.26		13.05		15.16		3.62		4.30	
11. Miscellaneous materials		7.48		7.45		9.02		7.43		9.64		5.71		7.96
Paint	28.98		28.27		41.06		28.38		30.32		39.42		30.80	
Glass	19.09		22.57		17.06		20.33		19.64		32.35		20.18	
Ceramic wall tiles	24.62		21.50		17.94		22.03		12.54		16.10		20.20	
Ceramic and vinyl floor tiles	11.86		11.93		10.45		10.04		10.46		1.88		11.14	
Plastic pipes and fittings	1.84		6.43		7.07		10.11		1.34		1.47		4.40	
Adhesives	2.32		2.89		2.17		1.20		0.68		2.37		2.07	
Insulation and building paper	11.29		6.41		4.25		7.91		5.35		6.41		7.47	
Silica-lime bricks	..		..		..		..		5.61		..		1.07	
Building stone	..		..		..		..		14.06		..		2.67	

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1967-68.	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69.	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70.	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71.	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72.	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1969-70—							
January	115.2	107.1	109.3	112.3	110.4	107.8	110.9
February	115.7	107.5	109.9	112.6	110.4	108.0	111.3
March	116.4	107.5	110.6	113.8	110.8	108.1	111.7
April	116.9	107.9	110.8	114.1	111.3	109.1	112.2
May	117.0	107.9	110.6	113.0	111.6	109.3	112.1
June	116.9	107.9	110.7	113.6	111.0	110.5	112.1
1970-71—							
July	117.2	108.2	111.2	113.2	111.0	110.9	112.3
August	117.4	108.4	111.7	113.3	111.1	111.0	112.5
September	117.4	108.8	112.1	114.2	111.0	111.1	112.7
October	117.6	109.5	112.6	114.5	111.2	111.3	113.1
November	118.0	110.2	112.9	115.4	111.7	112.9	113.7
December	118.3	110.5	113.0	115.5	113.4	113.1	114.2
January	119.5	112.1	113.6	115.7	114.8	113.4	115.3
February	120.9	115.1	118.2	117.1	115.0	117.0	117.5
March	122.2	115.9	118.9	119.4	116.1	117.5	118.6
April	122.8	116.2	119.2	119.9	116.8	117.6	119.1
May	122.9	116.4	119.2	120.7	117.1	117.5	119.3
June	123.2	116.6	119.5	121.0	117.7	117.8	119.6
1971-72—							
July	123.4	116.7	120.1	121.2	118.2	118.3	119.9
August	124.1	116.8	120.4	121.8	118.6	118.5	120.3
September	124.8	117.3	121.3	122.5	119.5	118.9	121.0
October	125.3	117.8	122.0	122.9	119.5	119.4	121.4
November	125.6	118.0	123.4	124.3	120.9	119.9	122.0
December	126.2	118.6	123.4	124.7	121.1	120.0	122.5
January	126.0	119.0	123.7	124.7	121.5	120.2	122.7
February	126.4	119.2	128.3	125.5	121.5	120.8	123.5
March	126.8	119.7	128.4	126.4	121.8	121.9	123.9
April	127.9	120.6	128.5	126.8	123.1	122.2	124.8
May	128.1	121.1	128.8	127.8	123.4	122.5	125.2
June	128.0	121.6	129.2	128.8	123.6	126.3	125.5
1972-73—							
July	128.7	122.6	130.8	129.9	124.3	127.1	126.5
August	128.9	122.7	131.2	130.1	124.3	127.2	126.6
September	129.6	123.0	131.8	130.8	124.5	127.2	127.1
October	133.2	123.2	131.8	131.3	124.7	127.2	128.4
November	133.3	124.1	131.7	131.5	124.8	127.3	128.7
December	134.8	125.0	131.9	133.6	124.8	128.5	129.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SYDNEY
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	103.0	102.2	104.2	104.7	102.0	103.4	102.7	103.1	99.9	101.5	102.2	103.4
1968-69	107.0	108.2	108.4	115.4	104.4	107.7	102.3	104.5	99.7	101.5	103.7	109.3
1969-70	111.9	111.6	113.3	123.2	110.1	112.8	112.9	114.8	103.0	103.7	106.7	115.2
1970-71	119.3	121.7	117.5	126.7	116.9	115.4	117.0	114.7	107.0	108.3	112.4	119.8
1971-72	125.1	135.1	119.7	131.8	131.0	119.5	127.3	120.3	114.8	118.6	116.7	126.1
1970-71—												
January	122.3	125.4	117.2	125.1	115.9	116.4	116.5	114.1	106.4	107.8	112.0	119.5
February	124.1	126.5	117.8	127.3	117.0	115.3	120.9	112.2	109.5	108.1	112.9	120.9
March	124.3	126.9	118.1	129.8	118.4	116.4	121.6	112.2	109.6	108.1	113.8	122.2
April	124.3	126.9	118.4	130.2	118.8	116.4	121.6	113.5	109.6	113.7	114.3	122.8
May	124.3	127.0	118.6	130.4	119.5	116.4	120.4	113.5	110.0	113.7	114.1	122.9
June	124.3	127.4	118.6	130.7	122.3	117.1	120.3	115.4	110.0	113.7	114.1	123.2
1971-72—												
July	124.3	127.4	118.6	130.9	125.0	117.1	119.7	115.4	109.8	113.9	114.0	123.4
August	125.5	127.4	118.6	131.5	125.9	118.0	119.8	117.8	112.7	113.9	115.2	124.1
September	125.6	128.8	118.6	131.5	128.6	119.9	122.7	117.8	115.1	114.2	115.9	124.8
October	125.6	128.8	119.8	131.5	129.1	119.7	122.9	120.5	115.1	119.1	116.2	125.3
November	125.6	129.7	119.8	130.9	129.6	119.6	129.6	120.5	115.1	120.2	117.6	125.6
December	125.6	138.5	119.8	131.0	129.1	119.6	129.5	120.5	115.1	120.2	117.6	126.2
January	125.6	138.7	119.5	131.0	129.1	119.3	129.5	120.5	115.1	120.2	116.3	126.0
February	126.3	138.7	120.2	131.2	130.1	119.3	128.7	120.5	116.0	120.3	117.4	126.4
March	125.9	139.0	120.2	131.8	133.4	119.3	128.7	120.5	116.0	120.3	117.4	126.8
April	125.7	141.2	120.2	133.6	137.1	120.1	129.5	121.9	116.0	120.3	117.4	127.9
May	124.6	141.2	120.5	133.5	137.1	120.1	134.5	124.1	116.0	120.3	117.4	128.1
June	120.7	141.2	120.7	133.6	137.3	122.1	132.5	124.1	116.0	120.3	117.5	128.0
1972-73—												
July	119.9	141.2	119.7	134.9	138.7	122.9	131.3	124.1	114.4	120.3	121.8	128.7
August	117.2	141.2	120.4	135.5	138.7	123.9	130.8	124.1	114.4	120.3	121.9	128.9
September	117.9	141.2	123.0	135.8	138.8	124.4	129.8	124.1	114.4	120.3	124.0	129.6
October	134.8	142.5	123.0	142.1	138.9	125.4	129.9	124.1	114.4	120.4	124.8	133.2
November	134.8	142.7	123.0	142.3	139.2	125.7	129.8	124.1	114.4	120.4	125.0	133.3
December	135.6	142.7	123.9	145.5	139.2	125.6	130.3	124.1	114.7	120.8	125.7	134.8

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—MELBOURNE
(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

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WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	100.0	104.0	102.4	99.6	101.5	104.1	100.9	103.4	100.0	102.0	103.2	101.3
1968-69	101.1	108.2	107.7	101.5	104.8	107.1	101.6	105.3	99.9	103.8	104.7	103.6
1969-70	103.3	118.8	110.9	103.8	110.3	112.0	103.1	116.6	101.8	106.0	107.5	107.2
1970-71	110.4	129.9	115.7	109.2	113.9	114.0	110.9	114.7	102.7	111.6	111.4	112.3
1971-72	122.0	138.2	123.5	114.5	126.4	119.4	120.5	119.6	104.3	119.2	116.5	118.9
1970-71—												
January	111.3	135.9	114.2	107.5	113.1	115.2	109.8	114.1	102.8	111.4	111.5	112.1
February	111.9	136.6	115.7	113.8	114.0	116.2	114.4	112.0	103.4	111.4	113.0	115.1
March	116.1	136.9	114.5	113.9	114.5	116.9	114.9	112.0	103.5	111.4	113.7	115.9
April	117.6	135.6	119.9	114.0	114.8	115.6	114.9	112.5	103.1	115.8	114.1	116.2
May	117.7	136.0	119.9	114.2	115.3	116.5	114.9	113.2	103.2	115.8	114.1	116.4
June	118.2	135.9	119.9	114.3	117.4	116.3	114.4	114.8	103.2	115.8	114.1	116.6
1971-72—												
July	118.3	137.0	119.9	113.9	120.8	116.7	114.4	114.8	103.3	115.8	114.1	116.7
August	118.8	135.9	119.9	113.8	122.8	117.3	115.0	117.4	103.3	115.8	114.1	116.8
September	118.7	136.5	119.9	113.9	124.4	119.2	116.3	117.4	103.9	115.8	115.6	117.3
October	118.7	137.6	119.9	113.9	124.5	118.8	115.5	119.7	103.8	120.0	116.9	117.8
November	118.7	137.2	119.9	113.9	124.7	119.0	119.9	119.7	104.3	120.3	116.9	118.0
December	118.7	138.4	125.3	113.9	124.9	119.5	119.9	119.7	103.8	120.3	116.0	118.6
January	124.4	138.5	126.2	113.9	125.0	119.8	120.8	119.7	103.8	120.3	116.0	119.0
February	125.2	138.7	126.0	113.9	125.7	120.9	121.2	119.7	103.8	120.3	116.3	119.2
March	125.4	139.1	125.9	114.7	128.7	120.5	121.2	119.7	104.0	120.3	116.3	119.7
April	125.6	139.8	126.2	115.8	131.6	120.5	123.8	120.9	105.5	120.3	116.4	120.6
May	125.6	140.0	126.4	116.0	131.8	120.5	128.7	123.4	106.1	120.3	118.6	121.1
June	125.7	140.0	126.3	116.7	132.1	120.6	128.9	123.4	106.3	120.3	120.3	121.6
1972-73—												
July	126.9	140.4	126.2	118.8	131.8	122.5	128.9	123.4	106.1	120.4	120.7	122.6
August	126.3	140.5	127.2	119.0	131.8	121.6	128.9	123.4	106.0	120.4	120.8	122.7
September	126.9	140.4	127.1	119.3	132.1	122.4	128.9	123.4	106.0	120.4	122.2	123.0
October	127.0	140.8	127.2	119.5	132.4	122.8	128.9	123.4	106.0	120.4	123.0	123.2
November	126.9	140.8	127.5	121.7	132.4	123.5	129.1	123.4	106.0	120.4	122.5	124.1
December	127.0	140.9	130.7	122.2	134.1	124.9	129.2	123.4	107.3	120.4	124.1	125.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—BRISBANE
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscel- laneous materials	All groups
1967-68 . . .	100.8	100.9	104.2	105.7	102.2	103.5	101.3	102.8	98.3	101.0	103.7	103.4
1968-69 . . .	100.6	103.8	107.5	109.5	103.5	102.9	101.7	106.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	105.6
1969-70 . . .	105.0	107.0	113.9	114.0	107.7	102.9	109.4	115.8	100.7	103.6	105.2	109.4
1970-71 . . .	113.1	114.5	121.3	123.8	112.4	98.6	114.5	115.7	100.3	106.8	106.6	115.2
1971-72 . . .	118.9	127.0	131.1	135.6	123.9	110.6	122.8	121.4	98.6	111.8	111.7	124.8
1970-71—												
January . . .	112.3	112.3	121.4	120.7	110.8	97.0	113.9	115.2	101.8	107.1	106.1	113.6
February . . .	114.3	117.4	122.5	130.4	113.2	99.5	115.1	113.4	101.8	107.2	106.6	118.2
March . . .	114.3	118.7	122.5	130.7	115.2	101.4	116.6	113.4	98.7	107.8	108.9	118.9
April . . .	114.3	118.8	122.5	130.8	115.5	103.5	117.1	114.6	98.7	108.1	109.0	119.2
May . . .	114.3	118.8	122.5	130.8	115.6	103.5	117.1	114.6	98.7	109.3	108.5	119.2
June . . .	114.3	119.2	122.8	130.8	117.9	103.5	117.4	116.6	98.7	108.5	108.7	119.5
1971-72—												
July . . .	114.3	119.4	122.8	130.9	121.0	106.8	117.1	118.8	98.7	108.5	108.7	120.1
August . . .	114.3	119.4	122.8	131.0	122.2	108.6	116.5	118.8	98.9	108.5	108.7	120.4
September . . .	114.3	120.8	129.3	131.0	122.6	109.0	118.4	118.8	100.2	108.5	108.8	121.3
October . . .	114.3	120.8	133.0	131.1	121.8	107.8	120.0	121.9	100.4	111.1	111.1	122.0
November . . .	115.9	123.9	133.0	131.8	121.9	111.7	124.3	121.9	100.4	113.2	112.5	123.4
December . . .	115.9	123.9	133.0	131.8	121.9	111.7	124.3	121.9	100.7	113.2	112.5	123.4
January . . .	122.4	123.9	133.0	131.8	121.9	111.7	124.3	121.9	100.7	113.2	112.5	123.7
February . . .	123.8	133.1	133.0	141.4	122.8	111.7	124.3	121.9	100.7	113.8	112.7	128.3
March . . .	123.8	133.1	133.1	141.3	126.1	111.7	123.8	121.9	100.7	112.8	112.7	128.4
April . . .	123.8	135.0	133.1	141.4	127.9	111.4	125.1	121.9	94.4	112.8	112.5	128.5
May . . .	123.8	135.0	133.4	141.8	128.2	111.4	127.7	123.8	93.5	112.8	112.5	128.8
June . . .	120.5	135.1	133.4	142.0	128.3	113.4	127.7	123.8	93.5	112.8	115.3	129.2
1972-73—												
July . . .	117.6	136.2	133.4	146.8	128.8	113.4	127.7	124.9	93.5	112.8	114.1	130.8
August . . .	116.6	136.1	136.5	147.3	129.3	113.4	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	113.4	131.2
September . . .	116.6	138.6	136.5	147.3	130.1	114.1	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	115.5	131.8
October . . .	112.8	139.8	136.7	147.3	130.7	114.1	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	115.6	131.8
November . . .	109.9	139.8	137.1	147.3	130.5	114.4	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	115.9	131.7
December . . .	111.5	139.9	137.3	147.3	131.4	114.5	128.3	124.9	94.0	112.8	116.2	131.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ADELAIDE**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscel- laneous materials	All groups
1967-68	100.4	101.5	104.3	101.9	103.5	103.1	101.7	104.0	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.1
1968-69	105.3	106.0	109.0	110.3	106.2	102.5	101.4	106.0	99.7	100.4	105.6	107.0
1969-70	108.2	109.5	113.5	116.9	111.0	109.7	109.6	117.3	103.8	101.2	112.1	112.4
1970-71	110.0	120.3	121.1	119.9	116.4	111.8	117.5	114.7	105.9	104.8	113.8	116.7
1971-72	119.1	127.9	128.6	127.5	128.9	122.2	127.7	118.8	110.2	115.1	119.6	124.8
1970-71—												
January	109.2	121.4	119.6	118.4	115.0	111.8	116.1	114.1	105.6	104.3	113.3	115.7
February	109.3	122.6	120.0	120.4	115.5	115.6	118.6	111.8	106.1	105.7	114.3	117.1
March	109.8	123.2	124.8	123.4	117.7	117.0	121.0	111.8	106.5	106.1	115.4	119.4
April	110.0	123.2	124.8	124.4	118.0	117.0	121.0	112.7	106.8	108.7	115.1	119.9
May	113.4	123.2	125.7	125.5	118.0	117.0	121.0	112.7	106.8	108.9	115.8	120.7
June	113.4	123.2	125.7	125.5	122.0	117.0	121.0	114.3	106.8	108.9	115.8	121.0
1971-72—												
July	113.4	123.2	125.7	125.5	125.3	117.0	121.0	114.3	106.1	108.9	115.8	121.2
August	113.9	123.2	125.7	125.5	126.0	119.7	122.8	117.1	107.4	108.9	118.0	121.8
September	113.9	124.1	125.7	125.5	127.7	123.0	124.4	117.1	110.6	110.4	118.1	122.5
October	114.9	124.1	125.7	126.0	127.8	123.0	124.2	118.9	110.6	114.5	118.1	122.9
November	120.1	124.7	129.5	126.5	127.8	123.2	128.7	118.9	110.6	114.7	118.3	124.3
December	120.5	124.7	130.2	126.7	127.8	123.2	128.6	118.9	110.6	115.3	119.3	124.7
January	121.0	124.7	130.2	126.7	128.0	123.2	128.6	118.9	110.8	115.3	119.5	124.7
February	121.3	132.9	130.2	126.7	128.5	123.2	128.6	118.9	111.0	118.5	119.5	125.5
March	121.3	132.9	130.2	129.5	128.7	122.3	128.6	118.9	111.0	118.5	119.5	126.4
April	122.6	133.5	130.2	129.5	131.9	122.3	128.6	118.9	110.6	118.5	119.5	126.8
May	122.7	133.5	130.2	130.2	133.4	122.3	134.3	122.5	111.5	118.7	124.7	127.8
June	123.9	133.5	130.2	132.0	133.4	124.8	134.3	122.5	111.5	118.7	125.0	128.8
1972-73—												
July	124.6	134.1	136.0	132.7	133.4	124.5	133.8	122.5	111.5	118.7	125.0	129.9
August	125.1	134.1	136.0	132.9	133.4	125.0	133.8	122.5	111.4	118.8	125.0	130.1
September	125.1	134.1	136.0	134.6	134.5	125.0	133.9	122.5	111.4	118.8	125.4	130.8
October	125.5	134.7	136.0	135.4	134.6	125.7	133.9	122.5	111.4	118.8	126.3	131.3
November	126.1	134.7	136.0	135.5	134.7	126.4	133.9	122.5	111.6	118.8	127.5	131.5
December	129.0	134.7	136.0	140.5	134.7	126.9	133.9	122.5	112.3	118.8	128.0	133.6

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—PERTH

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscel- laneous materials	All groups
1967-68	102.3	104.5	103.5	105.8	101.6	105.3	101.3	103.3	101.4	103.0	103.5	104.0
1968-69	102.8	106.5	106.2	107.5	106.2	107.5	102.7	105.2	101.1	107.1	104.7	105.9
1969-70	105.3	109.1	111.4	111.1	110.8	118.4	108.1	115.1	102.6	109.4	107.7	110.3
1970-71	110.6	113.8	118.5	115.5	115.5	115.4	109.0	115.5	102.8	109.8	110.2	113.9
1971-72	117.2	121.9	129.5	121.3	128.8	119.7	114.6	120.7	107.5	110.6	117.7	121.1
1970-71—												
January	112.8	115.4	119.5	117.5	114.4	113.7	108.3	115.4	102.9	110.1	110.8	114.8
February	113.7	115.7	119.5	117.5	115.5	112.8	108.4	113.3	102.9	110.1	112.0	115.0
March	114.1	117.0	119.5	119.9	117.4	114.4	108.5	113.3	104.0	110.1	112.2	116.1
April	114.1	117.0	124.0	120.1	117.7	114.4	108.5	113.3	104.0	110.1	110.9	116.8
May	114.1	117.1	125.6	120.1	117.7	114.5	108.5	113.3	103.8	110.1	110.9	117.1
June	114.1	120.5	125.6	119.8	122.8	114.6	108.5	115.2	104.8	110.1	111.0	117.7
1971-72—												
July	114.1	120.6	125.6	120.6	125.6	114.9	108.7	115.3	105.9	110.1	111.1	118.2
August	114.1	120.6	125.7	120.7	125.3	116.1	108.9	117.6	105.9	110.1	113.3	118.6
September	114.4	120.6	125.7	121.5	126.6	119.4	111.4	117.6	105.9	110.1	115.8	119.5
October	115.2	120.2	126.1	120.7	127.1	119.5	111.3	121.4	106.5	110.1	115.8	119.5
November	115.2	120.5	131.1	120.9	126.4	120.6	113.9	121.4	107.7	110.1	119.0	120.9
December	115.2	120.5	131.1	120.9	126.6	121.1	116.0	121.4	107.7	110.1	118.8	121.1
January	119.7	120.5	131.3	121.0	126.8	120.9	116.0	121.4	108.0	110.1	118.8	121.5
February	119.7	120.5	131.3	120.7	128.0	120.9	116.0	121.4	108.5	110.1	118.8	121.5
March	119.7	120.5	131.3	120.7	129.8	120.8	116.0	121.4	108.6	111.6	119.8	121.8
April	119.7	125.9	131.7	122.6	133.8	120.4	117.8	121.4	108.6	111.6	119.9	123.1
May	119.9	125.9	131.7	122.6	134.9	120.4	119.7	123.9	108.3	111.6	120.4	123.4
June	119.9	125.9	131.7	122.8	134.9	121.4	119.8	123.9	108.3	111.6	120.9	123.6
1972-73—												
July	119.9	125.9	131.7	123.9	135.1	122.0	120.0	123.9	111.0	111.6	123.1	124.3
August	119.9	126.2	131.7	123.9	135.0	122.3	120.0	123.9	111.1	111.6	123.1	124.3
September	119.9	126.2	131.7	124.1	135.0	122.3	120.0	123.9	111.1	111.6	124.6	124.5
October	119.3	126.9	131.7	124.1	134.8	122.5	121.0	123.9	111.1	113.3	124.6	124.7
November	119.3	126.9	131.7	124.2	135.1	122.7	121.2	123.9	110.2	113.3	125.3	124.8
December	119.3	126.9	131.7	124.3	135.3	123.0	121.4	123.9	110.0	113.3	125.4	124.8

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—HOBART

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

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WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	104.8	100.9	104.6	100.8	100.9	103.3	101.9	103.5	100.1	100.2	102.3	101.8
1968-69	108.0	105.3	109.6	102.8	104.0	102.5	104.5	105.9	99.9	104.6	103.1	104.1
1969-70	109.1	110.4	111.7	105.4	110.4	108.3	115.8	118.2	100.9	105.3	110.0	107.7
1970-71	116.0	114.6	120.6	113.9	116.5	113.7	123.8	115.9	102.5	108.1	115.5	114.3
1971-72	123.6	124.2	123.8	120.3	129.2	117.1	132.8	120.9	105.8	113.5	123.3	120.7
1970-71—												
January	117.8	113.4	121.6	111.7	115.6	113.7	123.1	115.3	102.0	107.5	114.5	113.4
February	117.8	118.9	122.0	119.1	115.3	117.6	124.0	113.0	102.2	107.5	117.0	117.0
March	118.9	118.9	122.0	118.7	119.2	118.2	126.6	113.0	103.8	107.6	117.2	117.5
April	118.9	118.9	120.5	118.7	119.4	118.3	125.6	114.0	103.8	111.5	117.3	117.6
May	118.9	119.6	120.5	118.7	119.5	116.5	125.9	114.9	103.0	111.5	117.4	117.5
June	118.9	119.6	120.5	118.8	122.0	116.7	125.9	116.0	103.0	111.5	118.4	117.8
1971-72—												
July	118.9	119.6	120.9	119.2	124.7	116.4	125.9	116.7	103.7	111.5	119.4	118.3
August	120.8	119.6	120.8	119.2	125.4	116.4	126.8	119.0	104.4	111.5	119.4	118.5
September	120.8	119.7	120.8	119.2	126.4	116.4	128.8	119.0	106.3	111.5	121.3	118.9
October	120.8	120.3	121.5	119.5	127.2	116.5	129.9	121.4	105.9	114.1	122.1	119.4
November	120.8	123.1	121.9	119.6	127.4	117.1	133.5	121.0	105.2	114.1	123.3	119.9
December	120.8	123.1	121.9	119.7	127.9	117.1	134.2	121.0	105.2	114.1	123.3	120.0
January	120.8	123.1	121.9	120.0	128.2	117.1	134.2	121.0	105.2	114.1	123.9	120.2
February	121.4	124.2	126.1	120.0	129.2	117.1	134.4	121.0	106.0	114.1	123.9	120.8
March	129.4	125.8	126.1	120.0	133.1	117.1	134.4	121.0	106.5	114.1	123.9	121.9
April	129.4	127.4	126.1	120.0	133.8	118.2	135.2	121.5	107.0	114.1	123.9	122.2
May	129.5	128.0	126.1	120.0	133.7	118.2	136.2	123.9	107.2	114.2	127.8	122.5
June	129.5	136.1	131.1	127.0	133.8	117.5	139.7	123.9	107.2	114.2	127.9	126.3
1972-73—												
July	129.5	136.1	131.1	129.1	133.8	117.5	139.7	123.9	107.2	114.2	127.9	127.1
August	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.1	133.7	116.7	140.1	123.9	107.2	114.2	128.9	127.2
September	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.3	133.8	116.7	133.1	124.5	107.2	114.2	130.0	127.2
October	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.3	133.9	116.7	133.1	124.5	107.2	114.2	130.7	127.2
November	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.3	133.9	116.7	136.2	124.5	107.2	114.2	130.8	127.3
December	129.5	137.3	141.5	129.4	134.7	117.5	136.6	124.5	107.2	114.2	131.1	128.5

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	101.6	102.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	103.9	101.7	103.3	100.0	101.7	102.9	102.7
1968-69	103.8	107.0	107.8	108.6	104.8	106.3	102.0	105.2	99.7	103.0	104.5	106.3
1969-70	107.1	112.6	112.4	113.5	110.0	111.8	108.7	115.8	102.2	105.1	107.4	110.9
1970-71	113.4	121.8	118.0	118.5	115.0	112.4	113.6	115.0	103.8	109.4	111.0	115.7
1971-72	121.2	132.0	124.5	124.8	127.9	118.5	122.6	120.2	107.4	116.9	116.4	122.7
1970-71—												
January	114.8	124.7	117.6	117.2	113.9	112.5	112.9	114.5	103.9	109.2	110.9	115.3
February	115.9	126.2	118.3	121.4	115.1	113.0	115.9	112.5	105.0	109.4	112.1	117.5
March	117.2	126.9	119.8	122.8	116.5	114.2	116.7	112.5	104.9	109	113.0	118.6
April	117.6	126.5	120.9	123.1	116.9	114.2	116.8	113.3	104.8	113	113.0	119.1
May	118.0	126.7	121.4	123.3	117.2	114.4	116.4	113.5	104.9	113.3	112.9	119.3
June	118.1	127.3	121.4	123.4	120.2	114.6	116.2	115.3	105.0	113.2	113.0	119.6
1971-72—												
July	118.1	127.7	121.4	123.5	123.2	115.2	116.0	115.6	105.1	113.3	113.0	119.9
August	118.7	127.4	121.4	123.7	124.3	116.3	116.3	117.8	106.0	113.3	113.9	120.3
September	118.8	128.3	122.0	123.8	125.9	118.3	118.5	117.8	107.3	113.5	115.1	121.0
October	119.1	128.6	122.8	123.8	126.1	118.0	118.5	120.5	107.4	117.2	115.8	121.4
November	119.8	129.3	124.2	123.7	126.2	118.8	123.3	120.5	107.7	117.9	117.1	122.0
December	119.9	132.1	125.6	123.8	126.1	119.0	123.7	120.5	107.5	117.9	116.9	122.5
January	123.0	132.2	125.8	123.8	126.2	118.9	123.9	120.5	107.6	117.9	116.5	122.7
February	123.6	134.3	126.0	125.0	127.1	119.2	123.8	120.5	107.9	118.2	117.0	123.5
March	123.8	134.5	126.0	125.6	129.8	119.0	123.7	120.5	108.0	118.3	117.1	123.9
April	123.9	136.6	126.2	126.8	132.9	119.2	125.2	121.3	108.0	118.3	117.2	124.8
May	123.6	136.7	126.4	127.0	133.3	119.2	129.3	123.7	108.2	118.3	118.3	125.2
June	122.3	136.8	126.5	127.6	133.5	120.5	128.8	123.7	108.3	118.3	119.4	125.5
1972-73—												
July	122.2	137.2	126.6	129.5	133.9	121.3	128.4	123.8	108.1	118.3	121.0	126.5
August	121.2	137.3	127.4	129.8	133.9	121.5	128.3	123.8	108.1	118.4	121.0	126.6
September	121.5	137.6	128.3	130.2	134.3	122.0	127.9	123.9	108.1	118.4	122.6	127.1
October	125.9	138.4	128.4	132.4	134.5	122.5	128.1	123.9	108.1	118.6	123.2	128.4
November	125.7	138.5	128.5	133.2	134.6	122.9	128.2	123.9	108.0	118.6	123.4	128.7
December	126.4	138.5	129.7	134.8	135.3	123.4	128.4	123.9	108.6	118.7	124.1	129.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

Wholesale Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

1. General

This index, relating to important metallic materials used in the manufacture of fabricated metal products, was introduced in December 1972. In addition to constituting a further step in the publication of an expanded range of wholesale price indexes, this index and the Wholesale Price Index of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment (described on page 75) have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

2. Scope and composition

This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division 31).

Index numbers are compiled and published for four groupings of items and for the All Groups combination. The materials have been grouped under the headings Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Copper and Brass, and Other Metallic Materials.

The composition and weighting pattern of the index is given below.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1968-69

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All Groups index
1. Iron and steel		83.2
Pig iron	0.5	
Steel bar, flats, rounds, squares and plate (excluding stainless steel)	29.8	
Stainless steel	5.4	
Steel sheet and strip (other than stainless steel and tinplate)	23.1	
Tinplate	9.7	
Wire rod	1.7	
Steel angles, channels, joists, beams and other structural sections	11.6	
Uncoated coiled steel wire (round, strip and sections)	8.8	
Coated (galvanised) coiled steel wire (round, strip and sections)	4.5	
Ferrous pipes and tubes	2.7	
Forgings and castings of iron and steel	1.8	
Electrodes	0.4	
2. Aluminium		8.9
Aluminium and alloy refinery shapes	14.0	
Aluminium and alloy sections (excluding wire)	66.3	
Aluminium and alloy sheet, plate, strip, circles, slugs, foilstock, etc.	0.8	
Aluminium and alloy castings	18.9	
3. Copper and brass		5.7
Copper and alloy refinery shapes	5.3	
Copper and alloy sections (excluding wire)	27.9	
Copper and alloy sheet, plate, strip, circles, slugs, foilstock, etc.	1.2	
Copper and alloy single wire and wire drawn from rod	1.6	
Brass sections (excluding wire)	36.8	
Brass sheet, plate, strip, circles, slugs, foilstock, etc.	3.6	
Brass refinery shapes	23.6	
4. Other metallic materials		2.2
Zinc and alloy refinery shapes	9.8	
Zinc and alloy castings	13.4	
Silver	76.8	

3. Base period and method of calculation

The reference base of the index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives.'

4. Prices

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specification collected from a selection of representative sources. In each case, these specifications are sufficiently detailed to ensure that the price changes incorporated in the indexes are measured, as far as possible, on the basis of constant quality.

The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail collection, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. In the main prices are collected as at the mid-point of each month.

The prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

5. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for financial years from 1968-69. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Index numbers for each group and all groups are given below. In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion over time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Current index numbers are published monthly in *Wholesale Price Indexes of Metallic Materials* (Reference No. 9.10).

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—GROUP AND ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69=100.0)(a)

Period	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1968-69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969-70	104.2	102.2	122.5	93.8	104.8
1970-71	106.7	104.5	106.5	90.9	106.2
1971-72	116.2	106.8	106.2	83.6	114.1
1968-69—					
July	98.7	99.5	92.4	114.3	98.7
August	98.7	99.7	92.4	109.1	98.6
September	98.7	99.7	92.8	109.6	98.7
October	98.9	100.0	93.8	99.9	98.7
November	98.9	100.0	93.8	101.3	98.7
December	98.9	100.0	97.6	100.2	98.9
January	100.9	100.0	101.7	100.8	100.9
February	101.2	100.0	103.3	94.0	101.1
March	101.3	100.0	103.3	95.1	101.1
April	101.3	100.1	106.1	93.1	101.3
May	101.3	100.1	109.3	93.2	101.5
June	101.4	101.2	113.5	88.2	101.8

(a) Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—GROUP AND ALL GROUPS INDEX
NUMBERS—continued**

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69=100.0)(a)

Period	Iron and steel	Aluminium	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1969-70—					
July	101.4	101.2	112.2	87.2	101.7
August	101.4	101.2	117.7	88.4	102.1
September	102.1	101.2	121.6	93.4	103.0
October	102.5	101.2	117.6	96.3	103.1
November	103.0	101.2	120.2	99.2	103.7
December	103.0	101.6	125.1	94.2	103.9
January	105.6	101.6	126.4	96.9	106.2
February	106.1	103.5	124.6	98.2	106.8
March	106.1	103.5	128.4	97.7	107.0
April	106.2	103.5	130.9	96.9	107.2
May	106.4	103.5	126.4	89.5	106.9
June	106.4	103.6	118.5	88.6	106.4
1970-71—					
July	106.4	103.6	113.6	90.4	106.2
August	106.4	103.6	112.4	94.6	106.3
September	105.9	103.5	109.0	95.3	105.6
October	105.9	104.2	107.2	93.1	105.6
November	105.9	104.4	104.9	93.0	105.5
December	105.9	104.4	102.3	88.8	105.2
January	105.9	105.1	102.7	88.7	105.3
February	106.1	105.1	102.1	87.1	105.3
March	106.2	105.1	103.2	91.6	105.6
April	106.3	105.1	108.2	91.8	106.0
May	107.2	105.2	107.5	89.6	106.6
June	112.8	105.2	104.8	87.5	111.1
1971-72—					
July	113.4	105.3	106.1	89.5	111.7
August	113.6	106.0	109.0	88.7	112.1
September	113.8	106.7	108.5	82.8	112.1
October	113.8	107.7	106.8	78.8	112.1
November	113.8	107.7	106.7	78.0	112.1
December	113.8	107.7	105.1	80.2	112.0
January	113.8	106.8	105.0	82.5	112.0
February	117.4	106.8	105.3	83.0	115.0
March	118.9	106.6	105.6	83.1	116.2
April	120.2	106.6	105.5	84.9	117.4
May	121.1	107.0	105.4	85.8	118.1
June	121.1	107.0	105.2	86.5	118.2
1972-73—					
July	121.1	107.1	105.1	89.5	118.3
August	121.2	107.1	105.2	97.3	118.5
September	121.2	107.1	104.8	93.9	118.4
October	121.5	108.2	102.5	96.0	118.7
November	121.5	108.2	102.5	95.9	118.7
December	121.6	108.3	102.5	99.0	118.9

(a) Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Wholesale Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

1. General

This special purpose measure was introduced in December 1972. In addition to constituting a further step in the publication of an expanded range of wholesale price indexes, it has been designed to supplement the Price Index of Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products in providing a replacement for the metals components of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

2. Scope and composition

The composition and weighting of these indexes was determined on the joint advice of the Electricity Supply Association of Australia and the Australian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, whose members use measures of this type for price adjustment of important contracts.

Four copper materials have been combined into indexes for five separate activities of electrical equipment manufacturing. The selected activities are:

- (a) Electric motors and motor control equipment manufacturing,
- (b) High voltage and low voltage switchgear manufacturing,
- (c) Distribution transformers manufacturing,
- (d) Power transformers manufacturing,
- (e) General transformers manufacturing.

3. Base period and method of calculation

Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0 using the method known as the 'weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives.'

4. Prices

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specification collected from a selection of representative sources. In each case, these specifications are sufficiently detailed to ensure that the price changes incorporated in the indexes are measured, as far as possible, on the basis of constant quality.

The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail collection, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. In the main prices are collected as at the mid-point of each month.

The prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

5. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for financial years from 1968-69. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Index numbers for each group and all groups are given on pages 76-77. In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion over time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Current index numbers are published monthly in *Wholesale Price Indexes of Metallic Materials* (Reference No. 9.10).

6. Weighting pattern

The weighting patterns for the selected activities are as follows:

Copper materials	Proportions of value of usage in the manufacture of—				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switchgear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Busbar	15	84	..	4	30
Paper covered strip . . . . .	..	..	35	95	8
Polyvinyl chloride cable	26	11	..	..	2
Enamelled winding wire	59	5	65	1	60
	100	100	100	100	100

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

	Copper materials used in the manufacture of—				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switchgear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1968-69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969-70	114.9	124.3	115.0	123.0	116.4
1970-71	104.0	105.7	101.3	100.3	103.0
1971-72	104.8	104.9	101.3	95.2	104.0
1968-69—					
July	94.6	92.5	94.2	92.0	94.1
August	94.6	92.5	94.2	92.0	94.1
September	94.6	92.5	94.2	92.0	94.1
October	95.4	93.1	95.4	93.7	95.0
November	95.5	93.8	94.8	92.5	95.0
December	95.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	96.0
January	97.0	96.8	98.1	100.9	97.0
February	104.5	104.9	103.6	103.1	104.2
March	104.5	104.9	103.6	103.1	104.2
April	105.5	107.3	106.3	108.8	106.1
May	107.3	110.9	107.9	109.8	108.6
June	110.7	115.3	111.0	114.7	111.7

(a) Index numbers are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES—continued**

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

	Copper materials used in the manufacture of—				
	Electric motors and motor control equipment	High voltage and low voltage switchgear	Distribution transformers	Power transformers	General transformers
1969-70—					
July	110.6	114.3	110.1	113.3	110.8
August	113.6	119.5	114.9	121.7	114.9
September	116.5	124.6	115.7	119.2	118.0
October	112.0	119.5	111.1	117.7	112.5
November	113.2	121.9	113.7	122.3	114.5
December	116.2	127.0	117.0	126.7	118.3
January	116.4	128.4	116.8	126.3	118.7
February	115.2	126.0	115.3	124.3	116.9
March	117.1	129.7	118.5	129.6	119.9
April	119.2	132.5	119.6	130.3	121.7
May	117.3	128.8	116.9	126.3	118.8
June	111.8	118.8	110.3	117.6	111.4
1970-71—					
July	108.7	113.6	106.5	112.0	107.5
August	106.3	111.8	103.4	107.1	105.3
September	104.0	107.9	100.3	102.1	102.4
October	102.1	106.1	99.5	101.1	101.4
November	107.1	105.4	102.9	94.8	105.7
December	103.2	102.3	98.6	93.1	101.1
January	103.1	101.8	98.8	93.7	101.0
February	102.1	101.4	98.8	93.7	100.9
March	102.1	101.4	101.1	99.9	101.4
April	102.9	105.7	103.0	105.3	103.4
May	102.9	105.7	102.2	103.2	103.3
June	102.9	105.5	100.0	97.1	102.7
1971-72—					
July	102.7	104.2	100.9	99.4	102.4
August	103.3	107.3	100.3	98.0	103.4
September	104.7	106.8	101.5	96.7	104.6
October	104.6	106.6	100.1	92.9	104.2
November	104.6	106.6	100.0	92.6	104.2
December	104.2	104.1	99.6	91.5	103.2
January	104.1	103.5	99.9	92.2	103.0
February	104.1	103.5	100.7	94.4	103.2
March	105.1	103.9	101.6	97.0	103.5
April	105.3	103.3	104.0	97.0	105.6
May	107.6	104.3	103.6	95.7	105.6
June	107.5	104.2	103.1	94.5	105.5
1972-73—					
July	107.5	104.2	102.6	93.2	105.4
August	107.5	104.2	102.6	93.2	105.4
September	107.4	104.2	102.6	93.2	105.4
October	108.1	109.0	102.6	93.4	107.1
November	108.3	109.0	102.6	93.4	107.1
December	108.0	108.9	102.6	93.4	107.1

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

CHAPTER 3. WAGES AND HOURS

Rates of wage and hours of work

1. General

The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the various occupations in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and collective industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or registered collective agreement was in force the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years nearly all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. In a few cases occupations covered by unregistered collective agreements have been included where such agreements are dominant in the industries to which they refer. From the particulars so obtained, indexes of 'nominal' (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups until the end of 1959. The index for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28-43. Within a few years the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (see Labour Report No. 5, pages 44-50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from September 1917 to June 1959 in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and these were summarised annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Earlier in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in the following paragraphs.

2. Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and standard hours of work

This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954=100) of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes there are 15 industry groups for adult males and 8 industry groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911=1,000 for males and April 1914=1,000 for females) published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 47, 1959.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. Relevant rates of prescribed *minimum wage for adult males* (see Appendix XII) are used where applicable. The ten per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males, the first of which were prescribed in some Western Australian State awards in October 1970, are included in the wage rates. For some occupations general loadings of various kinds are included. Loadings, etc. that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service; working in wet, dirty or confined places; excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the wage rates indexes. In the majority of cases the rates used in the indexes are prescribed in awards or determinations of Commonwealth or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations

made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The weighting patterns in the indexes for adult males and adult females are shown in the following table where total weights have been scaled to 10,000. Because the *Shipping and Stevedoring* industry group is not used in the compilation of weighted average minimum hourly wage rates or weighted average standard hours of work for adult males, totals have been shown excluding this industry group.

WAGE RATES INDEXES: WEIGHTING PATTERN, 31 DECEMBER 1972

Weights for industry groups in each State, used in the compilation of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates, and weighted average standard hours of work, scaled to totals of 10,000.

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying	183	28	57	8	48	16	340
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1,009	670	191	258	90	49	2,267
Textiles, clothing and footwear . .	123	189	18	16	8	8	362
Food, drink and tobacco	231	214	141	52	29	22	689
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	128	87	74	24	38	19	370
Paper, printing, etc.	111	85	28	18	12	19	273
Other manufacturing	389	304	70	84	55	18	920
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>1,549</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>4,881</i>
Building and construction	458	319	215	124	115	67	1,298
Railway services	183	126	148	55	58	15	585
Road and air transport	156	101	53	31	23	9	373
Shipping and stevedoring	95	58	44	32	20	18	267
Communication	138	97	51	29	23	12	350
Wholesale and retail trade	530	386	198	123	126	39	1,402
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services . .	91	62	45	19	28	5	250
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	102	79	25	22	18	8	254
<i>All industry groups (a)</i>	<i>3,927</i>	<i>2,805</i>	<i>1,358</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>All industry groups (excluding shipping and stevedoring)(a)</i>	<i>3,832</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>1,314</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>9,733</i>

ADULT FEMALES

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	412	277	41	96	15	9	850
Textiles, clothing and footwear . .	864	1,057	157	82	55	38	2,253
Food, drink and tobacco	233	228	70	53	29	29	642
Other manufacturing	482	338	76	67	29	12	1,004
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>4,749</i>
Transport and communication	219	163	88	47	29	11	557
Wholesale and retail trade	1,045	695	339	245	204	73	2,601
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services . .	423	304	146	58	79	15	1,025
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	493	248	137	79	82	29	1,068
<i>All industry groups (b)</i>	<i>4,171</i>	<i>3,310</i>	<i>1,054</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>10,000</i>

(a) Excludes rural industry. (b) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

The industry classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 79, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of groups. A comparison was given in Labour Report No. 47, page 23. The former Pastoral, agricultural, etc. group is not included in the current indexes and the domestic part of the group 'Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.' is excluded because of coverage difficulties.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the new indexes are for representative occupations within each industry and have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,415 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', those awards, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded. Thus awards relating to employees in the Finance and Property industry group (banking, insurance, etc.) are excluded as are awards relating to occupations such as engineers, scientists, architects, teachers, nurses, etc. and to administrative employees in government services. Some awards that specify annual rates of pay for certain occupations mainly in government employment (for example, mail officers, postal officers, drivers, linesmen, telecommunications technicians, clerks and clerical assistants, office machine operators, typists, telephonists, etc.) are included.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc. excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of great significance. The proportion of employees covered by Commonwealth and State awards, etc. varies considerably between States. In addition, the proportions of employees engaged in the respective industries and occupations differ from State to State. As a result there may be relatively wide differences between the weighted average wage rates in the several States.

Weekly wage rates for adult males cannot be compared directly with average weekly earnings per employed male unit shown on page 104, because the latter include the actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) in all industries. The figures of earnings are quarterly or annual averages and include, in addition to wages and salaries at award, etc. rates, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, and payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified. They also reflect changes in the importance of different industries and occupations.

Wage rates and index numbers for adult males are available as at the end of each quarter from March 1939 to December 1956 and as at the end of each month from January 1957. Particulars for adult females have been compiled quarterly from March 1951 to June 1967 and monthly from July 1967.

Tables showing particulars of wage rates and index numbers from 1939 (for adult males), and 1951 (for adult females) to December 1972 will be found in sections VI and VII of the Appendix. Further particulars of wage rates and index numbers will be found in the statistical bulletins, *Minimum Wage Rates*, March 1939 to June 1965 and *Wage Rates Indexes*, June 1965 to June 1968. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*.

In some cases, when awards, etc. are varied, the new wage rates are made retrospective. Also there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of notification of changes in wage rates in respect of the occupations included in the indexes. Because of these delays, etc. figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

In sections VIII and IX of the Appendix, particulars of award rates of pay and prescribed hours of work are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industry group in Australia.

3. Weekly wage rates, adult males

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage, for a full week's work (excluding overtime), payable to adult male workers, at 31 December 1972, together with corresponding index numbers in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1972

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (£)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	74.97	67.37	79.52	61.98	64.10	73.58	73.22
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc..	64.10	65.53	68.44	63.55	64.94	66.87	64.92
Textiles, clothing and footwear	62.45	63.30	64.43	61.66	63.71	60.00	62.94
Food, drink and tobacco	65.76	65.40	62.64	61.85	64.38	61.44	64.52
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	63.11	60.85	63.45	60.85	62.03	59.56	62.20
Paper, printing, etc.	70.48	72.83	77.38	72.49	77.10	64.43	71.93
Other manufacturing	66.22	65.94	64.86	65.17	65.29	60.48	65.76
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	64.90	65.45	66.04	63.81	65.04	63.32	65.06
Building and construction	70.53	73.77	66.39	68.56	66.96	67.19	69.96
Railway services	64.14	60.11	68.76	62.91	61.33	65.66	64.09
Road and air transport	70.47	66.92	63.41	62.16	66.20	66.63	67.47
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	72.47	72.85	72.32	71.81	73.89	72.34	72.54
Communication	86.82	87.10	86.42	86.18	86.86	84.80	86.72
Wholesale and retail trade	67.46	68.10	68.18	65.51	64.56	66.05	67.27
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	68.13	69.09	70.09	62.03	64.27	70.01	67.87
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	62.27	59.92	60.43	57.93	58.24	59.61	60.61
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	67.52	67.42	68.16	65.41	65.72	66.46	67.23

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	265.5	238.6	281.6	219.5	227.0	260.5	259.3
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	227.0	232.0	242.4	225.0	229.9	236.8	229.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	221.1	224.1	228.1	218.3	225.6	212.4	222.8
Food, drink and tobacco	232.9	231.6	221.8	219.0	227.9	217.6	228.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	223.5	215.4	224.7	215.5	219.6	210.9	220.2
Paper, printing, etc.	249.5	257.9	274.0	256.7	273.0	228.1	254.7
Other manufacturing	234.5	233.5	229.7	230.8	231.2	214.2	232.8
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	229.8	231.8	233.8	225.9	230.3	224.2	230.4
Building and construction	249.7	261.2	235.1	242.8	237.1	237.9	247.7
Railway services	227.1	212.8	243.5	222.8	217.2	232.5	226.9
Road and air transport	249.5	237.0	224.5	220.1	234.4	235.9	238.9
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	256.6	257.9	256.1	254.3	261.6	256.1	256.9
Communication	307.4	308.4	306.0	305.2	307.6	300.3	307.1
Wholesale and retail trade	238.9	241.1	241.4	231.9	228.6	233.9	238.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	241.2	244.6	248.2	219.6	227.6	247.9	240.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	220.5	212.2	214.0	205.1	206.2	211.1	214.6
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	239.1	238.7	241.4	231.6	232.7	235.3	238.1

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work (excluding overtime) at the date specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
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RATES OF WAGE(b)

(£)

December 1939 . . .	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
" 1945 . . .	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
" 1950 . . .	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
" 1955 . . .	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
" 1960 . . .	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
" 1965 . . .	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
" 1968 . . .	49.46	48.86	49.01	48.23	47.72	48.98	48.98
" 1969 . . .	52.38	51.74	51.91	50.76	50.69	52.00	51.86
" 1970 . . .	54.40	53.68	55.07	52.12	55.99	54.49	54.20
1971—January . . .	58.14	57.45	58.65	55.53	56.97	58.04	57.70
February . . .	58.34	57.62	58.75	55.65	57.63	58.56	57.91
March . . .	58.35	57.65	58.76	55.71	57.85	58.58	57.95
April . . .	58.48	57.75	58.96	55.99	57.88	58.60	58.08
May . . .	58.62	57.94	59.05	56.42	57.93	58.63	58.24
June . . .	58.83	58.20	59.34	56.73	58.07	58.81	58.49
July . . .	59.09	58.84	59.43	56.90	58.49	58.19	58.82
August . . .	60.48	59.84	60.29	58.13	59.71	59.50	59.98
September . . .	60.91	60.26	60.51	58.56	59.94	59.80	60.36
October . . .	61.09	60.70	61.64	58.93	61.49	60.30	60.86
November . . .	61.23	61.07	61.90	59.10	61.72	60.77	61.10
December . . .	61.70	61.40	62.91	59.38	61.98	60.86	61.56
1972—January . . .	61.78	61.60	62.92	59.44	62.05	60.97	61.67
February . . .	62.02	62.00	63.13	59.86	62.20	61.33	61.96
March . . .	62.21	62.09	63.88	59.99	62.38	61.42	62.19
April . . .	62.41	62.16	63.92	60.00	62.38	61.44	62.30
May . . .	64.72	64.49	65.10	62.46	62.96	64.49	64.37
June . . .	65.10	64.81	65.46	62.69	63.89	64.69	64.76
July . . .	65.34	65.38	65.68	62.80	64.15	64.73	65.07
August . . .	65.44	65.46	65.92	62.82	64.21	64.73	65.17
September . . .	66.14	66.29	66.28	63.99	64.42	65.17	65.86
October . . .	66.23	66.38	66.36	64.37	64.83	65.50	66.00
November . . .	66.86	66.71	67.41	64.74	65.32	65.83	66.56
December . . .	67.52	67.42	68.16	65.41	65.72	66.46	67.23

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
December 1939	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
„ 1945	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
„ 1950	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
„ 1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
„ 1960	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
„ 1965	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
„ 1968	175.1	173.0	173.5	170.8	169.0	173.4	173.4
„ 1969	185.5	183.2	183.8	179.7	179.5	184.1	183.6
„ 1970	192.6	190.1	195.0	184.6	198.2	192.9	191.9
1971—January	205.9	203.4	207.7	196.6	201.7	205.5	204.3
February	206.6	204.0	208.0	197.1	204.1	207.4	205.0
March	206.6	204.1	208.1	197.3	204.8	207.4	205.2
April	207.1	204.5	208.8	198.3	204.9	207.5	205.7
May	207.6	205.2	209.1	199.8	205.1	207.6	206.2
June	208.3	206.1	210.1	200.9	205.6	208.2	207.1
July	209.2	208.3	210.4	201.5	207.1	208.9	208.3
August	214.1	211.9	213.5	205.8	211.4	210.7	212.4
September	215.7	213.4	214.3	207.3	212.2	211.8	213.7
October	216.3	214.9	218.2	208.7	217.7	213.5	215.5
November	216.8	216.2	219.2	209.3	218.5	215.2	216.4
December	218.5	217.4	222.8	210.3	219.5	215.5	218.0
1972—January	218.8	218.1	222.8	210.5	219.7	215.9	218.4
February	219.6	219.5	223.5	212.0	220.2	217.2	219.4
March	220.3	219.9	226.2	212.4	220.9	217.5	220.2
April	221.0	220.1	226.3	212.5	220.9	217.6	220.6
May	229.2	228.3	230.5	221.2	222.9	228.3	227.9
June	230.5	229.5	231.8	222.0	226.2	229.0	229.3
July	231.4	231.5	232.6	222.4	227.2	229.2	230.4
August	231.7	231.8	233.4	222.4	227.4	229.2	230.7
September	234.2	234.7	234.7	226.6	228.1	230.7	233.2
October	234.5	235.0	235.0	227.9	229.6	231.9	233.7
November	236.7	236.2	238.7	229.2	231.3	233.1	235.7
December	239.1	238.7	241.4	231.6	232.7	235.3	238.1

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972

RATES OF WAGE(b)

(\$)

Mining and quarrying(c)	10.99	36.68	41.47	48.54	60.83	69.04	73.22
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9.98	29.48	35.02	39.71	51.88	59.89	64.92
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9.31	28.50	34.04	38.62	50.92	57.33	62.94
Food, drink and tobacco	9.91	29.58	35.22	40.53	52.98	58.81	64.52
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	9.75	28.88	34.62	39.55	51.84	58.30	62.20
Paper, printing, etc.	10.46	31.25	37.92	43.09	57.47	65.81	71.93
Other manufacturing	9.64	29.13	34.72	39.71	52.34	59.97	65.76
All manufacturing groups	9.87	29.41	35.05	39.92	52.36	59.77	65.06
Building and construction	9.92	29.55	35.75	41.42	56.67	63.70	69.96
Railway services	9.45	29.09	34.65	39.91	51.32	58.34	64.09
Road and air transport	9.91	29.42	35.25	40.69	54.65	61.48	67.47
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	9.10	27.69	34.46	39.79	60.54	64.66	72.54
Communication	9.78	31.65	38.49	47.45	68.95	77.29	86.72
Wholesale and retail trade	9.85	29.78	35.71	40.54	53.82	61.57	67.27
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.19	28.98	34.81	40.27	54.11	62.52	67.87
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	9.41	28.36	33.73	38.55	49.16	56.73	60.61
All industry groups(a)	9.83	29.70	35.50	40.76	54.20	61.56	67.23

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	38.9	129.9	146.8	171.9	215.4	244.4	259.3
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	35.3	104.4	124.0	140.6	183.7	212.1	229.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	33.0	100.9	120.5	136.7	180.3	203.0	222.8
Food, drink and tobacco	35.1	104.7	124.7	143.5	187.6	208.2	228.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	34.5	102.3	122.6	140.0	183.6	206.4	220.2
Paper, printing, etc.	37.0	110.7	134.3	152.6	203.5	233.0	254.7
Other manufacturing	34.1	103.2	122.9	140.6	185.3	212.3	232.8
All manufacturing groups	34.9	104.0	124.1	141.4	185.4	211.6	230.4
Building and construction	35.1	104.6	126.6	146.6	200.7	225.6	247.7
Railway services	33.5	103.0	122.7	141.3	181.7	206.6	226.9
Road and air transport	35.1	104.2	124.8	144.1	193.5	217.7	238.9
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	32.2	98.1	122.0	140.9	214.3	229.0	256.9
Communication	34.6	112.1	136.3	168.0	244.1	273.7	307.1
Wholesale and retail trade	34.9	105.4	126.4	143.5	190.6	218.0	238.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	32.5	102.6	123.2	142.6	191.6	221.4	240.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33.3	100.4	119.4	136.5	174.1	200.9	214.6
All industry groups(a)	34.8	105.2	125.7	144.3	191.9	218.0	238.1

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers.

(iv) *Components of wage rate.* A dissection of weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the minimum wage, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, was compiled for months to June 1967 and published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Compilation of averages of components for months subsequent to June 1967 was not possible because of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards (see page 134).

(v) *Commonwealth awards, etc. and State awards, etc.* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males covered by Commonwealth awards, etc. and for those covered by State awards, etc. (as defined below) are shown separately for Australia in the following table. Figures for each State are shown in section VI of the appendix. For the purpose of this dissection *Commonwealth awards, etc.* include awards of, or collective agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator; and *State awards, etc.* include awards or determinations of, or collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals together with certain unregistered collective agreements where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA^(a)
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.^(b)**

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements

(\$)

End of—	Commonwealth awards, etc. ^(b)	State awards, etc. ^(b)	All awards, etc.	End of—	Commonwealth awards, etc. ^(b)	State awards, etc. ^(b)	All awards, etc.
December—				1971—			
1939 . . .	9.70	9.98	9.83	July . . .	58.59	59.08	58.82
1945 . . .	12.07	12.05	12.06	August . . .	60.10	59.85	59.98
1950 . . .	20.18	20.23	20.20	September . . .	60.60	60.10	60.36
1955 . . .	29.40	30.02	29.70	October . . .	60.96	60.76	60.86
1960 . . .	35.14	35.88	35.50	November . . .	61.17	61.03	61.10
1965 . . .	40.44	41.10	40.76	December . . .	61.34	61.81	61.56
1968 . . .	49.39	48.54	48.98	1972—			
1969 . . .	52.10	51.61	51.86	January . . .	61.41	61.96	61.67
1970 . . .	53.77	54.65	54.20	February . . .	61.94	61.99	61.96
1971 . . .	61.20	61.50	61.35	March . . .	62.03	62.36	62.19
1972 . . .	66.46	66.43	66.45	April . . .	62.06	62.56	62.30
1971—				May . . .	64.53	64.20	64.37
January . . .	57.45	57.97	57.70	June . . .	64.75	64.76	64.76
February . . .	57.72	58.11	57.91	July . . .	64.91	65.25	65.07
March . . .	57.74	58.16	57.95	August . . .	64.92	65.44	65.17
April . . .	57.84	58.35	58.08	September . . .	65.94	65.77	65.86
May . . .	58.03	58.47	58.24	October . . .	66.06	65.94	66.00
June . . .	58.44	58.53	58.49	November . . .	66.36	66.79	66.56
				December . . .	67.16	67.30	67.23

(a) Excludes rural industry. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) For definitions, see text above.

4. Weekly wage rates, adult females

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, for a full week's work, at 31 December 1972 in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1972

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	56.84	55.26	53.99	53.30	51.05	51.69	55.63
Textiles, clothing and footwear	46.95	46.15	47.72	47.97	48.76	43.83	46.66
Food, drink and tobacco	50.90	47.62	47.36	45.98	45.80	45.13	48.45
Other manufacturing	50.81	50.91	51.34	49.10	48.89	45.93	50.66
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>50.39</i>	<i>48.50</i>	<i>49.19</i>	<i>49.60</i>	<i>48.38</i>	<i>45.33</i>	<i>49.35</i>
Transport and communication	57.12	57.52	59.83	59.05	60.94	63.64	58.16
Wholesale and retail trade	56.32	54.17	54.60	51.67	53.00	50.52	54.66
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	55.89	58.33	54.70	50.15	52.01	55.92	54.82
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	52.23	49.19	46.57	45.26	50.70	47.25	50.03
All industry groups(a)	53.00	51.09	52.23	50.48	51.80	49.05	51.96

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	285.5	277.6	271.2	267.8	256.4	259.7	279.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	235.8	231.8	239.7	240.9	244.9	220.2	234.4
Food, drink and tobacco	255.7	239.2	237.9	231.0	230.0	226.7	243.4
Other manufacturing	255.2	255.7	257.9	246.6	245.6	230.7	254.4
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>253.1</i>	<i>243.6</i>	<i>247.1</i>	<i>249.1</i>	<i>243.0</i>	<i>227.7</i>	<i>247.9</i>
Transport and communication	286.9	288.9	300.6	296.6	306.1	319.7	292.1
Wholesale and retail trade	282.9	272.1	274.3	259.6	266.2	253.7	274.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	280.7	293.0	274.8	251.9	261.3	280.9	280.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	262.3	247.1	233.9	227.3	254.7	237.3	251.3
All industry groups(a)	266.2	256.6	262.4	253.6	260.2	246.4	261.0

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work (excluding overtime) in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average wage for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(\$)							
December 1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
" 1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
" 1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
" 1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
" 1968	35.53	34.52	34.70	33.60	34.13	33.46	34.85
" 1969	38.69	37.08	37.64	35.94	36.68	36.94	37.70
" 1970	40.68	38.65	40.60	37.51	40.02	38.17	39.68
1971—January	43.58	41.25	43.20	40.09	40.63	40.72	42.30
February	44.05	41.61	43.55	40.34	40.84	41.28	42.69
March	44.05	41.66	43.55	40.51	40.94	41.28	42.73
April	44.12	41.88	43.68	41.66	41.02	41.56	42.94
May	44.26	42.05	43.86	42.35	41.17	41.76	43.13
June	44.33	42.21	43.94	42.46	41.61	41.86	43.25
July	44.81	43.65	44.22	42.79	42.15	41.89	44.02
August	46.43	43.88	44.35	43.21	42.23	41.98	44.82
September	47.69	45.07	45.23	43.69	42.86	42.38	45.91
October	48.13	45.26	45.28	43.74	44.08	42.59	46.23
November	48.43	45.52	45.92	43.84	44.20	44.23	46.56
December	49.18	45.68	46.53	44.16	45.13	44.35	47.06
1972—January	49.57	46.29	46.65	44.73	45.80	44.78	47.52
February	49.75	46.70	46.68	44.85	46.79	45.43	47.81
March	49.78	46.76	47.15	44.92	47.33	45.56	47.93
April	49.93	46.76	47.17	44.92	47.35	45.56	48.00
May	51.99	48.87	48.62	46.96	47.96	47.56	49.93
June	52.10	49.80	48.68	46.96	49.21	47.56	50.35
July	52.26	50.19	49.33	47.23	49.39	47.74	50.65
August	52.36	50.21	49.35	47.30	49.67	47.77	50.72
September	52.60	50.59	49.95	49.78	49.69	47.81	51.20
October	52.65	50.71	50.21	50.13	50.62	47.86	51.36
November	52.74	50.92	52.05	50.32	50.81	48.79	51.70
December	53.00	51.09	52.23	50.48	51.80	49.05	51.96

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
December 1951 . . .	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
" 1955 . . .	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
" 1960 . . .	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
" 1965 . . .	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
" 1968 . . .	178.5	173.4	174.3	168.8	171.4	168.1	175.0
" 1969 . . .	194.4	186.2	189.0	180.5	184.2	185.6	189.4
" 1970 . . .	204.3	194.2	203.9	188.4	201.0	191.7	199.3
1971—January . . .	218.9	207.2	217.0	201.4	204.1	204.5	212.5
February . . .	221.3	209.0	218.8	202.6	205.1	207.3	214.5
March . . .	221.3	209.2	218.8	203.5	205.7	207.3	214.6
April . . .	221.6	210.4	219.4	209.3	206.1	208.7	215.7
May . . .	222.3	211.2	220.3	212.7	206.8	209.8	216.7
June . . .	222.7	212.0	220.7	213.3	209.0	210.3	217.3
July . . .	225.1	219.3	222.1	214.9	211.7	210.4	221.1
August . . .	233.2	220.4	222.8	217.1	212.1	210.9	225.1
September . . .	239.6	226.4	227.2	219.5	215.3	212.9	230.6
October . . .	241.8	227.3	227.4	219.7	221.4	213.9	232.2
November . . .	243.3	228.7	230.6	220.2	222.0	222.2	233.9
December . . .	247.0	229.5	233.7	221.8	226.7	222.8	236.4
1972—January . . .	249.0	232.5	234.3	224.7	230.0	224.9	238.7
February . . .	249.9	234.6	234.5	225.3	235.0	228.2	240.2
March . . .	250.0	234.9	236.9	225.6	237.7	228.9	240.8
April . . .	250.8	234.9	237.0	225.6	237.8	228.9	241.1
May . . .	261.2	245.5	244.2	235.9	240.9	238.9	250.8
June . . .	261.7	250.1	244.5	235.9	247.2	238.9	252.9
July . . .	262.5	252.1	247.8	237.2	248.1	239.8	254.4
August . . .	263.0	252.2	247.9	237.6	249.5	239.9	254.8
September . . .	264.2	254.1	250.9	250.0	249.6	240.1	257.2
October . . .	264.5	254.7	252.2	251.8	254.2	240.4	258.0
November . . .	264.9	255.8	261.4	252.7	255.2	245.1	259.7
December . . .	266.2	256.6	262.4	253.6	260.2	246.4	261.0

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average wage for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
RATES OF WAGE(b)						
(\$)						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17.09	24.98	28.56	40.24	49.40	55.63
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.12	24.07	27.25	36.59	43.21	46.66
Food, drink and tobacco	16.58	24.63	28.29	38.22	43.45	48.45
Other manufacturing	16.88	24.80	28.44	37.79	44.90	50.66
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>16.99</i>	<i>24.46</i>	<i>27.88</i>	<i>37.72</i>	<i>44.71</i>	<i>49.35</i>
Transport and communication	17.75	26.02	31.43	44.19	51.97	58.16
Wholesale and retail trade	17.11	26.36	30.59	42.12	49.68	54.66
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	17.01	25.78	30.64	41.92	49.76	55.82
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	16.68	24.50	28.23	37.97	46.03	50.03
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	<i>17.03</i>	<i>25.17</i>	<i>29.10</i>	<i>39.68</i>	<i>47.06</i>	<i>51.96</i>

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.9	125.5	143.5	202.1	248.1	279.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	86.0	120.9	136.9	183.8	217.0	234.4
Food, drink and tobacco	83.3	123.7	142.1	192.0	218.2	243.4
Other manufacturing	84.8	124.6	142.9	189.8	225.6	254.4
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>189.5</i>	<i>224.6</i>	<i>247.9</i>
Transport and communication	89.2	130.7	157.9	222.0	261.0	292.1
Wholesale and retail trade	85.9	132.4	153.6	211.6	249.5	274.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	85.4	129.5	153.9	210.6	249.9	280.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	123.1	141.8	190.7	231.2	251.3
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>126.4</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>199.3</i>	<i>236.4</i>	<i>261.0</i>

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

5. Hourly wage rates, Adult males

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at 31 December 1972.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1972

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	209.73	168.43	209.92	154.95	167.96	188.11	197.59
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	160.26	163.82	171.11	158.87	162.34	167.18	162.30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	156.13	158.25	161.08	154.16	159.28	150.00	157.34
Food, drink and tobacco	164.64	163.50	156.61	154.63	160.94	153.61	161.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	157.77	152.11	158.63	152.13	155.07	148.91	155.49
Paper, printing, etc.	176.19	182.33	193.46	181.22	196.65	161.08	180.05
Other manufacturing	165.55	165.00	162.16	163.31	162.85	151.33	164.46
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>162.28</i>	<i>163.67</i>	<i>165.10</i>	<i>159.60</i>	<i>162.68</i>	<i>158.32</i>	<i>162.68</i>
Building and construction	176.33	184.43	165.98	171.41	167.40	167.96	174.91
Railway services	160.35	150.42	171.89	157.29	153.32	164.16	160.25
Road and air transport	176.18	167.30	158.52	155.39	165.49	166.57	168.67
Communication	217.04	217.75	216.06	217.67	217.16	214.18	217.06
Wholesale and retail trade	168.66	170.24	170.46	163.77	161.41	165.12	168.17
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	173.68	177.46	177.34	158.12	162.38	177.74	172.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	155.67	149.80	151.07	144.83	145.61	149.03	151.53
All industry groups(a)	169.44	168.40	170.52	163.09	164.33	165.56	168.25

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	296.4	238.1	296.7	219.0	237.4	265.9	279.3
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	226.5	231.5	241.9	224.6	229.5	236.3	229.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	220.7	223.7	227.7	217.9	225.1	212.0	222.4
Food, drink and tobacco	232.7	231.1	221.4	218.6	227.5	217.1	228.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	223.0	215.0	224.2	215.0	219.2	210.5	219.8
Paper, printing, etc.	249.0	257.7	273.4	256.1	277.9	227.7	254.5
Other manufacturing	234.0	233.2	229.2	230.8	230.2	213.9	232.5
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>229.4</i>	<i>231.3</i>	<i>233.4</i>	<i>225.6</i>	<i>229.9</i>	<i>223.8</i>	<i>229.9</i>
Building and construction	249.2	260.7	234.6	242.3	236.6	237.4	247.2
Railway services	226.6	212.6	243.0	222.3	216.7	232.0	226.5
Road and air transport	249.0	236.5	224.1	219.6	233.9	235.4	238.4
Communication	306.8	307.8	305.4	307.7	306.9	302.7	306.8
Wholesale and retail trade	238.4	240.6	240.9	231.5	228.1	233.4	237.7
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	245.5	250.8	250.7	223.5	229.5	251.2	244.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	220.0	211.7	213.5	204.7	205.8	210.7	214.2
All industry groups(a)	239.5	238.0	241.0	230.5	232.3	234.0	237.8

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult males in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average wage for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
December 1939 . . .	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
" 1945 . . .	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
" 1950 . . .	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
" 1955 . . .	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
" 1960 . . .	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
" 1965 . . .	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
" 1968 . . .	123.68	122.08	122.38	120.39	119.48	122.88	122.44
" 1969 . . .	130.87	129.22	129.57	126.62	126.84	129.55	129.53
" 1970 . . .	136.08	133.91	137.49	129.74	140.09	135.50	135.35
1971—January . . .	145.46	143.36	146.47	138.27	142.39	144.38	144.12
February . . .	145.97	143.79	146.71	138.59	144.10	145.76	144.67
March . . .	146.00	143.88	146.76	138.73	144.65	145.78	144.76
April . . .	146.35	144.14	147.25	139.47	144.73	145.83	145.11
May . . .	146.70	144.62	147.47	140.56	144.87	145.92	145.52
June . . .	147.58	145.30	148.40	141.37	145.24	146.48	146.30
July . . .	148.23	146.91	148.61	141.79	146.28	146.95	147.16
August . . .	151.80	149.47	150.84	144.95	149.42	148.31	150.13
September . . .	152.90	150.53	151.41	146.02	150.01	149.11	151.10
October . . .	153.37	151.65	154.32	146.99	154.02	150.42	152.40
November . . .	153.72	152.58	155.00	147.43	154.61	151.67	153.01
December . . .	154.93	153.44	157.60	148.17	155.26	151.92	154.19
1972—January . . .	155.15	153.94	157.62	148.29	155.44	152.22	154.46
February . . .	155.75	154.95	158.16	149.39	155.83	153.16	155.21
March . . .	156.24	155.20	160.09	149.71	156.28	153.41	155.80
April . . .	156.76	155.37	160.18	149.74	156.28	153.45	156.07
May . . .	162.27	160.93	162.63	155.47	157.23	160.33	160.93
June . . .	163.24	161.75	163.56	156.08	159.62	160.86	161.90
July . . .	163.86	163.20	164.12	156.35	160.30	160.97	162.70
August . . .	164.10	163.40	164.73	156.40	160.45	160.98	162.96
September . . .	165.91	165.51	165.65	159.42	160.98	162.14	164.73
October . . .	166.15	165.75	165.87	160.40	162.05	163.01	165.11
November . . .	167.75	166.60	168.59	161.36	163.31	163.89	166.54
December . . .	169.44	168.40	170.52	163.09	164.33	165.56	168.25

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued
Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
<i>(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)</i>							
December 1939 . . .	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
" 1945 . . .	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
" 1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.7	70.0	71.5
" 1955 . . .	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
" 1960 . . .	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
" 1965 . . .	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
 " 1968 . . .	 174.8	 172.5	 173.0	 170.2	 168.9	 173.7	 173.1
" 1969 . . .	185.0	182.6	183.1	179.0	179.3	183.1	183.1
" 1970 . . .	192.3	189.3	194.3	183.4	198.0	191.5	191.3
 1971—January . . .	 205.6	 202.6	 207.0	 195.4	 201.3	 204.1	 203.7
February . . .	206.3	203.2	207.4	195.9	203.7	206.0	204.5
March . . .	206.4	203.4	207.4	196.1	204.4	206.1	204.6
April . . .	206.9	203.7	208.1	197.1	204.6	206.1	205.1
May . . .	207.4	204.4	208.4	198.7	204.8	206.2	205.7
June . . .	208.6	205.4	209.7	199.8	205.3	207.0	206.8
 July . . .	 209.5	 207.6	 210.1	 200.4	 206.8	 207.7	 208.0
August . . .	214.6	211.3	213.2	204.9	211.2	209.6	212.2
September . . .	216.1	212.8	214.0	206.4	212.0	210.8	213.6
October . . .	216.8	214.3	218.1	207.8	217.7	212.6	215.4
November . . .	217.3	215.7	219.1	208.4	218.5	214.4	216.3
December . . .	219.0	216.9	222.8	209.4	219.4	214.7	217.9
 1972—January . . .	 219.3	 217.6	 222.8	 209.6	 219.7	 215.2	 218.3
February . . .	220.1	219.0	223.6	211.1	220.3	216.5	219.4
March . . .	220.8	219.4	226.3	211.6	220.9	216.8	220.2
April . . .	221.6	219.6	226.4	211.6	220.9	216.9	220.6
May . . .	229.4	227.5	229.9	219.7	222.2	226.6	227.5
June . . .	230.7	228.6	231.2	220.6	225.6	227.4	228.8
 July . . .	 231.6	 230.7	 232.0	 221.0	 226.6	 227.5	 230.0
August . . .	232.0	231.0	232.8	221.1	226.8	227.5	230.3
September . . .	234.5	233.9	234.1	225.3	227.5	229.2	232.8
October . . .	234.8	234.3	234.4	226.7	229.0	230.4	233.4
November . . .	237.1	235.5	238.3	228.1	230.8	231.7	235.4
December . . .	239.5	238.0	241.0	230.5	232.3	234.0	237.8

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	26.54	92.84	104.92	122.84	159.04	186.29	197.59
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22.70	73.69	87.54	99.28	129.69	149.73	162.30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.14	71.25	85.11	96.55	127.30	143.32	157.34
Food, drink and tobacco	22.55	73.97	88.11	101.38	132.52	147.08	161.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	22.16	72.21	86.54	98.87	129.61	145.76	155.49
Paper, printing, etc.	23.87	78.22	94.92	107.88	143.85	164.74	180.05
Other manufacturing	21.92	72.87	86.83	99.32	130.89	149.98	164.46
All manufacturing groups	22.44	73.54	87.65	99.83	130.92	149.46	162.68
Building and construction	22.56	73.87	89.37	103.54	141.67	159.25	174.91
Railway services	21.48	72.75	86.65	99.80	128.34	145.88	160.25
Road and air transport	22.42	73.57	88.12	101.72	136.63	153.70	168.67
Communication	22.27	79.18	96.35	118.77	172.58	193.45	217.06
Wholesale and retail trade	22.12	74.44	89.27	101.34	134.54	153.93	168.17
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.57	73.84	88.68	102.59	137.85	159.29	172.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	21.05	70.89	84.33	96.38	122.91	141.84	151.53
All industry groups(a)	22.42	74.47	88.92	102.07	135.35	154.19	168.25

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	37.5	131.2	148.3	173.6	224.8	263.3	279.3
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	32.1	104.2	123.7	140.3	183.3	211.6	229.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.9	100.7	120.3	136.5	179.9	202.6	222.4
Food, drink and tobacco	31.9	104.6	124.5	143.3	187.3	207.9	228.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.3	102.1	122.3	139.7	183.2	206.0	219.8
Paper, printing, etc.	33.7	110.6	134.2	152.5	203.3	232.9	254.5
Other manufacturing	31.0	103.0	122.7	140.4	185.0	212.0	232.5
All manufacturing groups	31.7	103.9	123.9	141.1	185.1	211.3	229.9
Building and construction	31.9	104.4	126.3	146.3	200.2	225.1	247.2
Railway services	30.4	102.8	122.5	141.1	181.4	206.2	226.5
Road and air transport	31.7	104.0	124.6	143.8	193.1	217.2	238.4
Communication	31.5	111.9	136.2	167.9	243.9	273.4	306.8
Wholesale and retail trade	31.3	105.2	126.2	143.2	190.2	217.6	237.7
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	30.5	104.4	125.3	145.0	194.8	225.2	244.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	29.8	100.2	119.2	136.2	173.7	200.5	214.2
All industry groups(a)	31.7	105.3	125.7	144.3	191.3	217.9	237.8

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc.

6. Hourly wage rates, Adult females

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers at 31 December 1972, in the principal industry groups, and corresponding index numbers.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1972

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	142.21	138.62	134.96	133.26	127.63	129.23	139.29
Textiles, clothing and footwear	117.50	115.38	119.29	119.92	121.91	109.57	116.70
Food, drink and tobacco	127.26	119.04	118.40	114.95	114.49	112.83	121.14
Other manufacturing	127.68	127.45	128.34	123.17	122.23	114.84	127.04
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>126.22</i>	<i>121.35</i>	<i>122.96</i>	<i>124.09</i>	<i>120.95</i>	<i>113.33</i>	<i>123.52</i>
Transport and communication	150.16	151.59	158.27	156.06	160.94	175.41	153.42
Wholesale and retail trade	142.39	135.43	136.51	129.19	132.49	126.29	137.27
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	145.18	148.61	139.40	127.97	131.89	148.43	143.40
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	132.54	123.16	116.71	113.57	127.01	118.48	126.09
All industry groups(a)	134.10	128.34	131.57	126.94	130.20	123.78	130.97

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	283.4	276.3	269.0	265.6	254.4	257.6	277.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	234.2	230.0	237.8	239.0	243.0	218.4	232.6
Food, drink and tobacco	253.7	237.3	236.0	229.1	228.2	224.9	241.5
Other manufacturing	254.5	254.0	255.8	245.5	243.6	228.9	253.2
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>251.6</i>	<i>241.9</i>	<i>245.1</i>	<i>247.3</i>	<i>241.1</i>	<i>225.9</i>	<i>246.2</i>
Transport and communication	299.3	302.2	315.5	311.1	320.8	349.6	305.8
Wholesale and retail trade	283.8	269.9	272.1	257.5	264.1	251.7	273.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	289.4	296.2	277.9	255.1	262.9	295.8	285.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	264.2	245.5	232.6	226.4	253.2	236.2	251.3
All industry groups(a)	267.3	255.8	262.3	253.0	259.5	246.7	261.1

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
December 1951	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
" 1955	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
" 1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
" 1965	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
" 1968	89.88	86.71	87.40	84.50	85.79	84.44	87.84
" 1969	97.89	93.14	94.80	90.37	92.19	93.23	95.04
" 1970	102.92	97.10	102.26	94.32	100.59	96.32	100.03
1971—January	110.26	103.63	108.82	100.80	102.14	102.76	106.63
February	111.46	104.52	109.69	101.43	102.65	104.17	107.62
March	111.46	104.64	109.69	101.88	102.91	104.17	107.71
April	111.62	105.22	110.02	104.76	103.11	104.87	108.24
May	111.99	105.64	110.47	106.49	103.50	105.39	108.73
June	112.15	106.03	110.68	106.77	104.60	105.64	109.03
July	113.37	109.65	111.38	107.59	105.94	105.70	110.95
August	117.47	110.24	111.72	108.66	106.16	105.93	112.98
September	120.67	113.22	113.93	109.86	107.74	106.95	115.72
October	121.77	113.70	114.05	110.00	110.80	107.48	116.53
November	122.52	114.35	115.66	110.25	111.09	111.62	117.36
December	124.43	114.75	117.21	111.06	113.45	111.91	118.63
1972—January	125.41	116.28	117.51	112.49	115.12	113.01	119.80
February	125.87	117.32	117.57	112.79	117.62	114.64	120.53
March	125.94	117.45	118.78	112.95	118.97	114.98	120.82
April	126.34	117.45	118.83	112.95	119.02	114.98	120.99
May	131.54	122.76	122.48	118.09	120.54	120.04	125.86
June	131.81	125.09	122.63	118.09	123.70	120.04	126.93
July	132.21	126.08	124.25	118.76	124.14	120.47	127.68
August	132.48	126.12	124.29	118.94	124.85	120.55	127.86
September	133.08	127.09	125.81	125.17	124.91	120.65	129.05
October	133.20	127.38	126.46	126.07	127.23	120.77	129.46
November	133.44	127.91	131.10	126.53	127.72	123.13	130.33
December	134.10	128.34	131.57	126.94	130.20	123.78	130.97

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Rate, Australia, Year 1954=100)							
December 1951	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
" 1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
" 1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
" 1965	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
" 1968	179.2	172.8	174.2	168.4	171.0	168.3	175.1
" 1969	195.1	185.7	189.0	180.1	183.8	185.8	189.4
" 1970	205.1	193.5	203.8	188.0	200.5	192.0	199.4
1971—January	219.8	206.6	216.9	200.9	203.6	204.8	212.5
February	222.2	208.3	218.6	202.2	204.6	207.6	214.5
March	222.2	208.6	218.6	203.1	205.1	207.6	214.7
April	222.5	209.7	219.3	208.8	205.5	209.0	215.7
May	223.2	210.6	220.2	212.3	206.3	210.1	216.7
June	223.5	211.3	220.6	212.8	208.5	210.6	217.3
July	226.0	218.6	222.0	214.5	211.2	210.7	221.2
August	234.1	219.7	222.7	216.6	211.6	211.1	225.2
September	240.5	225.7	227.1	219.0	214.8	213.2	230.7
October	242.7	226.6	227.3	219.3	220.9	214.2	232.3
November	244.2	227.9	230.5	219.7	221.4	222.5	233.9
December	248.0	228.7	233.6	221.4	226.1	223.1	236.5
1972—January	250.0	231.8	234.2	224.2	229.5	225.3	238.8
February	250.9	233.8	234.3	224.8	234.4	228.5	240.2
March	251.0	234.1	236.7	225.1	237.1	229.2	240.8
April	251.8	234.1	236.8	225.1	237.2	229.2	241.2
May	262.2	244.7	244.1	235.4	240.3	239.3	250.9
June	262.7	249.3	244.4	235.4	246.6	239.3	253.0
July	263.5	251.3	247.7	236.7	247.4	240.1	254.5
August	264.1	251.4	247.7	237.1	248.9	240.3	254.9
September	265.3	253.3	250.8	249.5	249.0	240.5	257.2
October	265.5	253.9	252.1	251.3	253.6	240.7	258.0
November	266.0	255.0	261.3	252.2	254.6	245.4	259.8
December	267.3	255.8	262.3	253.0	259.5	246.7	261.1

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average wage for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	42.79	62.53	71.51	100.75	123.68	139.29
Textiles, clothing and footwear.	42.82	60.20	68.17	91.53	108.07	116.70
Food, drink and tobacco.	41.44	61.58	70.73	95.55	108.62	121.14
Other manufacturing	42.32	62.20	71.34	94.77	112.62	127.04
All manufacturing groups	42.53	61.22	69.78	94.40	111.90	123.52
Transport and communication	46.82	68.62	82.90	116.57	137.08	153.42
Wholesale and retail trade	42.97	66.19	76.81	105.77	124.75	137.27
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.69	66.21	78.71	107.69	127.83	143.40
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	42.04	61.77	71.14	95.70	116.00	126.09
All industry groups(a)	42.92	63.44	73.36	100.03	118.63	130.97
INDEX NUMBERS (Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954=100)						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.3	124.6	142.5	200.8	246.5	277.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	85.3	120.0	135.9	182.4	215.4	232.6
Food, drink and tobacco.	82.6	122.7	141.0	190.4	216.5	241.5
Other manufacturing	84.4	124.0	142.2	188.9	224.5	253.2
All manufacturing groups	84.8	122.0	139.1	188.2	223.0	246.2
Transport and communication	93.3	136.8	165.2	232.4	273.2	305.8
Wholesale and retail trade	85.6	131.9	153.1	210.8	248.7	273.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	87.1	132.0	156.9	214.6	254.8	285.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	123.1	141.8	190.7	231.2	251.3
All industry groups(a)	85.6	126.4	146.2	199.4	236.5	261.1

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 are subject to revision—see page 81. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

7. Standard hours of work

(i) *General.* In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 100-3.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarised below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Commonwealth awards.

(ii) *The 44-hour Week.* No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision

was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins J.), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and re-introduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1 July 1925, granting the 44-hour week standard to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4 January 1926.

In 1927, after an exhaustive inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) *The 40-hour Week.* (a) *Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.* Soon after the end of the 1939-45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1 July 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1 January 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10 October 1947. On 27 October 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6 November 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1 January 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(b) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952-53.* In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

(c) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1961.* In this Inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was asked by the employers to increase the number

of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equal to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. This was to have been a temporary measure, effective for four years, after which time weekly hours would have reverted to 40, but the increased wage would have remained. The application was rejected by the Commission.

(iv) *Weighted average standard weekly hours of work.* (a) *Industry groups, States.* The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1 January 1948, and in New South Wales from 1 July 1947 (see page 99). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements for a full working week in respect of adult males and adult females at 31 December 1972.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1972

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying(b)	35.75	40.00	37.88	40.00	38.16	39.12	37.06
Manufacturing—							
Food, drink and tobacco	39.94	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Paper, printing, etc.	40.00	39.94	40.00	40.00	39.21	40.00	39.95
Other manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40.00	39.91	40.09	39.97	39.98
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>39.99</i>	<i>39.99</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>39.98</i>	<i>39.98</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>39.99</i>
Railway services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Communication	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.59	40.00	39.59	39.95
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All other groups(c)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
<i>All industry groups(d)</i>	<i>39.78</i>	<i>39.97</i>	<i>39.89</i>	<i>39.96</i>	<i>39.85</i>	<i>39.93</i>	<i>39.87</i>
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>39.92</i>	<i>39.97</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>39.97</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>39.95</i>
Transport and communication	38.04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.87	36.28	37.91
Wholesale and retail trade	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.82
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39.44	37.67	38.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39.92	39.88	39.68
<i>All industry groups(e)</i>	<i>39.53</i>	<i>39.81</i>	<i>39.70</i>	<i>39.77</i>	<i>39.78</i>	<i>39.63</i>	<i>39.67</i>

(a) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (b) For mining, standard hours of work used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres. (c) Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; textiles, clothing and footwear; sawmilling, furniture, etc.; building and construction; road and air transport; and wholesale and retail trade. (d) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of average hours of work are not available. (e) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

(b) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult males during the period March 1939 to December 1972 and for adult females during the period March 1951 to December 1972. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to indicate when the more important changes occurred.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME)(a)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—HOURS OF WORK(b)							
March 1939 . . .	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
September 1941 . . .	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
September 1947 . . .	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
March 1948 . . .	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
September 1953 . . .	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
August 1970 . . .	39.86	39.97	39.94	39.96	39.85	39.95	39.91
June 1971 . . .	39.78	39.97	39.89	39.96	39.85	39.93	39.87
December 1972 . . .	39.78	39.97	39.89	39.96	39.85	39.93	39.87

ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

March 1939 . . .	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
September 1941 . . .	109.5	110.2	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
September 1947 . . .	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
March 1948 . . .	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
September 1953 . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
August 1970 . . .	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9
June 1971 . . .	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.8
December 1972 . . .	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.8

ADULT FEMALES—HOURS OF WORK(b)

March 1951 . . .	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
June 1953 . . .	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
December 1972 . . .	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

March 1951 . . .	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	99.7	100.0
June 1953 . . .	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
December 1972 . . .	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.9	100.0

(a) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industry groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. For females, mining and quarrying, and building and construction are also excluded.
(b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following tables show for Australia, for adult males and adult females, the weighted average standard weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) in the principal industry groups at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also shown with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

**WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES
INDUSTRY GROUPS (a), AUSTRALIA**

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	End of—						
	March 1939	Sept. 1947	March 1948	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1970	June 1971	Dec. 1972
HOURS OF WORK(b)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	41.49	40.80	39.62	39.52	38.24	37.06	37.06
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.03	43.43	40.01	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44.25	43.69	40.02	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Food, drink and tobacco	44.21	42.70	40.04	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.10	43.53	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Paper, printing, etc.	43.90	42.94	40.06	39.95	39.95	39.95	39.95
Other manufacturing	44.05	42.80	40.08	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
All manufacturing groups	44.08	43.21	40.03	39.99	39.99	39.99	39.99
Building and construction	44.07	42.71	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Railway services	43.99	43.96	40.06	39.99	39.99	39.99	39.99
Road and air transport	45.09	43.11	40.62	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Communication	43.92	43.92	39.97	39.97	39.95	39.95	39.95
Wholesale and retail trade	44.76	42.64	40.13	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.62	41.17	39.39	39.25	39.25	39.25	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.12	43.56	40.29	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(a)	44.10	43.00	40.04	39.96	39.91	39.87	39.87

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	103.8	102.1	99.1	98.9	95.7	92.7	92.7
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	110.2	108.7	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	110.7	109.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Food, drink and tobacco	110.6	106.9	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	110.4	108.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	109.9	107.5	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	110.2	107.1	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	110.3	108.1	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Building and construction	110.3	106.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Railway services	110.1	110.0	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Road and air transport	112.8	107.9	101.7	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Communication	109.9	109.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	112.0	106.7	100.4	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	106.7	103.0	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	112.9	109.0	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
All industry groups(a)	110.4	107.6	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, standard hours of work used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres.

**WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT FEMALES
INDUSTRY GROUPS (a), AUSTRALIA**

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	Hours of work(b)			Index numbers(c)		
	End of—			End of—		
	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1972	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1972
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.98	39.98	39.98	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
All manufacturing groups	39.95	39.95	39.95	100.7	100.7	100.7
Transport and communication	37.91	37.91	37.91	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	39.82	39.82	39.82	100.4	100.4	100.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.97	38.93	38.92	98.2	98.1	98.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.73	39.66	39.68	100.2	100.0	100.0
All industry groups(c)	39.68	39.67	39.67	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (c) Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The estimates in this section are derived from particulars of employment and wages and salaries recorded on payroll tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only. In addition to salary and wage payments at award rates, the total earnings figures used in the calculation of average weekly earnings include the earnings of employees not covered by awards, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period, etc.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from the sources used for this series; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of male units, i.e. total male employees plus a proportion of female employees, the proportion being determined by the estimated ratio of female to male average earnings. Different ratios, based on information from the annual surveys of weekly earnings and hours, from a sample survey carried out in November 1969 and from other sources, have been used for individual States. In making the estimates for September quarter 1966 and subsequent periods which were shown in previous issues the ratios used were as follows: New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) 54 per cent, Victoria 53, Queensland 52, South Australia (including the Northern Territory) 50, Western Australia 49 and Tasmania 49. However, small differences in these ratios have very little effect on the earnings figures; a one per cent rise in the ratio reduces average weekly earnings of \$100 by about 35 cents.

Equal pay provisions in Commonwealth and State awards, etc. and the judgment in the National Wage Case in mid-1972, by which wage increases of equal amounts were granted to males and females, affected the ratios, and the need for some revision was indicated. Important information permitting such a revision has been provided by the October 1972 survey of weekly earnings and hours and the ratios for all States have now been revised for the period from March quarter 1971. In addition, new ratios have been adopted for Western Australia for the year 1968 (48 per cent) and for Tasmania for the year 1970 (50 per cent).

The new ratios for the years 1971 to 1973 are as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.(a)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.(b)</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1971—Whole year	55	54	53	51	48	51
1972—March and June qtrs	56	55	54	52	50	52
Sept. and Dec. qtrs	57	56	54	53	51	53
1973—March qtr	58	58	54	53	51	54
June qtr						

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes the Northern Territory.

The number of male units used in calculating average weekly earnings for Australia is the sum of the estimates for the States, and therefore a separate ratio of female to male average earnings for Australia as a whole is not used. The weighted averages of the State ratios are approximately as follows: September quarter 1966 to December quarter 1970, 52.5 per cent; year 1971, 53.5 per cent; March and June quarters 1972, 54.5 per cent; September quarter 1972 to March quarter 1973, 55.5 per cent; June quarter 1973, 56.5 per cent.

The quarterly figures in money terms are affected by seasonal influences. For example, special payments, including prepayment for holiday periods, tend to raise the December quarter and to depress the March quarter averages. In addition, figures for all quarters are affected by the varying incidence of pay-days in successive quarters. Allowance for the varying incidence of pay-days and for seasonal factors has been made in calculating the seasonally adjusted estimates shown in the tables. It should also be noted that seasonal adjustment factors were estimated from a series adjusted to allow for the effects of major awards and determinations of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The effects of these awards and determinations are retained in the seasonally adjusted data. A detailed description of the methods of seasonal adjustment can be found in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators 1973* (Reference No. 1.10).

NOTE. At the 1971 population census all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. Previously those enrolled at government teachers colleges (and in some cases at other institutions also) had been included. Trainees affected by the reclassification have now been excluded together with their allowances, from the calculation of average weekly earnings from September quarter 1971. The effect of their exclusion has been to increase average earnings figures in all States by approximately 30 cents.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(a)
(£)

Period	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted (d)
1966-67	63.50	63.90	57.10	57.60	59.20	58.40	61.70	..
1967-68	67.00	67.60	60.20	61.10	63.90	61.90	65.30	..
1968-69	72.70	72.10	64.30	65.20	68.80	65.60	70.20	..
1969-70	78.80	78.10	69.20	70.90	75.50	70.70	76.10	..
1970-71	87.70	86.10	77.70	78.20	84.80	78.40	84.50	..
1971-72(e)	96.50	93.60	86.90	86.70	93.60	86.90	93.00	..
1972-73	105.10	102.60	96.90	94.30	99.00	94.50	101.50	..
1966—September quarter	62.40	63.20	56.30	57.30	59.10	56.60	60.90	60.70
December "	64.60	65.50	59.00	58.40	60.40	60.30	63.10	61.10
1967—March "	61.30	60.70	54.50	56.00	57.50	56.70	59.30	62.00
June "	65.40	66.00	58.60	58.60	59.90	60.00	63.50	63.20
September "	65.70	66.80	59.10	60.30	62.20	60.20	64.20	64.30
December "	68.10	69.80	62.30	62.00	64.80	64.30	66.90	64.90
1968—March "	65.20	64.40	57.40	59.60	62.40	60.10	63.10	65.40
June "	69.00	69.30	61.80	62.20	66.40	63.10	67.10	66.80
September "	69.70	69.60	61.80	63.70	66.90	62.80	67.60	67.80
December "	75.30	74.00	66.10	66.60	69.90	68.40	72.30	69.80
1969—March "	70.50	70.30	61.90	63.80	67.30	63.50	68.30	71.60
June "	75.20	74.60	67.30	66.60	71.20	67.50	72.60	72.20
September "	76.20	76.00	67.60	69.30	73.30	68.80	73.90	73.70
December "	81.60	80.80	71.50	72.90	78.00	73.90	78.70	75.10
1970—March "	74.90	74.30	65.90	68.10	72.70	66.10	72.50	76.90
June "	82.30	81.10	71.90	73.50	78.00	74.10	79.10	78.80
September "	83.50	82.10	73.90	76.10	80.50	74.20	80.70	80.10
December "	89.70	87.50	79.10	78.70	85.70	80.30	86.10	82.00
1971—March "	84.70	83.40	75.70	76.20	82.70	74.40	81.80	86.90
June "	92.90	91.20	82.40	82.00	89.80	84.50	89.50	88.30
September(e) "	92.70	91.30	83.10	85.00	92.90	82.10	90.00	90.20
December "	100.10	96.60	89.30	88.80	96.30	90.00	96.00	91.70
1972—March "	92.70	88.90	84.00	83.40	91.00	83.70	89.20	93.30
June "	100.60	97.40	91.40	89.70	94.40	91.30	96.70	95.20
September "	99.40	99.00	92.60	89.80	95.30	90.30	96.80	98.10
December "	108.10	105.50	98.70	96.20	99.30	98.80	104.10	100.00
1973—March "	101.00	97.70	93.10	91.30	96.60	88.10	97.50	102.50
June "	111.70	107.90	103.50	100.00	104.90	100.90	107.60	106.00

(a) See explanation on page 103. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory. (d) For details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting this and other series see *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators*, 1973 (Reference No. 1.10). (e) See Note on page 104.

Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census, there is a break in comparability between June and September quarters of 1966 in the employment series used in the calculation of average weekly earnings. For this and other reasons (in particular, the lack of precise information about the ratios of female to male earnings in the several States for 1965-66 and earlier years), it is not possible to make a comparable series of State estimates for periods prior to September quarter 1966. However, in order to provide a broad indication of trends over a longer period, estimates for Australia as a whole have been calculated for the period back to September quarter 1961 by methods and on a basis that are as nearly as possible comparable with those used for the current series.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(a), AUSTRALIA
(£)

Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted (b)	Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted (b)
1961-62	47.60	..	1963—September quarter . . .	49.80	50.30
1962-63	48.90	..	December "	54.10	51.70
1963-64	51.50	..	1964—March "	49.10	51.30
1964-65	55.30	..	June "	52.80	52.10
1965-66	57.90	..	September "	54.10	53.80
1961—September quarter . . .	46.70	47.10	December "	57.50	55.20
December "	49.20	47.40	1965—March "	53.00	55.80
1962—March "	45.70	48.00	June "	56.60	56.30
June "	48.80	48.30	September "	57.60	57.10
September "	47.90	48.40	December "	59.60	57.50
December "	50.50	48.60	1966—March "	55.50	58.20
1963—March "	46.90	49.30	June "	58.70	58.40
June "	50.30	49.70			

(a) See explanatory notes on page 103. (b) See footnote (d) on page 105.

For current statistics in this series reference should be made to the quarterly publication *Average Weekly Earnings* (Reference No. 6.18).

Surveys of wage rates, earnings and hours

1. General

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys of wages and hours of work in Australia have been undertaken by this Bureau. The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than previously available in Australia. A summary of the scope and coverage of each of these surveys is shown below.

2. Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay-period in September, 1960, obtained information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusion of government and semi-government employees, and private employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, the survey did not cover the following—shipping and stevedoring industries; the motion picture industry; certain businesses such as those of accountants, consulting engineers, etc.; and trade associations, etc. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to pay-roll tax.

The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars only for Australia as a whole; hence no State details are available. For details of the results of the survey see *Labour Report* No. 50, pages 80-83.

3. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay-period in October 1961 and provided information about the distribution of actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). The survey did not cover government or semi-government employees or private employees in rural industry or in private domestic service. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to pay-roll tax.

State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing; those for Australia were obtained for eight separate industry groups. For details of the results of the survey see *Labour Report* No. 50, pages 83-86.

4. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A survey of weekly earnings of male employees who worked full-time was conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965. The survey was conducted by means of: (a) a sample of private employers subject to pay-roll tax (that is those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries); (b) a complete coverage of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (c) a sample of Local government authorities. It related to certain specified industry groups only. Employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and waterside workers employed on a casual basis were excluded from the survey.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid to full-time adult males into: (i) overtime earnings, (ii) ordinary time earnings at 'Award etc. rates' (divided into (a) payment by measured result and (b) other) as defined. The survey also provided figures of average weekly earnings for full-time adult male and junior male employees. Separate details were obtained for (i) Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (ii) other full-time male employees.

Full results, including separate details for States, for government employees, and for private employees, together with definitions and explanatory notes were included in Labour Reports Nos. 52 and 53.

5. Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971.

This survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees was conducted for the pay-period which included 12 May 1971. The survey was conducted by means of stratified random samples of (a) private employers subject to pay-roll tax (that is those, other than exempt employers, paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries), (b) public hospitals, and (c) local government authorities; and in addition a complete coverage of (d) Commonwealth and State government departments, government authorities and semi-government bodies. Excluded from the survey were employees of private employers not subject to pay-roll tax; employees in rural industry and private domestic service; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax (other than public hospitals and government institutions); and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime earnings and average weekly ordinary time earnings. Separate details were obtained for (a) male managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (b) other full-time adult male employees. Similar statistics were last obtained from a survey of weekly earnings in October 1965 (*see above*) but that survey did not have as wide an industry scope as this current survey.

Because this survey was confined to full-time adult male employees *paid for a full working week*, and for other reasons, the average weekly earnings for private employees obtained from the survey are not directly comparable with the average earnings for full-time adult males obtained from the annual October surveys of weekly earnings and hours (*see pages 107-9*).

Detailed survey results classified by industry groups and by States, and distinguishing government and private employment, together with definitions and explanatory notes were included in Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (pages 117-170).

6. Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962 to 1964, 1966 to 1972:

(i) *General.* Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay-period in October during recent years. Results of the 1972 survey for private employees and comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are contained herein.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc. staff) was obtained from the surveys beginning with October 1966 survey. The figures of average overtime earnings and average overtime hours shown in the tables on pages 114-6 do not relate only to those employees who worked overtime, but are averages for all employees in the specified category whether or not they worked overtime.

Figures of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings as at the selected pay-periods are presented for males and females (adult and junior) separately by industry groups and by States. They reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations; in amounts paid for the same occupations; in occupational structures within industries; in industry structure; in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.); and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piecework and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

In general, where an establishment was closed down for part or whole of the last pay-period in October, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply particulars of wages and hours for the nearest normal pay-period.

(ii) *Scope of surveys.* The results shown in the tables on pages 112-8 and 334-55 are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from these survey results are: employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys. Waterside workers on weekly hire employed under the new permanent employment scheme are included in the surveys.

Approximately 5,100 private employers were included in the October 1972 survey. Although the sample was not designed to give estimates of the number of employees represented, it has been calculated that it was representative of approximately 1,810,000 male and 860,000 female wage and salary earners, and that the proportions of these employees by category were approximately as follows:

						Males per cent	Females per cent
Full-time managerial, executive, professional and higher							
supervisory staff	..	..	..	..	..	14.0	3.0
All other full-time employees—							
Adults	..	..	..	..	..	73.0	63.0
Juniors	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	16.0
Part-time employees—							
Adults	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	16.0
Juniors	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.0
Total employees represented by sample	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0

(iii) *Reliability of the estimates.* The extent of the detail published for this survey has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. As the survey results shown herein are based on a sample, the estimates of earnings and hours that have been obtained may differ by chance from figures that would have been obtained from a complete census of all employers. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error of the estimates. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ

by less than one standard error from the results which would be obtained from a comparable complete collection; and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. For example, with the estimate of \$96.00 for average weekly earnings for full-time adult male non-managerial employees in Australia for October 1972, which according to the table below has an approximate standard error of 0.2 per cent (or \$0.20 rounded to the nearest ten cents), there are two chances in three that a complete collection would give a figure within the range \$95.80 to \$96.20, and nineteen chances in twenty that the figure would be within the range \$95.60 to \$96.40.

Approximate percentage standard errors for average weekly earnings for full-time male and female managerial, etc. staff and non-managerial employees in each State and Australia are shown in the following table. The percentage standard errors for average weekly ordinary time hours and average weekly total hours are generally much lower than the corresponding figures shown in this table for average weekly ordinary time earnings and average weekly total earnings. In the case of average weekly overtime hours, the standard error percentages approximate those shown for average weekly overtime earnings.

The standard errors are themselves based on the survey results and consequently are also subject to sampling variability. The figures do not give a precise measure but an indication of the standard error of any particular estimate obtained from the survey.

In general, the standard errors for the published estimates of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are less than 2.5 per cent. The standard errors for the published figures of average weekly overtime earnings and hours for full-time non-managerial employees and for average weekly earnings and hours for part-time employees are generally less than 10 per cent.

**APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE STANDARD ERRORS
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1972**

(Percentages)

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF							
Males	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.5
Females	2.0	1.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	7.0	1.2
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES							
Adult males—							
Overtime earnings	1.7	1.8	3.0	4.0	4.4	3.8	1.1
Ordinary time earnings	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.2
Total earnings	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2
Junior males—							
Overtime earnings	5.6	5.6	6.8	9.0	9.2	7.4	3.0
Ordinary time earnings	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.9	0.5
Total earnings	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.6
Adult females—							
Overtime earnings	3.8	4.9	9.2	6.6	18.1	8.6	2.8
Ordinary time earnings	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.3
Total earnings	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3
Junior females—							
Overtime earnings	7.0	7.1	13.9	16.4	19.8	14.8	4.6
Ordinary time earnings	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.3	0.4
Total earnings	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.0	0.4

(iv) *Comparability of results.* In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for the 1972 and previous earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards (including the 1965 survey) is that used for the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible (see tables on pages 406-14 of the Appendix). A comparison of some of the results of the surveys of 1962 to 1972 (excluding 1965) is shown in Section XIV of the Appendix. Further results are shown in the appendix to *Labour Report No. 56, 1971* pages 394-414.

The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis to the surveys compared in this section and, therefore, its results are not shown herein (see page 107).

In the surveys of October 1962, 1963 and 1964 employees 'whose hours of work were not known' were reported with managerial, etc., staff. Beginning with the October 1966 survey employers were asked to report these employees in their correct classification, and if necessary estimate their hours of work. It is considered that any reporting differences will have had only a slight effect on comparability of the surveys.

For some comparative purposes it will be useful to bear in mind that the full effect of the October 1968 general award wage increases of \$1.35 a week is unlikely to have been reflected in wages and salaries paid during the last pay-period in October 1968. These increases operated as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 in the case of awards, etc. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and of each of the State tribunals except Queensland and South Australia, where the operative date was 28 October 1968 (see pages 141 to 143).

The allocation of employees between *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* and *All other full-time employees* (as defined) depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definitions (see below).

(v) *Definitions.* The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section:

Employees refer to male and female employees who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

Adults include all employees 21 years of age and over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Juniors are those employees under 21 years of age who were not paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Full-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Included are 'full-time' employees on short-time; 'full-time' employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period; and 'full-time' employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period.

Part-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work less than 30 hours a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Employees on short-time who normally work 30 hours or more a week were classified as full-time employees.

Other than managerial, etc. staff includes minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. It excludes *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who, for private employees, were not further defined.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings for the last pay-period in October before taxation and other deductions have been made. It includes overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays

taken during the specified pay-period. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly; paid annual or other leave taken during the specified pay-period; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, profit sharing schemes, etc.; commission; annual or periodical bonuses, etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) for hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work. Overtime earnings were not reported for managerial, etc. staff. The figures of average overtime earnings shown in the tables on pages 114-5 do not relate only to those employees who worked overtime but are averages for all employees in the specified category whether or not they worked overtime.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) for award, standard or agreed hours of work. Included in relation to these hours are shift allowances, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses and incentive payments, and the payments for annual and other leave taken during the specified week.

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the sum of man-hours for which payment was made. It includes overtime hours, ordinary time hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours are converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the specified week, only the man-hours actually paid for are included. Where agreed hours of work are less than award hours, man-hours are based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Overtime hours refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes man-hours of stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified week.

(vi) *Average earnings and hours, industry groups—States and Australia*

The tables in the following pages show average earnings and hours for adult and junior male and female employees obtained from the October 1972 survey. Average weekly earnings for male and female managerial, etc. staff are shown on page 117. Separate details for part-time employees (as defined) are shown on page 118.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1972(c)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for				Average hourly earnings (\$)			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	103.90	53.20	65.60	44.40	44.0	40.4	40.0	39.3	2.36	1.32	1.64	1.13
Engineering and metal-working	96.20	45.80	64.10	42.20	43.3	40.4	39.9	39.4	2.22	1.13	1.60	1.07
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	93.40	44.90	65.90	44.40	42.2	39.8	40.0	39.7	2.21	1.13	1.65	1.12
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	96.70	46.80	64.40	42.80	43.1	40.3	39.9	39.4	2.24	1.16	1.61	1.09
Textiles, clothing and footwear	89.00	44.30	53.90	33.20	43.4	39.8	39.3	38.6	2.05	1.11	1.37	0.86
Food, drink and tobacco	91.00	47.20	57.90	38.40	43.2	40.4	39.8	38.9	2.11	1.17	1.45	0.99
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	101.60	50.90	59.10	36.20	42.5	41.0	39.7	38.8	2.39	1.24	1.49	0.93
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	101.70	53.60	61.90	43.50	42.9	40.7	38.6	38.5	2.37	1.32	1.60	1.13
Other	93.70	42.90	58.70	39.90	43.9	40.8	39.7	39.8	2.13	1.05	1.48	1.00
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	95.40	46.50	58.80	37.60	43.2	40.4	39.6	39.0	2.21	1.15	1.48	0.96
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	125.30	68.00	70.30	46.10	43.5	41.6	38.9	38.8	2.88	1.63	1.81	1.19
Building and construction	107.10	50.60	64.30	37.90	44.2	40.8	39.1	39.6	2.42	1.24	1.64	0.96
Transport and storage	104.30	52.50	67.80	42.10	44.1	41.9	39.5	39.4	2.36	1.25	1.72	1.07
Finance and property	99.80	53.00	67.20	44.10	39.3	39.0	37.7	38.1	2.54	1.36	1.78	1.16
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	88.20	44.80	61.50	40.50	41.5	40.6	38.7	39.1	2.12	1.10	1.59	1.04
Retail trade	80.80	42.60	59.20	36.10	41.5	41.0	39.6	39.8	1.94	1.04	1.49	0.91
Other industries(d)	91.20	47.60	63.70	40.10	42.1	39.7	38.9	37.7	2.17	1.20	1.64	1.06
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	96.70	47.40	62.70	39.80	42.4	40.5	38.9	38.9	2.28	1.17	1.61	1.02
All industry groups(e)	96.00	47.00	60.70	39.20	42.9	40.5	39.3	38.9	2.24	1.16	1.55	1.01

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October 1972. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-11. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1972(b)

State	Average weekly earnings (\$)					Average weekly hours paid for					Average hourly earnings (\$)				
	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(c)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(c)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(c)
	Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total		
New South Wales	99.70	98.70	99.20	100.00	99.60	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.1	42.8	2.30	2.27	2.28	2.37	2.32
Victoria	97.10	94.30	95.60	93.60	94.90	43.4	43.6	43.5	42.0	43.0	2.24	2.16	2.20	2.23	2.21
Queensland	88.30	88.60	88.59	96.20	92.90	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.3	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.26	2.20
South Australia	91.90	88.80	90.80	87.40	89.50	42.3	43.8	42.8	42.4	42.7	2.17	2.03	2.12	2.06	2.10
Western Australia	92.10	90.30	91.10	103.00	98.50	43.4	44.1	43.9	44.4	44.2	2.12	2.05	2.08	2.32	2.23
Tasmania	100.20	83.90	88.30	88.50	88.40	42.4	41.9	42.1	41.4	41.7	2.36	2.00	2.10	2.14	2.12
Australia(d)	96.70	94.20	95.40	96.70	96.00	43.1	43.4	43.2	42.4	42.9	2.24	2.17	2.21	2.28	2.24

ADULT MALES

New South Wales	99.70	98.70	99.20	100.00	99.60	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.1	42.8	2.30	2.27	2.28	2.37	2.32
Victoria	97.10	94.30	95.60	93.60	94.90	43.4	43.6	43.5	42.0	43.0	2.24	2.16	2.20	2.23	2.21
Queensland	88.30	88.60	88.59	96.20	92.90	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.3	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.26	2.20
South Australia	91.90	88.80	90.80	87.40	89.50	42.3	43.8	42.8	42.4	42.7	2.17	2.03	2.12	2.06	2.10
Western Australia	92.10	90.30	91.10	103.00	98.50	43.4	44.1	43.9	44.4	44.2	2.12	2.05	2.08	2.32	2.23
Tasmania	100.20	83.90	88.30	88.50	88.40	42.4	41.9	42.1	41.4	41.7	2.36	2.00	2.10	2.14	2.12
Australia(d)	96.70	94.20	95.40	96.70	96.00	43.1	43.4	43.2	42.4	42.9	2.24	2.17	2.21	2.28	2.24

JUNIOR MALES

New South Wales	48.90	46.60	48.00	49.30	48.70	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.1	1.22	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.22
Victoria	47.00	48.30	47.60	47.90	47.80	40.4	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.17
Queensland	45.50	43.80	44.50	47.40	46.10	40.1	39.6	39.8	40.5	40.2	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.17	1.15
South Australia	47.50	46.60	47.10	44.70	46.00	40.5	41.8	41.1	41.2	41.2	1.17	1.11	1.15	1.08	1.12
Western Australia	37.20	42.10	39.50	43.30	41.80	40.4	41.9	41.1	40.9	41.0	0.92	1.00	0.96	1.06	1.02
Tasmania	40.30	46.80	44.50	44.20	44.30	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	1.00	1.17	1.11	1.10	1.11
Australia(d)	46.80	46.30	46.50	47.40	47.00	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.5	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.16

ADULT FEMALES

New South Wales	66.80	59.00	61.50	66.30	63.90	40.1	39.7	39.8	38.6	39.2	1.67	1.49	1.54	1.72	1.63
Victoria	64.00	55.60	57.60	62.80	59.50	39.8	39.3	39.4	38.7	39.2	1.61	1.41	1.46	1.62	1.52
Queensland	57.20	53.80	54.50	57.60	56.60	39.9	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.5	1.43	1.37	1.39	1.45	1.43
South Australia	60.70	53.20	56.30	56.60	56.40	40.2	39.2	39.6	39.0	39.3	1.51	1.36	1.42	1.45	1.44
Western Australia	55.20	53.90	54.20	58.40	57.30	39.3	40.2	40.0	39.8	39.9	1.41	1.34	1.35	1.47	1.44
Tasmania	61.90	53.00	54.10	56.50	55.30	39.6	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	1.56	1.37	1.39	1.44	1.42
Australia(d)	64.40	56.60	58.80	62.70	60.70	39.9	39.5	39.6	38.9	39.3	1.61	1.43	1.48	1.61	1.55

JUNIOR FEMALES

New South Wales	*	*	39.40	41.40	40.90	*	*	38.9	38.9	38.9	*	*	1.01	1.06	1.05
Victoria	*	*	38.20	41.80	40.70	*	*	39.0	38.6	38.7	*	*	0.98	1.08	1.05
Queensland	*	*	33.90	37.50	36.90	*	*	39.0	39.4	39.3	*	*	0.87	0.95	0.94
South Australia	*	*	36.50	38.20	37.70	*	*	39.2	38.9	39.0	*	*	0.93	0.98	0.97
Western Australia	*	*	35.80	36.10	36.00	*	*	39.6	38.8	38.9	*	*	0.91	0.93	0.93
Tasmania	*	*	35.40	35.00	35.10	*	*	38.6	39.6	39.3	*	*	0.92	0.89	0.89
Australia(d)	42.80	36.30	37.60	39.80	39.20	39.4	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.9	1.09	0.93	0.96	1.02	1.01

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-11. (c) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

* information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS AUSTRALIA(c), OCTOBER 1972(d)

Industry groups	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES						
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	16.60	87.30	103.90	5.3	38.6	44.0	4.20	49.10	53.20	1.9	38.4	40.4
Engineering and metal-working	15.40	80.70	96.20	4.9	38.4	43.3	3.80	42.10	45.80	2.1	38.3	40.4
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	12.20	81.20	93.40	3.8	38.4	42.2	2.50	42.40	44.90	1.4	38.4	39.8
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	14.80	82.00	96.70	4.7	38.4	43.1	3.50	43.30	46.80	1.9	38.4	40.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	13.00	76.00	89.00	4.8	38.7	43.4	3.20	41.10	44.30	1.9	37.9	39.8
Food, drink and tobacco	14.90	76.00	91.00	4.9	38.2	43.2	5.80	41.40	47.20	3.0	37.3	40.4
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	11.60	90.00	101.60	3.5	39.1	42.5	3.80	47.10	50.90	2.0	39.0	41.0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	14.40	87.30	101.70	4.3	38.6	42.9	4.30	49.30	53.60	2.1	38.5	40.7
Other	15.70	77.90	93.70	5.4	38.5	43.9	4.50	38.40	42.90	2.8	38.0	40.8
Manufacturing groups	14.60	80.80	95.40	4.8	38.5	43.2	4.00	42.60	46.50	2.2	38.2	40.4
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	24.00	101.20	125.30	6.9	36.6	43.5	8.30	59.70	68.00	3.9	37.7	41.6
Building and construction	20.20	87.00	107.10	5.7	38.6	44.2	3.40	47.20	50.60	1.7	39.2	40.8
Transport and storage	20.20	84.10	104.30	6.2	37.9	44.1	6.70	45.80	52.50	3.4	38.4	41.9
Finance and property	2.50	97.40	99.80	0.7	38.5	39.3	0.90	52.10	53.00	0.4	38.6	39.0
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	7.80	80.40	88.20	2.6	38.9	41.5	2.90	41.80	44.80	1.7	38.9	40.6
Retail trade	5.50	75.30	80.80	2.0	39.5	41.5	2.70	40.00	42.60	1.7	39.4	41.0
Other industries(e)	9.60	81.60	91.20	3.4	38.7	42.1	2.90	44.70	47.60	1.5	38.2	39.7
Non-manufacturing groups	12.30	84.40	96.70	3.8	38.6	42.4	2.80	44.60	47.40	1.6	39.0	40.5
All industry groups(f)	13.60	82.40	96.00	4.3	38.5	42.9	3.40	43.60	47.00	1.9	38.6	40.5
ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES						
Manufacturing groups	3.70	55.00	58.80	1.8	37.8	39.6	1.40	36.20	37.60	1.0	38.0	39.0
Non-manufacturing groups	1.80	60.80	62.70	0.8	38.1	38.9	0.70	39.10	39.80	0.5	38.5	38.9
All industry groups(f)	2.80	57.90	60.70	1.3	38.0	39.3	0.90	38.30	39.20	0.6	38.4	38.9

(a) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 111). (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Last pay-period in October 1972. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-111. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a), FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS
STATES, OCTOBER 1972(c)**

State	Adult males					Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
	Manufacturing			Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)
	Found- ing, engin- eering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total manu- facturing					

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS(a) (\$)

New South Wales	15.50	15.60	15.60	12.70	14.30	3.30	3.10	0.90
Victoria	16.10	14.60	15.20	10.10	13.30	3.60	2.90	0.90
Queensland	12.40	13.00	12.80	13.60	13.30	3.10	1.90	0.80
South Australia	11.50	13.70	12.30	9.40	11.10	4.30	2.50	1.10
Western Australia	13.00	14.30	13.80	17.80	16.30	2.90	2.30	0.70
Tasmania	11.80	9.00	9.70	7.40	8.50	2.10	1.80	0.80
Australia(e)	14.80	14.50	14.60	12.30	13.60	3.40	2.80	0.90

AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a) (\$)

New South Wales	84.20	83.10	83.70	87.20	85.20	45.40	60.90	40.00
Victoria	81.10	79.70	80.40	83.50	81.50	44.20	56.60	39.90
Queensland	75.90	75.70	75.80	82.60	79.60	43.00	54.70	36.10
South Australia	80.40	75.20	78.50	78.00	78.30	41.70	54.00	36.60
Western Australia	79.10	76.00	77.30	85.20	82.20	38.90	54.90	35.30
Tasmania	88.30	74.90	78.50	81.10	79.90	42.20	53.50	34.30
Australia(e)	82.00	79.70	80.80	84.40	82.40	43.60	57.90	38.30

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)

New South Wales	99.70	98.70	99.20	100.00	99.60	48.70	63.90	40.90
Victoria	97.10	94.30	95.60	93.60	94.90	47.80	59.50	40.70
Queensland	88.30	88.60	88.50	96.20	92.90	46.10	56.60	36.90
South Australia	91.90	88.80	90.80	87.40	89.50	46.00	56.40	37.70
Western Australia	92.10	90.30	91.10	103.00	98.50	41.80	57.30	36.00
Tasmania	100.20	83.90	88.30	88.50	88.40	44.30	55.30	35.10
Australia(e)	96.70	94.20	95.40	96.70	96.00	47.00	60.70	39.20

(a) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 111). (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Last pay-period in October 1972. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-11. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS(a), FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b)
INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1972(c)**

State	Adult males					Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
	Manufacturing			Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)
	Found- ing, engin- eering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total manu- facturing					
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR(a)								
New South Wales	4.9	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.5	1.7	1.3	0.6
Victoria	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.2	4.3	2.0	1.4	0.6
Queensland	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	1.7	0.9	0.6
South Australia	3.6	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.7
Western Australia	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.3	1.9	1.3	0.5
Tasmania	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.8
Australia(e)	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.3	1.9	1.3	0.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR(a)								
New South Wales	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.2	38.4	38.3	37.9	38.3
Victoria	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.9	38.6	38.9	37.8	38.2
Queensland	37.8	38.0	37.9	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.7
South Australia	38.7	38.9	38.3	39.1	38.9	38.6	38.2	38.3
Western Australia	39.2	39.0	39.1	38.7	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.4
Tasmania	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.0	38.7	38.2	38.5
Australia(e)	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.0	38.4
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR								
New South Wales	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.1	42.8	40.1	39.2	38.9
Victoria	43.4	43.6	43.5	42.0	43.0	40.8	39.2	38.7
Queensland	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.3	40.2	39.5	39.3
South Australia	42.3	43.8	42.8	42.4	42.7	41.2	39.3	39.0
Western Australia	43.4	44.1	43.9	44.4	44.2	41.0	39.9	38.9
Tasmania	42.4	41.9	42.1	41.4	41.7	40.0	39.1	39.3
Australia(e)	43.1	43.4	43.2	42.4	42.9	40.5	39.3	38.9

(a) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 111). (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Last pay-period in October 1972. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-11. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF(a)
OCTOBER 1972(b)**
(£)

**MALE MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(c)**

Industry group	October 1972
Manufacturing—	
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	171.40
Engineering and metalworking	150.00
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	142.40
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	150.30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	142.70
Food, drink and tobacco	146.70
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	151.60
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	167.30
Other	145.30
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	149.50
Non-manufacturing—	
Mining and quarrying	190.00
Building and construction	150.60
Transport and storage	143.10
Finance and property	173.40
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	146.40
Retail trade	124.70
Other industries(d)	138.70
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	147.40
All industry groups(e)	148.20

**MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES**

State	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(e)
MALES			
New South Wales	157.10	154.00	155.30
Victoria	149.50	150.40	150.00
Queensland	134.30	137.10	136.30
South Australia	141.00	129.20	133.70
Western Australia	133.20	145.10	141.60
Tasmania	136.70	129.60	132.20
Australia(c)	149.50	147.40	148.20
FEMALES			
Australia(c)	87.30	88.00	87.80

(a) Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-11. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
PART-TIME EMPLOYEES^(a), INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA^(b): OCTOBER 1972^(c)**

	Average weekly earnings (\$)	Average weekly hours paid for	Average hourly earnings (\$)
Adult males—			
All industry groups ^(d) . . .	29.60	14.3	2.06
Junior males—			
All industry groups ^(d) . . .	8.00	7.9	1.02
Adult females—			
Manufacturing groups . . .	31.00	20.3	1.53
Non-manufacturing groups . . .	29.90	17.1	1.75
All industry groups ^(d) . . .	30.10	17.6	1.71
Junior females—			
All industry groups ^(d) . . .	6.80	6.8	1.00

(a) Private employees only. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. For definitions, particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 107-11. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October 1972. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and associated legislation

1. General

Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for later years have appeared in subsequent issues of the Labour Report.

2. Laws regulating industrial matters

The principal Acts in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1972 are listed below:

COMMONWEALTH

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1972
Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1972
Coal Industry Act 1946-1966
Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1971
Navigation Act 1912-1972

STATES

New South Wales	Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 as amended to 1971 Coal Industry Act, 1946 as amended to 1971
Victoria	<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958 as amended to 1972</i>
Queensland	<i>'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964'</i>
South Australia	Industrial Code, 1967-1972 Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 Public Service Arbitration Act, 1968-1970
Western Australia	<i>Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1971</i> <i>Mining Act, 1904-1971</i> <i>Public Service Arbitration Act, 1966-1970</i>
Tasmania	<i>Wages Boards Act 1920 as amended to 1970</i> <i>Public Service Tribunal Act 1958 as amended to 1971</i>

3. Methods of administration

(i) Commonwealth

(a) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act*. Under placitum (xxxv) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines 'an industrial dispute' as '(a) a dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes (c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1972* (see page 123) or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State'.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by Act No. 44 of 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act, and the Commonwealth

Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In recent years a number of other amendments have been made to the Act, the latest amending Act being No. 37 of 1972. A summary of the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1972* is given in the following paragraphs.

(b) *The Commonwealth Industrial Court.* The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and six other Judges and the Act provides that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than three Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to a dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility for membership of an organisation, disputes between an organisation and its members (except disputes regarding the requirements and performance of the rules of an organisation), and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than three Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, in certain cases, an appeal lies to the High Court, but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. Provision is made for the registration of employer and employee associations. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations, and if necessary order a new election. The Act also provides for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organisation. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

Special provision is made concerning the right of audience before the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Briefly, except in proceedings which, in general, involve questions of law or offences against the Act, parties are able to elect whether to appear personally or to be represented by lawyers or officials. Even in proceedings involving questions of law, except appeals from decisions by other Courts to the Industrial Court on matters arising under this Act or the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1972*, the parties may, if they wish and the Court grants leave, be represented by officials.

(c) *The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at the end of 1972 was composed of a President, eight Deputy Presidents and twenty Commissioners of whom eight have been designated as Arbitration Commissioners and twelve as Conciliation Commissioners. The presidential members of the Commission must have been solicitors or barristers of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of not less than five years standing; or must have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, industrial relations or the service of a government or an authority of a government; or must have, not less than five years previously, obtained a degree or similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations or some other relevant field of study.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (a) effecting a reconciliation between the parties to industrial disputes; (b) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (c) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The amending Act of 1972 provided for the separation of the Commission's functions of conciliation and arbitration and for the appointment of Conciliation Commissioners and Arbitration Commissioners. The role of Presidential Members has been expanded beyond the hearing of reserved matters, appeals and references, to include involvement in settling individual disputes. The Act provided for the establishment of panels or 'task forces' within the Commission. Under this system the President assigns an industry or a group of industries.

to a panel of the Commission consisting of a Presidential Member, at least one Arbitration Commissioner and at least one Conciliation Commissioner. As far as practicable, the functions of the Commission in relation to that industry or group of industries are exercised by members of that panel.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, the Act provides that the Conciliation Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute. If agreement is reached, the parties may make a memorandum of their agreement and request the Conciliation Commissioner to certify that memorandum as an award, or they may request him to make an award or order giving effect to their agreement. The Conciliation Commissioner must satisfy himself that the agreement reached by the parties is in the public interest.

If the parties do not reach agreement the Conciliation Commissioner reports to the Presidential Member responsible for the panel. An Arbitration Commissioner or the Presidential Member then proceeds by arbitration to deal with the dispute or matters still in dispute. If the parties decide to resolve their differences at this stage, an award can be made by the Commission as if it were made pursuant to the conciliation process.

Only a Full Bench of the Commission constituted by at least three Presidential Members nominated by the President has the power to make awards, or to certify agreements, concerning standard hours, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave and long service leave. When the Full Bench is constituted to deal with appeals and references and the reserved matters listed above, it must consider the public interest in its decisions. In particular the Full Bench must have regard to the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award it might make. A Presidential Member has the power to include in any award a provision directing persons not to hinder observance of the award.

An industrial dispute being heard by a Conciliation or Arbitration Commissioner or a Presidential Member may be referred to the Commission on the ground of public interest. If a party to a dispute makes an application for such a reference, the Commissioner or Presidential Member shall consult with the President, who may direct that the Full Bench constituted by at least three members nominated by the President, each of whom is either a Presidential Member or an Arbitration Commissioner, and at least two of whom are Presidential Members, shall hear and determine the dispute, or that part referred to it. In this hearing the Commission may have regard to evidence given and arguments adduced in arbitration proceedings prior to the hearing, and it may refer a part of the dispute to a Presidential Member or an Arbitration Commissioner for determination. The President may, before the Commission has been constituted for the referred dispute, authorise a Presidential Member or an Arbitration Commissioner to take evidence on the Commission's behalf.

An appeal against the decision of a Presidential Member or Arbitration Commissioner shall be heard by at least three members nominated by the President, each of whom is either a Presidential Member or an Arbitration Commissioner, and at least two of whom are Presidential Members. The President, after taking account of the views of the parties to a dispute, may appoint a member of the Commission to take evidence on behalf of the Full Bench, so that it can have this evidence before it when it commences its hearing.

When matters relating to appeals or references to the Commission under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, and the Commission is not constituted by the same persons for these matters, the President may, if he is of the opinion that they involve a question in common, direct that the Commission in joint session (i.e. comprised of those persons who constituted the Commission in the separate matters) may take evidence and hear argument on that question.

Provision is also made in the Act for a Presidential Member and a Conciliation Commissioner assigned by the President of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connection with the maritime industries, the Snowy Mountains area and the stevedoring industry, except in those matters that must be dealt with by a Full Bench.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission also deals with disputes and industrial matters, interstate or intra-State, associated with undertakings or projects of the Commonwealth Government which have been declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for the purposes of this Act. In effect, this places employees of Commonwealth projects, so declared, under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may also make an award in relation to an industrial dispute involving such employees. The Minister has the power to exempt certain persons or classes of persons working on these projects from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may make an award in relation to an industrial dispute when the Public Service Arbitrator refrains from dealing with claims made by a Public Service employee organisation, or consents to the claims being presented to the Commission, though such an award may be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employees in the Public Service as defined by section three of the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1972*, not being the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971-1972*, the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act 1943-1968*, the *Superannuation Act 1922-1971* or any other prescribed Act.

The Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial authority is inconsistent with or deals with a matter dealt with in an award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the latter shall prevail, and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

Up to 1972 the Act empowered the Commission to order that a vote be taken of the members of an organisation where it considered that this would assist the settlement of a dispute. The amending Act of 1972 extended this provision to enable the Commission to order a ballot where a dispute is threatened, pending or probable. This Act also introduced provisions covering the amalgamation of organisations registered under the Act. The total scheme of amalgamation must be submitted to the Registrar who hears objections to the scheme. When all objections have been decided, the Registrar refers the amalgamation to a ballot of the union members involved. For amalgamation to succeed, at least half of the eligible union membership of each organisation must vote in the ballot and more than half of those voting formally in each organisation must be in favour of amalgamation.

(d) *Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal*. An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act operative from November 1967 provided for the appointment of a person to be the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal which is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes involving flight crew officers (i.e. pilots, navigators, and flight engineers of aircraft). Provision is made for the appointment by the tribunal of a conciliation committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and flight crew officers with the person appointed to be the tribunal as chairman. A person was first appointed as tribunal in February 1968.

(e) *Coal Industry Tribunal*. The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the *Commonwealth Coal Industry Act 1946* and the *New South Wales Coal Industry Act, 1946* to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 40, page 53). Under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951, the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and, in the case of New South Wales, intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person, who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine

Conciliation Committees, who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act, passed in 1952, makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(f) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.* Wages, hours of work and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator and three Deputy Public Service Arbitrators, under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1972*. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the ordinary work of that Court. In 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the government for a term of seven years, and who need not have legal qualifications. In 1969 two Deputy Public Service Arbitrators were appointed.

Provision is made for an organisation of employees in the Public Service to submit a claim to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with the consent of the Public Service Arbitrator or where the Arbitrator has, other than on the ground of triviality, refrained from hearing or determining the claim.

Appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator or of the Deputy Arbitrators may be made to the Commission.

(g) *Australian Capital Territory.* Since May 1949 industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory have been dealt with by authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Matters outside the jurisdiction of a Commissioner, assigned to the Australian Capital Territory, are dealt with by the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

From 1922 to 1949 industrial matters in the territory were regulated by a local Industrial Board. Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, page 51).

(ii) *States*

(a) *New South Wales.* The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which, at the end of 1972, consisted of a President and seven other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, and Conciliation Committees constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers and limited arbitration powers may be appointed. The Apprentices Act, 1969 conferred specific powers on the Industrial Commission in relation to certain apprenticeship matters. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(b) *Victoria.* The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and the Industrial Appeals Court, the latter presided over by a judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

(c) *Queensland.* Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act. 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961' established the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and preserved and continued in existence the Industrial Court. The Industrial Court is constituted by the President (a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland) sitting alone, and the Full Industrial Court by the President and two Commissioners. The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone and the Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. Not more than five Commissioners shall be appointed. A Commissioner shall not be capable of being a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative

Assembly, and shall not take part in the management of any business. For further details of the provisions of 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961' see Labour Report No. 49, pages 52-54.

(d) *South Australia.* In South Australia, from July 1966, the system of control consisted of an Industrial Commission, an Industrial Court, and Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission is composed of a President, two Deputy Presidents and four Commissioners and has power to make awards. The President and Deputy Presidents of the Commission are also President and Deputy Presidents, respectively, of the Industrial Court which deals with legal matters and workmen's compensation. The four Commissioners are chairmen of each of the Conciliation Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. These committees issue awards. Where complete agreement cannot be reached in these committees the Chairman sits as a Commissioner to determine the unresolved matters. An Industrial Magistrate, first appointed in 1969, deals with claims for breaches of industrial awards and agreements. Provision is made for references and appeals to the Full Commission.

(e) *Western Australia.* Legal control dates back to 1900. The present system of control comprises the Western Australian Industrial Commission consisting of five Commissioners, and the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court consisting of three Supreme Court judges who are nominated by the Chief Justice of Western Australia. A Commissioner may, in relation to any dispute or other matter, refer such matters to the Commission in Court Session. Similarly, appeals from decisions of a single Commissioner are heard by three other Commissioners acting as the Commission in Court Session, but such hearings are restricted to the evidence and matters raised in the proceedings before the single Commissioner. Appeals from the Commission to the Industrial Appeal Court are limited to matters which are erroneous in law or in excess of jurisdiction. The Court has power to impose penalties for disobedience of orders made by the Commission.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal has power to determine any industrial matter in the coal-mining industry. It consists of a chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of Reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and from 1 February 1964 decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Industrial Commission in Court Session.

(f) *Tasmania.* The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. New legislation and special reports

Information concerning the main provisions of various industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Labour Reports, and brief reviews are furnished, in each issue, of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. Acts passed in the year 1972 are covered in this issue, although some of these acts did not operate till 1973. The principal changes in workers' compensation legislation are incorporated in the section under that heading in this Labour Report.

(i) *Commonwealth*

(a) The *Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972* came into operation on 7 June 1972 and extended the period of operation of the Act to 30 June 1973.

(b) The *Seamen's Compensation Act 1972* came into operation on 2 November 1972 and increased the rates of compensation payable to seamen in certain cases.

(c) The *Public Service Act 1972* came into operation on 24 March 1972 and amended certain provisions of the Principal Act relating to transfers, promotions and appeals of employees in the Commonwealth Public Service.

(d) The *Public Service Arbitration Act 1972*, which came into operation on 24 April 1972, sets out the procedures to be followed when an industrial situation, as defined by the Act, occurs in relation to employment in the Commonwealth Public Service.

(e) The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1972*, assented to on 2 June 1972, extensively amended the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1970*. The provisions of the Act which

substantially altered the conciliation and arbitration procedures came into operation on 4 August 1972; the provisions in relation to amalgamation of organisations operated from 26 May 1972; and all other provisions came into operation on 2 June 1972. For a summary of the main provisions of the Act, see pages 182-5.

(f) The *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1972* which came into operation on 2 November 1972 increased rates of compensation payable to Commonwealth employees. For a summary of the provisions of the Act, see pages 235-47.

(ii) *New South Wales*

(a) The *Public Service (Amendment) Act, 1972*, which came into operation on 11 April 1972 provides for the appointment of persons employed under the *Teaching Service Act, 1970* to the State Public Service without examination or probation. The Act also enables certain persons to be ranked or classed as permanent heads of departments of the Public Service and enables the Public Service Board to delegate certain powers, authorities, duties and functions to those persons.

(b) The *Teaching Service (Amendment) Act, 1972*, which came into operation on 6 March 1972 provides for the appointment of persons employed under the *Public Service Act, 1902* to the Teaching Service.

(iii) *Victoria*

(a) The *Workers Compensation Act 1972* came into operation on 9 May 1972 and increased the rates of compensation payable to workmen in certain cases and amended the *Principal Act* such that it no longer excludes persons whose earnings are in excess of \$6,000 a year from the workers to whom it applies. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1972, see pages 235-47.

(b) The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1972*, which came into operation on 1 February 1973, amended the *Principal Act* by extending the trading hours of chemists' shops, petrol shops and pet shops, and the baking hours of bakers. The Act also provided for increased safety guards, etc. for machinery and for tractors.

(c) The *Public Service (Amendment) Act 1972* which came into operation on 9 May 1972 provides for the preservation of rights of officers holding government office.

(iv) *Queensland*

(a) 'The *Apprenticeship Act Amendment Act of 1972*', assented to on 19 December 1972, enabled Queensland to adopt a uniform list of apprenticeship trade titles which have been agreed to by the various States.

(b) *Sick leave.* On 7 July 1972 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland handed down a decision relating to sick leave provisions to be inserted in awards and industrial agreements. The provisions decided by the Commission include: (a) a standard of not less than eight days' sick leave (previously one week) for each completed year of work; (b) a pro-rata payment for less than one year of employment at the rate of one day's sick leave for each six weeks (previously two months) of such period; (c) payment for a maximum of thirteen weeks (previously seven weeks) absence from work through illness in any one year; (d) continuity of employment is deemed to be unbroken by leave which is granted by the employer or by the termination of employment for any period up to three months provided the employee is re-employed by the same employer.

(c) *Accident pay.* On 23 May 1972 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland varied the *Building Trades Award—State* to provide for the payment of *Accident Pay* to construction workers such payments to operate on and from 9 May 1972. As from 3 July 1972 these provisions were extended to cover all building trades employees of the State government employed under the terms of that award. Subsequently, similar provisions were granted in respect of other Queensland awards and industrial agreements.

On 25 July 1972 the Commission declared by way of a general ruling that all awards and industrial agreements of the Commission provide for the payment of *Accident Pay* to all employees. This payment may be in the form of two cents per hour (or eighty cents per week of forty hours), such a payment to be regarded as part of the employee's wage rate for all purposes of the award or agreement. Alternatively the employer may make a weekly payment which is payable up to twenty-six weeks from the date of injury. This weekly amount being the difference between the weekly amount of compensation paid to the employee pursuant to

'The Workers Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1966' and the weekly award rate to which the employee is entitled at the date of injury. The general ruling is operative on and from 1 August 1972.

(v) *South Australia*

(a) The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 came into operation on 4 January 1973. It replaces sections of the Industrial Code dealing with the conduct of State industrial tribunals and includes important amendments to provisions for sick leave, annual leave and unjust dismissals. The Act extends the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission, giving it power to make an award in respect of any person (subject to certain minor exceptions) employed for remuneration or reward. A new provision in the Act is that the definition of 'employee' has been extended to take in some people previously classified as independent contractors. The Act provides that all employees be entitled to cumulative sick leave of at least ten days on full pay each year. The Act gives the discretion to the Industrial Commission to grant preference in employment to members of registered trade unions, subject to such conditions as it considers fair and reasonable.

The Act repeals the Trade Union Act, 1876 but re-enacts the provision that an association, although it may be in restraint of trade, is not unlawful and members thereof are not liable for prosecution for conspiracy. The Act authorises the Full Commission to grant equal pay when adult females are performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value. The Act also gives the Industrial Court jurisdiction to hear any question about whether the dismissal of an employee was harsh, unjust or unreasonable and, if thought fit, to order re-instatement.

(b) The Long Service Leave Act Amendment Act, 1972, which came into operation on 1 January 1973, amends the qualifying period for long service leave for employees (not covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) from 15 years to 10 years. The obligation to grant long service leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia. For a summary of the provisions of this Act, see page 155.

(c) The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act, 1972 came into operation on 7 December 1972. It replaces sections of the Industrial Code dealing with safety, health and welfare of persons employed or engaged in industry, and the safety of persons affected by industry. This Act is an enabling Act and detailed provisions will be made by way of regulations.

(d) The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1972, which came into operation on 30 November 1972, repealed some sections of the principal Act which are now covered by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 (see (a) above). It also amended certain provisions of the Principal Act relating to definitions, exempted shops, baking hours, offences, and inspectors.

(vi) *Western Australia*

(a) The *Public and Bank Holidays Act, 1972*, which came into operation on 31 October 1972, rationalised Bank and Public Holidays and gave the Governor power to appoint special public or bank holidays and to alter the day appointed for bank or public holidays.

(b) The *Public Service Amendment Act, 1972* which came into operation on 26 May 1972, amended provisions of the Principal Act to allow the accumulation of annual leave in excess of three years entitlement in certain cases.

(c) The *Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act, 1972*, some sections of which came into operation on 15 December 1972, amended provisions of the Principal Act relating to the appointment and powers of inspectors. Other sections amended certain provisions relating to public and bank holidays, the definition of 'exempted shops' and the trading hours of certain enterprises.

(vii) *Tasmania*

(a) The *Workers' Compensation Act 1972*, which operated from 22 December 1972, amended the Principal Act to give rates of weekly compensation payments for total or partial incapacity cases equal to either average weekly earnings or the ordinary time rate of pay of the worker for the work in which he was engaged immediately before the period of incapacity, whichever is the greater. For a summary of the provisions of this Act, see pages 235-47.

(b) The *Long Service Leave Act 1972*, which operates from 17 January 1973, reduces the qualifying period required for pro rata long service leave to seven years in certain circumstances. It also introduces provisions regarding continuous service with related companies and alters the provisions regarding appeals in the matter of certificates issued by the Secretary of Labour. For a summary of the provisions of this Act, see page 157.

(c) The *Service Payments (Public Hospitals) Act 1972*, which came into operation on 1 July 1972, provides for the payment of weekly service payments (based on length of service) to all employees in public hospitals, such payments to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1972.

(viii) *Northern Territory*

(a) The *Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1972*, which came into operation on 2 June 1972, extended the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Northern Territory to industrial disputes involving persons in employment whether or not they are in an *industry* in the constitutional sense of that word.

(b) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1972*, which came into operation on 1 June 1972, amended certain provisions of the Principal Ordinance allowing increased compensation to be paid in some cases. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1972, see pages 235-47.

(c) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 2) 1972*, which came into operation on 20 July 1972, increased the coverage of the Principal Ordinance. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1972, see pages 235-47.

(d) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 3) 1972*, which came into operation on 16 August 1972, increased compensation payments for certain injuries. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1972, see pages 235-47.

(e) The *Public Service Ordinance 1972*, which came into operation on 13 March 1972, amended certain provisions of the Principal Ordinance relating to furlough.

(f) The *Public Service Ordinance (No. 2) 1972* assented to on 5 December 1972 amended certain provisions of the Principal Ordinance relating to salaries and salary increments, the power to create and abolish offices and the filling of vacancies.

(ix) *Australian Capital Territory*

(a) The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1972*, which came into operation on 2 June 1972, extended the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Australian Capital Territory to industrial disputes involving persons in employment whether or not they are in an *industry* in the constitutional sense of the word.

(b) The *Trading Hours Ordinance 1972* which came into operation on 3 August 1972 rendered souvenirs, post cards, art works and reproductions of art works exempt goods and as such subject to no limitations on trading hours.

(c) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1972*, which came into operation on 26 October 1972, amended certain provisions of the Principal Ordinance relating to the payment of compensation. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1972, see pages 235-47.

(d) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 2) 1972*, which came into operation on 23 November 1972, increased compensation payments in certain cases. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1972, see pages 235-47.

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements, May 1968

1. General

A survey of the incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements was conducted for the last pay-period in May 1968. Detailed results of this survey are published in Labour Report No. 55, 1970 (pages 163-76). The table on page 131 shows a summary of the results of this survey. Surveys on the same subject were conducted in April 1954 and May 1963. Detailed results of the May 1963 survey are published in Labour Report No. 53, 1967 (pages 52-4). A table giving broad comparisons of the 1954, 1963 and 1968 surveys is shown on page 193.

This latest survey obtained estimates of the number of employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work were:

- (a) normally varied in accordance with variations in an award, or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with—
 - (i) Commonwealth industrial authorities; and
 - (ii) State industrial authorities;
- (b) normally varied in accordance with variations in unregistered collective agreements; and
- (c) not normally varied in accordance with any variation in an award, determination or collective agreement.

In the published results employees recorded in categories (b) and (c) above have generally been grouped together.

Definitions and instructions used in the survey are shown on page 130. A copy of the form used in the survey was reproduced in the mimeographed bulletin, *Survey of the Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, May 1968* published on 19 June 1969.

Where operations in an establishment ceased or were seriously curtailed due to an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc. during the last pay-period in May 1968, the employer was asked to supply particulars for the nearest normal pay-period.

2. Coverage

The results of this survey are based on returns collected from: (i) a stratified random sample of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries); (ii) all public hospitals and marketing boards; (iii) all Commonwealth government and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (iv) a stratified random sample of Local government bodies.

In the published results employees in categories (i) and (ii) above have been grouped together.

Excluded from the survey were all employees in rural industry, in private domestic service, and in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Employees of private employers in hotels, cafes, personal service, etc; and employees of private employers not subject to pay-roll tax were also excluded.

The results of the survey were representative of 2,310,000 male and 944,000 female wage and salary earners. Included in these totals were 764,000 male and 220,000 female wage and salary earners reported on returns from government and semi-government authorities (Commonwealth, State and Local). Returns were received from 4,732 private employers.

The sample of private employers had to be restricted to those subject to pay-roll tax. The industry classification of these employers was generally according to major activity. Mainly for these reasons the survey estimates of total numbers of private and government employees do not correspond to totals of employment in the specified industry groups.

As the private employer and Local government parts of the survey were based on samples, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers in these fields was surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

3. Comparability of results

In addition to affecting the results of this survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between this survey and the surveys of May 1963 and April 1954.

The industry classification adopted for this latest survey is that used for the 1966 Population Census. The May 1963 and April 1954 surveys were based on a different industry classification and for this and other reasons the results of the three surveys are not strictly comparable. A broad comparison of the results of the April 1954, May 1963 and May 1968 surveys is shown on page 132.

The changing proportions (over time) of employees reported as affected by Commonwealth awards, etc. and by State awards, etc. reflect changes in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); changes in the coverage of individual Commonwealth and State awards, etc.; and the creation of new awards, etc. for employees not previously affected by awards, etc.

4. Definitions

The following definitions refer to terms used in this survey and in the tables of this section.

Male and female employees refers to those who were on the pay-roll during the last pay-period in May 1968. It includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff as well as other employees.

Commonwealth awards, etc. refers to awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.

State awards, etc. refers to awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals.

Employees affected by awards, etc. refers to employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in an award or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with, a Commonwealth or State industrial authority. Employers were asked to report under this heading employees (including piece-workers) whose wages, salaries and conditions of work were better than those prescribed by an award, etc. (including those whose over-award pay was subject to an unregistered collective agreement) if their wages, etc. were normally varied in accordance with variations in an award, etc.

Other employees refers to employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in an award or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with, a Commonwealth or State industrial authority. Included in this category are employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with unregistered collective agreements.

Collective agreements (whether registered or not) are agreements made by an employer or a group of employers with a group or organisation of employees. *Unregistered collective agreements* are those collective agreements that are not registered with any Commonwealth or State industrial authority.

Details of employees affected by industrial awards, determinations and registered collective agreements, classified by the main industrial authorities in the Commonwealth and each State are presented in the following table. For further information on the results of the May 1968 survey including details of employees affected by specified awards, determinations or collective agreements, see Labour Report No. 55, 1970 (pages 163-76).

The table on page 132 shows the percentage of employees affected by awards, etc. for each State and Australia in April 1954, May 1963 and May 1968.

**PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.
OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a), MAY 1968**

	Males		Females		Persons	
Number of employees represented in survey	2,310,000		944,000		3,254,000	
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Employees affected by awards, determinations and registered collective agreements—						
Commonwealth awards, etc.—						
Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission	36.3		26.3		33.5	
Coal Industry Tribunal						
Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal						
Public Service Arbitrator	7.5		4.8		6.7	
		43.8		31.0		40.1
New South Wales State awards, etc.—						
Industrial Commission of New South Wales, etc.(b)	15.9		21.2		17.5	
Public Service Board of New South Wales	1.6		3.4		2.1	
		17.5		24.7		19.6
Victorian State awards, etc.—						
Wages Boards; Industrial Appeals Court	5.3		13.9		7.8	
Public Service Board						
Teachers Tribunal	1.8		2.9		2.1	
Police Service Board						
		7.1		16.8		9.9
Queensland State awards, etc.—						
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission						
		8.3		7.2		8.0
South Australian State awards, etc.—						
Industrial Commission; Conciliation Committees	2.2		4.0		2.7	
Public Service Arbitrator						
Teachers Salaries Board	0.5		1.0		0.7	
Local Government Officers Classification Board						
		2.7		5.0		3.4
Western Australian State awards, etc.—						
The Western Australian Industrial Commission	4.5		4.0		4.3	
Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal						
Public Service Arbitrator						
Railways Classification Board	0.6		0.8		0.7	
Government School Teachers Tribunal						
		5.1		4.8		5.0
Tasmanian State awards, etc.—						
Wages Boards	0.7		1.0		0.8	
Public Service Tribunal	0.4		1.0		0.6	
		1.1		2.0		1.4
Other employees—						
Affected by unregistered collective agreements	1.6		0.8		1.4	
Other	12.8		7.6		11.3	
		14.4		8.4		12.7
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 129-30. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. (b) Includes subsidiary tribunals.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—STATES, APRIL 1954, MAY 1963 AND MAY 1968

State	Employees affected by awards, etc.						Other employees			Total		
	Commonwealth			State								
	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968

MALES

	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	43.5	40.4	40.9	45.4	46.3	45.5	11.1	13.3	13.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	59.4	57.3	57.7	27.4	27.9	24.6	13.2	14.8	17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	19.4	17.8	24.1	73.5	72.4	64.3	7.1	9.8	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	57.1	55.7	58.0	29.8	29.0	28.6	13.1	15.3	13.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	12.5	13.3	16.9	77.1	76.5	70.7	10.4	10.2	12.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	52.6	47.4	49.8	31.7	37.5	36.2	15.7	15.1	14.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia (a)	44.3	42.3	43.8	44.3	44.4	41.8	11.4	13.3	14.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

FEMALES

	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	36.5	27.2	29.9	56.0	63.9	63.3	7.5	8.9	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	47.7	44.3	39.9	45.2	47.0	50.8	7.1	8.7	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	23.1	18.8	21.0	72.1	74.0	70.7	4.8	7.2	8.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	31.9	23.7	27.9	54.3	62.3	60.9	13.8	14.0	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	18.7	14.8	15.7	71.8	74.4	76.1	9.5	10.8	8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	34.0	35.4	24.8	53.1	53.1	63.6	12.9	11.5	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia (a)	37.2	31.0	31.0	54.9	59.7	60.6	7.9	9.3	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERSONS

	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	41.7	36.7	37.7	48.2	51.2	50.7	10.1	12.1	11.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	56.3	53.5	52.0	32.3	33.5	33.0	11.4	13.0	15.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	20.2	18.0	23.4	73.2	72.8	65.9	6.6	9.2	10.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	51.4	47.7	50.1	35.4	37.3	37.1	13.2	15.0	12.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	13.9	13.6	16.6	75.9	76.0	72.1	10.2	10.4	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	48.2	44.7	42.7	36.8	41.1	44.1	15.0	14.2	13.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia (a)	42.5	39.3	40.1	47.0	48.5	47.3	10.5	12.2	12.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE.—For definitions, particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129–30.

Determination of wage rates in Australia

1. General

Prior to June 1967 when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and to introduce total wages (see page 134), the concept of a basic or living wage was common to wage rates determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage (for adult males) was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it was generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels. Basic wages were determined for adult females as well as for adult males.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments including margins for skill, etc. and various kinds of loadings peculiar to the occupation or industry were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage and the secondary wage made up the minimum wage rate for a particular occupation.

In the following paragraphs is set out a brief history of the determination of wage rates in Australia by Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. For more detailed information including the history of basic wage determination in Australia see previous issues of the Labour Report.

2. Commonwealth basic wage and wage margins

The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage as such was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, who defined the standard of a 'fair and reasonable' minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to 'the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilised community'. The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the 'Harvester Judgement') was 70c a day or \$4.20 a week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for 'a family of about five'.

The Harvester standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the above rates continued until the year 1913 when the Court used the 'A' Series of retail price index numbers (see page 5) to vary the rates in proportion to variations in the index. The practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in proportion to variations in retail price index numbers was introduced in 1921. This practice of automatic quarterly adjustments continued until September 1953 (see page 5).

In 1922 the Commonwealth Court added to the basic wage a general loading of 30c a week known as the 'Powers 3s.', which continued to be payable until 1934. Between February 1931 and May 1934 the basic wage, along with all wage rates under the jurisdiction of the Court, was reduced by ten per cent because of the economic depression. In May 1933 the Court adopted the 'D' Series of retail price index numbers (see page 5) for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage. As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1934 the ten per cent reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of new basic wage rates, the 'Powers 3s.' loading was discontinued, and the 'C' Series retail price index numbers (see page 5) were adopted for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage.

In June 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration added to the basic wage fixed non-adjustable loadings, referred to as 'Prosperity' loadings, which ranged from 30c to 60c a week. The basis of the adjustment of the adjustable ('needs') portion of the basic wage was transferred from the 'C' Series to a special 'Court' Series of retail price

index numbers, based upon the 'C' Series (*see* page 5). As a result of a judgment of the Court in December 1939 quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August and November, one month earlier than the then current practice.

Basic wage increases were refused as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1940 but in his judgment the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court suggested a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. (The Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation in July 1941—*see* page 158). Interim increases of 60c and 70c a week to basic wage rates were granted by the Court in December 1946. For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new 'Court Index (Second Series)' (*see* page 5) was created. As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1949–1950, which finalised the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946, the basic wage for adult males was increased by \$2 a week, the 'Prosperity' loadings of 1937 (*see above*) were standardised at 50c a week and declared an adjustable part of the basic wage, the basic wage for adult females became seventy-five per cent of the male rate, and a new 'Court Index (Third Series)' (*see* page 5) was introduced for automatic adjustment purposes; all these variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December 1950.

Automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were discontinued by the Court in September 1953 as a result of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry 1952–1953.

Between 1956 and 1966 increases in Commonwealth basic wages were granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or by its successor the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The weekly increases, which were applied to all Commonwealth adult male basic wages were as follows: \$1, June 1956; \$1, 15 May 1957; 50c, 21 May 1958; \$1.50, 11 June 1959; \$1.20, 7 July 1961; \$2, 19 June 1964; and \$2, 11 July 1966. Commonwealth adult female basic wages were increased at the same time. The basic rates operative in July 1966 were a result of the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 which fixed rates for the capital cities ranging from \$31 to \$33.50 a week for adult males and from \$23.25 to \$25.10 a week for adult females. These rates continued to operate until the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see below*). Section X of the Appendix contains tables of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult males and adult females.

For particulars regarding female basic wage rates *see* earlier issues of the Labour Report including No. 46, pages 75–81.

Details of equal pay provisions in Commonwealth awards are shown on pages 136–8.

For detailed information concerning the determination of basic wages in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory *see* earlier issues of the Labour Report. Basic wages for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory since December 1950 are shown in Section X of the Appendix.

As a result of a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, basic wages and margins were eliminated from Commonwealth awards and total wages were introduced with effect from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967. For information on the general determination of wage margins in the Commonwealth jurisdiction *see* earlier issues of the Labour Report. Major decisions affecting wage margins in Commonwealth awards were made in 1954, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

3. Commonwealth total wages

In the national wage cases of 1964 and 1965 applications by employers that basic wages and margins should be deleted from Commonwealth awards and total wages introduced were rejected by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

However, in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 the Commission decided to defer the conversion of the wage structure to the basis of a single wage pending further consideration of the present structure of marginal rates and further argument. As a result of the National Wage Cases of 1967, in which the employers again applied for a total wage, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the elimination of basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and the introduction of total wages. The total wages were arrived at by adding an amount of \$1 a week to the weekly award wages for each adult male and adult female classification to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967.

Trade unions unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court the abolition of basic wages and the adoption of total wages by the Commonwealth Commission.

On 4 October 1968 in its decision in the National Wage Case 1968 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased all wage rates for adults (male and female) in Commonwealth awards by \$1.35 a week. The minimum wage for adult males was increased by the same amount. Male and female juniors including apprentices received proportionate increases. The variations came into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968.

On 1 December 1969 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission made the following decisions in the National Wage Case 1969. An increase of 3 per cent was awarded to total award wages of adult males and females other than the minimum wage for adult males which was increased by \$3.50 a week. Male and female juniors and apprentices also received a 3 per cent increase in their wage rates. All these variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. The Commission also made some general observations about wage fixation in the Federal sphere which, the Commission stated, might be of assistance to those who work under Federal awards and to those who participate in making them.

On 14 December 1970 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage Case 1970, awarded a 6 per cent increase to total wage rates in Commonwealth awards, other than the rates of minimum wage for adult males, which were increased by \$4.00 a week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971.

On 5 May 1972 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage Case 1971-72, increased total wage rates for adult males and adult females in Commonwealth awards by \$2.00 a week, and the minimum wage for adult males by \$4.70 a week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 May 1972.

On 15 December 1972 the Commission issued its decision in the National Wage and Equal Pay Cases 1972. It decided that all matters in which national wage and minimum wage increases were sought be adjourned until 13 March 1973. The claim that the minimum wage for adult males be applied to adult females was rejected. The Commission decided to apply to all of its awards the principle of 'equal pay for work of equal value' for females (see page 136). On 8 May 1973, after further consideration of the outstanding claims, the Commission, in its decision in the National Wage Case 1972-73, increased current Commonwealth award rates for adult males and adult females by 2 per cent plus a flat amount of \$2.50 per week. These variations operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 29 May 1973.

4. Commonwealth minimum wages

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 inserted in Commonwealth awards provisions for minimum wages for adult males. The Commission said it had given

detailed consideration to lower paid classifications in the Metal Trades Award and had decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. The Commission in its judgment said it intended to insert a new provision in awards by which it would be prescribed that no adult male employee should be paid, as a weekly wage for working the standard hours of work, an amount less than the minimum wage i.e. his appropriate basic wage rate plus \$3.75 a week. The minimum wage was prescribed for adult male employees only and was applied for all purposes of the award for example, in calculation of overtime and other penalty rates, piece-work, casual employment, sick leave and annual leave.

The Commission stated that the provision for a minimum wage for adult male employees was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classifications who were in receipt of award rates and no more. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payment. The provision for minimum wages for adult males operated from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 11 July 1966. The minimum wages for adult males inserted in Commonwealth awards ranged from \$34.75 to \$37.25 a week for capital cities. These rates were increased by \$1 a week as a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, the increases to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Increases of \$1.35 a week operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 as a result of the National Wage Case 1968. As a result of the National Wage Case 1969, rates of minimum wage for adult males were increased by \$3.50 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. An increase of \$4.00 a week, as a result of the National Wage Case 1970, operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971. As a result of the National Wage Case 1971-72, rates of minimum wage for adult males were increased by \$4.70 a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 May 1972. In its decision in the National Wage and Equal Pay Cases 1971-72, the Commission adjourned all matters in which national wage and minimum wage increases were sought until 13 March 1973. The claim that the minimum wage for adult males be applied to adult females was rejected because, as the Commission stated in its decision, 'ever since the minimum wage has been the subject of debate it has been presented by the unions and considered by the Commission as including a family component'. In its decision in the National Wage Case 1972-73 the Commission increased the rates of minimum wage for adult males by \$9 per week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 29 May 1973. Rates of minimum wage for adult males in Commonwealth awards are shown in Section XII of the Appendix.

5. Equal pay, Commonwealth awards, etc.

(a) **Equal Pay Cases 1969.** Two benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission sat jointly from 25 February 1969 to 22 May 1969 to take evidence and hear argument on trade union claims for equal pay between the sexes in the Equal Pay Cases 1969. Both benches of the Commission reached a common conclusion and on 19 June published their decision and reasons for their decision. The Commission said it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Commonwealth awards and determinations the principles contained in State Acts on equal pay. The Commission stated that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done. It also suggested a number of principles to be applied in deciding applications for equal pay. The Commission decided that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period so that female rates of pay affected by this decision should become equal to the male rate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 January 1972. For more detailed information on this decision see previous issues of the Labour Report.

(b) **Equal Pay Case 1972.** On 15 December 1972 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage and Equal Pay Cases 1972, outlined the principle of 'equal pay for work of equal value' for adult and junior females, which is to be applied to all Commonwealth awards and determinations. The Commission stated that the principle meant the fixation of award rates of pay be a consideration of the work performed irrespective of the sex of the worker. The eventual outcome would be a single award rate for an occupational group or classification payable to both male and female employees.

The following is an extract from the decision of the Commission in this case.

1. The principle of 'equal pay for work of equal value' will be applied to all awards of the Commission. By 'equal pay for work of equal value' we mean the fixation of award wage rates by a consideration of the work performed irrespective of the sex of the worker. The principle will apply to both adults and juniors. Because the male minimum wage takes account of family considerations it will not apply to females.
2. Adoption of the new principle requires that female rates be determined by work value comparisons without regard to the sex of the employees concerned. Differentiations between male rates in awards of the Commission have traditionally been founded on work value investigations of various occupational groups or classifications. The gap between the level of male and female rates in awards generally is greater than the gap, if any, in the comparative value of work performed by the two sexes because rates for female classifications in the same award have generally been fixed without a comparative evaluation of the work performed by males and females.
3. The new principle may be applied by agreement or arbitration. The eventual outcome should be a single rate for an occupational group or classification which rate is payable to the employee performing the work whether the employee be male or female. Existing geographical differences between rates will not be affected by this decision.
4. Implementation of the new principle by arbitration will call for the exercise of the broad judgment which has characterised work value inquiries. Different criteria will continue to apply from case to case and may vary from one class of work to another. However, work value inquiries which are concerned with comparisons of work and fixation of award rates irrespective of the sex of employees may encounter unfamiliar issues. In so far as those issues have been raised we will comment on them. Other issues which may arise will be resolved in the context of the particular work value inquiry with which the arbitration is concerned.
5. We now deal with issues which have arisen from the material and argument placed before us and which call for comment or decision.
 - (a) The automatic application of any formula which seeks to by-pass a consideration of the work performed is, in our view, inappropriate to the implementation of the principle which we have adopted. However, pre-existing award relativities may be a relevant factor in appropriate cases.
 - (b) Work value comparisons should, where possible, be made between female and male classifications within the award under consideration. But where such comparisons are unavailable or inconclusive, as may be the case where the work is performed exclusively by females, it may be necessary to take into account comparisons of work value between female classifications within the award and/or comparisons of work value between female classifications in different awards. In some cases comparisons with male classifications in other awards may be necessary.
 - (c) The value of the work refers to worth in terms of award wage or salary fixation, not worth to the employer.

- (d) Although a similarity in name may indicate a similarity of work, it may be found on closer examination that the same name has been given to different work. In particular this situation may arise with generic classifications. A similar situation may arise with respect to junior employees. Whether in such circumstances it is appropriate to establish new classifications or categories will be a matter for the arbitrator.
 - (e) In consonance with normal work value practice it will be for the arbitrator to determine whether differences in the work performed are sufficiently significant to warrant a differentiation in rate and if so what differentiation is appropriate. It will also be for the arbitrator to determine whether restrictions on the performance of work by females under a particular award warrant any differentiation in rate based on the relative value of the work. We should however, indicate that claims for differentiation based on labour turnover or absenteeism should be rejected.
 - (f) The new principle will have no application to the minimum wage for adult males which is determined on factors unrelated to the nature of the work performed.
6. Both the social and economic consequences of our decision will be considerable and implementation will take some time. It is our intention that rates in all awards of this Commission and all determinations under the Public Service Arbitration Act should have been fixed in accordance with this decision by 30 June 1975. Under normal circumstances, implementation should take place by three equal instalments so that one-third of any increase is payable no later than 31 December 1973, half of the remainder by 30 September 1974 and the balance by 30 June 1975. This programme is intended as a norm and we recognise that special circumstances may exist which require special treatment.
7. Nothing we have said is intended to rescind the 1969 principles applicable to equal pay for equal work which will continue to apply in appropriate cases. We have taken this step because an injustice might be created in cases based on equal pay for equal work where females could become entitled immediately to male rates under those principles.'

Determination of wage rates in State awards, etc.

1. New South Wales. The first determination of a standard living wage for adult male employees under New South Wales State awards operated from 16 February 1914, when the Court of Arbitration fixed the rate at \$4.80 a week for the metropolitan area. The first living wage for adult females (\$3.00 a week) was declared by the Board of Trade to operate from 17 December 1918.

From 1926 to 1937 basic wage rates were determined by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. From July 1927 a State scheme of child endowment became operative in New South Wales and this continued until superseded by the Commonwealth Government scheme in July 1941 (*see* page 157).

From October 1937 to October 1955 the State adult male basic wage for Sydney was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney. From the beginning of the first pay-period in November 1955 the State basic wage was automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers. (Automatic adjustment of Commonwealth basic wages was discontinued in September 1953.) These automatic adjustments continued until October 1964 when legislation provided that the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney should apply in State awards and industrial agreements to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period which commenced on or after 19 June 1964.

Between October 1937 and November 1950 the State adult female basic wage for Sydney was fifty-four per cent of the adult male rate. In December 1950 the adult female rate became seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate. In 1959 legislation provided that, for male and female employees performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value, the Industrial Commission may prescribe in State awards the same basic wage and secondary wage. For these females the basic wage increased from 80 per cent of male basic wage in January 1959 to 100 per cent of the male basic wage in January 1963 (see page 146).

In March 1967 the Industrial Commission in Court Session, when considering the adoption of Commonwealth marginal increases for State awards, stated that the general principle in future would be to inject Commonwealth wage increases on economic grounds into the State award structure. Following the increase of \$1 a week in total wages in Commonwealth awards in July 1967, the Industrial Commission increased award rates of wages and salaries for adult males and adult females by the addition of a fixed loading of \$1 per week, described as 'July 1967 economic loading', to take effect from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently legislation increased the basic wage for adult males from \$33.50 to \$34.50 per week and for adult females from \$25.10 to \$26.10 per week to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of \$1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the 'July 1967 economic loading' which was omitted from State awards and agreements. The legislation also provided for the adjustment of wage rates in State awards by the Industrial Commission subsequent to a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth wage rates wholly or partly on economic grounds. Changes in the State basic wage for adult males should not be more than the amount of increase in Commonwealth minimum wages for adult males and the increase in the adult female basic wage not less than seventy-five per cent of the increase in the male basic wage. The Industrial Commission and Conciliation Committees were given power to include provisions for a minimum wage for adult males or for adult females in State awards.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales increased the basic wages for adult males and adult females by \$1.35 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968. The weekly basic wage rates then became \$35.85 for adult males and \$27.45 for adult females.

The Industrial Commission determined on 12 December 1969 that rates of wages for timeworkers in State awards should increase by 3 per cent and this resulted in increased basic wages, margins and certain loadings. The adult male basic wage increased by \$1.05 to \$36.90 a week and the adult female basic wage by 85c to \$28.30 a week. These increases operated on and from 19 December 1969. Marginal rates for adult males and adult females were increased by 3 per cent as also were certain loadings (e.g. shift allowances, leading hand allowances). Junior rates of pay were also increased by 3 per cent. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969.

On 21 December 1970 the Industrial Commission of New South Wales determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased by \$2.20 to \$39.10 a week, and the basic wage for adult females be increased by \$1.70 to \$30.00 a week, as from 1 January 1971. The Commission also determined that the marginal rates of pay in awards be increased by 6 per cent, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 January 1971.

On 19 May 1972 the Industrial Commission of New South Wales determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased by \$2.00 to \$41.00 a week, and the basic wage for adult females be increased by \$2.00 to \$32.00 a week, to operate on 19 May 1972.

Subsequent to the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Case 1972-73 (see page 135) the Industrial Commission of New South Wales determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased to \$44.40 and for adult females to \$35.10 from 29 May 1973. The Commission also determined that the weekly rates of pay in awards be increased by 2 per cent plus \$2.50 from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 29 May 1973.

Further information on New South Wales basic wages was published in previous issues of the Labour Report. State basic wage rates for Sydney are published in Section XI of the Appendix.

Details of equal pay in State awards, etc., are shown on page 146.

2. Victoria. In Victoria, Wages Boards constituted for each industry group or calling from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman determine rates of wage and conditions of work.

Except for the period November 1953 to August 1956, when automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board determinations operated, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. The basic wage rates of August 1956 continued to operate until June or July 1959 when the Commonwealth rates for Melbourne, determined as a result of the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, were incorporated into Wages Board determinations.

Subsequent to the decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 (*see* page 134), the Industrial Appeals Court decided that basic wages and margins for adult males and adult females should be deleted from Wages Board determinations and wage rates expressed as total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period in July 1967. At the same time total wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by \$1 a week.

Total wages for both adult males and adult females in Wages Board determinations were further increased by \$1.35 a week operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968.

On 23 December 1969 the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that wage rates in Wages Board determinations should be increased by 3 per cent operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. The Court also ordered that a minimum wage for adult males of \$42.30 a week should operate in all determinations from the same operative date.

On 11 January 1971 the Industrial Appeals Court, following the 1970 National Wage Case decision (*see* page 135) granted a 6 per cent increase to all wage rates prescribed by Wages Board determinations, except the minimum wage for adult males which was increased by \$4.00 to \$46.30 a week. These increases operated from the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 January 1971, except for determinations of the Shearing Industry Board and the Agricultural and Pastoral Workers Board which operated from 4 January 1971.

On 6 June 1972 the Industrial Appeals Court incorporated the decision of the National Wage Case 1971-72 (*see* page 135) into the majority of Wages Board determinations. Adult rates of pay were increased by \$2.00 a week and the adult male minimum wage was increased by \$4.70 to \$51.00 a week. These increases operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 May 1972, except for determinations of the Shearing Industry Board and the Agricultural and Pastoral Workers Board which operated from 22 May 1972.

Subsequent to the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Case 1972-73 (*see* page 135), the Industrial Appeals Court increased total wages for both adult males and adult females in Wages Board determinations by 2 per cent plus \$2.50 per week and the minimum wage for adult males by \$9.00 to \$60.00 a week. These increases operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 29 May 1973.

For further information on basic wages in Victorian Wages Board determinations *see* previous issues of the Labour Report. Basic wage rates for adult males and adult females from November 1953 are published in Section XI of the Appendix.

Details of equal pay provisions in Wages Board determinations, etc., are shown on page 146.

3. **Queensland.** The first formal declaration of a basic wage in Queensland determined a basic wage of \$8.50 for adult males and \$4.30 for adult females to operate from 1 March 1921. Prior to this declaration the rate of \$7.70 a week for adult males had been generally recognised in awards as the 'basic' or 'living' wage.

Since 1961 the full bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of not less than three Commissioners has power to make declarations as to the basic wage for males and females and the standard hours of work. The basic wage for adult males must be sufficient to maintain an employee, his wife and family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort. The basic wage for adult females shall be not less than is sufficient to enable an employee to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort. All persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any general declaration as to the basic wage is made, and the Commission must take into consideration any probable economic effect of such declaration. From 1 May 1961 the basic wage for adult females has been seventy-five per cent of the male rate.

In March 1965 the Commission stated that it had been decided as a matter of policy that, in the future, it did not propose to deal with an application to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index, unless such a change warranted an alteration of forty cents or more in the basic wage for adult males.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by \$1 a week in July 1967 (see page 135), the Industrial Commission increased award rates of pay for both adult males and adult females by \$1 a week to operate from 3 July 1967.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided on 25 October 1968 that the increase of \$1.35 a week for adult males and adult females granted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (see page 135) should flow to Queensland State awards, and that the increases should be added to basic wages and operate from 28 October 1968. The Commission also decided that the basic wage concept should be maintained and that the \$1 increase granted to adult males and females in July 1967 should be absorbed in the basic wages.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland on 12 December 1969 declared that basic wages should be increased by \$1.10 for adult males and by 80c for adult females as from 22 December 1969. The Commission further declared by way of a general ruling that the ascertainable marginal content of each adult male and female wage or salary rate should be increased by 3 per cent from the same date of operation. The rates of pay for juniors were increased proportionally to the adult increases.

On 13 May 1970 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared by way of a general ruling that on and from 8 May 1970 a guaranteed minimum wage for adult males of \$42.80 a week for the Eastern District of the Southern Division (including Brisbane) would apply in all awards and industrial agreements. This rate was increased to \$46.80 a week from 4 January 1971, to \$51.80 from 29 May 1972, to \$52.80 from 19 February 1973, and to \$60.50 from 29 May 1973. For other areas of the State, district allowances were added to these rates (see below).

On 17 December 1970 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared that as from 4 January 1971 basic wage rates should be increased by \$2.20 a week for adult males and by \$1.70 a week for adult females. It further declared that as from the same date the ascertainable marginal content of each adult male and female wage or salary rate should be increased by 6 per cent and the guaranteed minimum wage for adult males be increased by \$4.00 a week. The basic wage rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) including Brisbane then became \$38.85 a week for adult males and \$29.75 a week for adult females. For basic wages in other areas of the State, district allowances are added to these rates (see below).

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared on 13 December 1971 that as from 20 December 1971 the basic wage in Queensland should be increased by 95c a week for adult males and by 75c a week for adult females.

On 15 March 1972 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland decided that as from 20 March 1972 the basic wage in Queensland be increased by 80c a week for adult males and 60c a week for adult females.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared on 26 May 1972 that as from 29 May 1972 the basic wage in Queensland should be increased by 40 cents a week for adult males and 75 cents a week for adult females and the guaranteed minimum wage for adult males be increased by \$4.70 to \$51.50 a week.

On 15 February 1973 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared that as from 19 February 1973 the basic wage in Queensland should be increased by \$1.30 a week for adult males and \$1.00 a week for adult females, and the guaranteed minimum for adult males be increased by \$1.30 to \$52.80 a week.

Following the decision in the National Wage Case 1972-73 (see page 135), the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared that as from 29 May 1973 the basic wages in Queensland should be increased to \$44.20 a week for adult males and to \$34.90 for adult females; that the marginal rates of pay in awards be increased by 2 per cent; and the guaranteed minimum wages for adult males be increased by \$7.70 to \$60.50 a week.

The basic wage rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) including Brisbane were \$42.30 a week for adult males and \$32.85 a week for adult females operative from 19 February 1973. For basic wages in other areas of the State, district allowances are added to these rates as follows: Southern Division (Western District), \$1.05; Mackay Division, 90c; Northern Division (Eastern District), \$1.05; and Northern Division (Western District), \$3.25 a week. Allowances for adult females are seventy-five per cent of the above allowances for adult males.

For further particulars of basic wage determination in Queensland see previous issues of the Labour Report. Tables of basic wages are published in Section XI of the Appendix.

Details of equal pay in State awards, etc., are shown on page 146.

4. South Australia. The first declaration of a living wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was \$7.95 a week operative from 4 August 1921. The first adult female living wage of \$3.50 a week operated from 1 September 1921.

Before July 1966 the Board of Industry had power to declare, after public inquiry, living wages to be paid to adult males and adult females. Since that date the power has been vested in the Industrial Commission constituted by a President and two Commissioners. However the South Australian Industrial Code also provides for the declaration of living wages by proclamation to prevent unjustifiable differences between State and Commonwealth rates of wages. This latter method has been used in recent years to declare living wages.

The State living wage for adult males was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide from February 1950 to July 1967, when basic wages were deleted from Commonwealth awards and total wages introduced. The State living wage for adult females was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide from December 1950 to July 1967 and was seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate.

Following the increase of \$1 a week in total wages in Commonwealth awards in July 1967 (see page 135), by proclamation the State living wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by \$1 a week to operate from 3 July 1967. Further increases of \$1.35 a week were proclaimed to operate from 28 October 1968. The rates then became \$34.65 for adult males and \$26.55 for adult females.

The South Australian Industrial Commission granted the following increases in State awards from 22 December 1969. An 'economic loading' of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margins was included in all awards and the minimum wage for adult males (see below) was increased by \$3.50 to \$41.90 a week.

On 23 December 1970, the Industrial Commission of South Australia made the following decisions, to operate from 4 January 1971. The economic loading of 3 per cent awarded in December 1969 was absorbed in the living wage and margins; new living wages of \$37.85 a

week for adult males and \$29.00 a week for adult females were determined; marginal rates were further increased by 6 per cent; and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$4.00 to \$45.90 a week.

On 16 May 1972 the Industrial Commission of South Australia declared that on and from 19 May 1972 the State living wage would be \$39.85 a week for adult males and \$31.00 a week for adult females and that the minimum wage for adult males be increased by \$4.70 to \$50.60 a week.

Subsequent to the decision in the National Wage Case 1972-73 (*see* page 135), the Industrial Commission of South Australia made the following decisions, operative from 29 May 1973. The living wages of adult males and adult females were increased to \$43.15 and \$34.10 a week respectively; marginal rates of pay in State awards were increased by 2 per cent; and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$9.00 to \$59.60 a week.

For further information on South Australian living wages *see* previous issues of the Labour Report. Tables of living wages are published in Section XI of the Appendix.

In September 1966 following a test case, the South Australian Industrial Commission adopted the concept of a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 135 on Commonwealth minimum wage). In a few weeks following this decision, the minimum wage, which had been fixed at \$36.05 a week, was written into other State awards. On and from 3 July 1967 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$37.05 a week, and to \$38.40 a week from 28 October 1968. From 22 December 1969 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$41.90 a week, to \$45.90 a week from 4 January 1971, to \$50.60 a week from 19 May 1972, and to \$59.60 from 29 May 1973.

Details of equal pay in State awards, etc., are shown on page 146.

5. Western Australia. The first declaration of the basic wage by the Court of Arbitration operated from 1 July 1926 when rates of \$8.50 for adult males and \$4.59 for adult females were fixed.

Before December 1966 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session consisting of three Commissioners (previously the Court of Arbitration) could declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination should be made within twelve months of the preceding inquiry. Legislation also provided that the Commission (or the Court) might make adjustments to the basic wage each quarter after considering retail price index numbers.

From August 1931 to September 1964 separate basic wages were declared for three areas of the State, namely—(a) the metropolitan area, (b) south-west land division, and (c) gold-fields areas and other parts of the State. In September 1964 when the Commission increased the basic wage after an inquiry one rate was declared for the whole of the State.

In December 1951 the basic wages for adult females became sixty-five per cent of the corresponding male rate, and in January 1960 this proportion was increased to seventy-five per cent. In each case marginal rates of pay for females were reduced or deleted to offset the increase in the female basic wage.

In December 1966 legislation provided that the Western Australian basic wage rates should be the same as the Commonwealth Six Capitals rates as soon as these exceeded the State rates (\$33.50 a week for adult males and \$25.13 a week for adult females) operative from 24 October 1966.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by \$1 a week from July 1967 (*see* page 135), the Industrial Commission made the following decisions. Wage rates for adult males, not in receipt of the minimum weekly wage, and for adult females were increased by sixty cents a week by way of a special loading. The minimum weekly wage for adult males (*see* page 144) payable under certain awards was increased by \$1 a week. These increases operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

In October 1968 the Western Australian Industrial Commission decided upon application by trade unions, to increase by \$1.35 a week the special loading of 60c (*see above*) payable to adult males and adult females, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968. At the same time the Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males from \$37.55 to \$38.90 a week.

Legislation operative from 22 November 1968 fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$35.45 and for adult females at \$27.08 a week. These new rates absorbed the special loading of \$1.95 a week which was deleted from awards. The legislation also provided for the Commission to review the basic wage at least every twelve months, the variations in the basic wage to take effect only after the expiration of twelve months from the last valuation unless there were special reasons.

The Western Australian Industrial Commission on 21 November 1969 increased the adult male basic wage by \$1.00 to \$36.45 a week and the adult female basic wage by 80c to \$27.88 a week operative from 24 November 1969.

On 26 October 1970 the Western Australian Industrial Commission determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased to \$38.45 a week, the basic wage for adult females to \$29.40 a week and the minimum wage for adult males to \$49.00 a week, all operative from 26 October 1970. The Commission also decided that awards would provide for additions to award rates for adult males to raise their wage rates for ordinary hours of work to 110 per cent of the sum of the basic wage and margin. This provision would not apply to those adult males who were already in receipt of this amount by virtue of award provisions or otherwise. This provision would operate from the date of amendment of each award, the first such amendment being inserted into awards in October 1970.

On 22 October 1971 the Western Australian Industrial Commission increased the basic wage by \$1.00 a week for adult males and \$1.50 a week for adult females. The Commission also prescribed an increase of \$2.50 a week in the minimum wage for adult males. These increases were to take effect as from 26 October 1971.

On 23 June 1972 the Western Australian Industrial Commission determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased to \$40.45 a week, the basic wage for adult females to \$32.40 a week, and the minimum wage for adult males to \$53.50 a week, all operative on and from 26 June 1972.

On 5 June 1973 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in a review of the basic wage, as a result of the decision in the National Wage Case 1972-73, increased the basic wage for adult males to \$44.00 a week and for adult females to \$36.00 a week, and the minimum wage for adult males to \$57.00 a week. These increases were operative from 8 June 1973. In July 1973, in a basic wage inquiry, the Commission increased the basic wage for adult females to \$39.00 a week and the minimum wage for adult males to \$61.50 a week operative from 17 September 1973.

More detailed information on State basic wages in Western Australia appears in earlier issues of the Labour Report. Basic wage rates for the metropolitan area are published in Section XI of the Appendix.

In April 1967 the Western Australian Industrial Commission first included in State awards provision for a minimum wage for adult males (*see page 135*). The amount, which was then fixed at \$36.55 a week, was increased to \$37.55 a week in July 1967 (*see above*). However, at that time, provision for minimum wages only applied in eight or nine State awards. It was not until the end of 1967 that nearly all State awards had been amended to provide for a minimum wage for adult males. From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968, the Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males from \$37.55 to \$38.90 a week. Following the decision in the National Wage Case 1969 (*see page 135*) the Western Australian Industrial Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males in State awards by \$3.50 to \$42.40 a week operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. From 26 October 1970, the Western Australian Industrial Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males to \$49.00 a week. The minimum wage for adult males was further increased to \$51.50 a week from 26 October 1971 and to \$53.50 a week from 26 June 1972.

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act operative from 22 November 1968 requires the Western Australian Industrial Commission upon application, to insert in awards provision for equal pay for male and female workers performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value (see page 147).

6. *Tasmania.* Wages Boards are constituted for a number of industries from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman (common to all Wages Boards) with power to determine rates of wage in each industry.

Except for the period February 1956 to August 1956, when Wages Boards adjusted basic wages in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards generally adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. From August 1956 the basic wages in determinations remained unchanged until July 1959 when the rates were made the same as the Commonwealth basic wages.

In January 1961 Wages Boards adopted the basic wage for Hobart as the uniform rate applicable throughout the State. During 1962 a number of Wages Boards provided in their determinations for the automatic adoption of Commonwealth basic wages as and when they varied.

In July and August 1967 subsequent to the increase of \$1 in total wages in Commonwealth awards, Wages Boards varied their determinations by increasing basic wages for adult males and adult females by \$1 a week.

In November 1968 the Chairman of Wages Boards recommended a \$1.35 increase in the basic wage for adult males and adult females in Wages Board determinations. The new basic wages operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 October 1968 became \$35.75 a week for adult males and \$27.40 for adult females.

Wages Board determinations were further amended as follows, these variations operating from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. The adult male basic wage was increased by \$1.05 to \$36.80 a week and the adult female basic wage by 80c to \$28.20 a week. Margins were increased by 3 per cent.

On 19 January 1971 the Chairman of Wages Boards announced that determinations of all Tasmanian Wages Boards were to be amended as follows. The basic wage was increased to \$39.00 a week for adult males and to \$29.90 a week for adult females. All margins prescribed in determinations were increased by 6 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males (see below) increased by \$4.00 to \$47.00 a week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971.

On 13 June 1972 the Chairman of Wages Boards announced that the determinations of all Tasmanian Wages Boards were to be amended by increasing the basic wage for adult males to \$41.00 a week, the basic wage for adult females to \$31.90 a week and the minimum wage for adult males to \$51.70 a week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 May 1972.

Following the decision in the National Wage Case 1972-73 (see page 135), the Wages Board varied their determinations by increasing basic wages for adult males and adult females to \$43.50 and \$34.40 a week respectively; increasing all marginal rates of pay by 2 per cent of the sum of the basic wage and margin; and increasing the minimum wage for adult males by \$9.00 to \$60.70 per week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 29 May 1973.

Further details of basic wages in Tasmanian Wages Board determinations were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report. Hobart basic wage rates adopted by Wages Boards from February 1956 are published in Section XI of the Appendix.

The concept of a minimum wage for adult males (see page 135) was first adopted for State Wages Board determinations in July 1967 following a hearing of a test case by the Electrical Trades Wages Board. During the three months following this decision the minimum wage for adult males, which was fixed at \$38.15 a week, was adopted by other Wages Boards where applicable. The minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$40.45 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 October 1968. The rate became \$43.00 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969, and from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$47.00 a week.

From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 May 1972 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$51.70 a week and from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 29 May 1973 it was increased to \$60.70 a week.

Details of equal pay in operation in Tasmania are shown on page 147.

7. Equal pay, State awards, etc.

(a) *New South Wales.* The Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act, 1958, which became operative on 1 January 1959, provided that upon application the Industrial Commission of New South Wales or a Conciliation Committee shall include in awards and industrial agreements provision for equal pay between the sexes. Where the Commission or Committee is satisfied that conditions of work are comparable (in terms described in the Act) between males and females they shall prescribe the same marginal or secondary rates of wage. As from 1 January 1959 the basic wage for these adult females would be 80 per cent of the basic wage for adult males. Thereafter this proportion would be increased annually by 5 per cent so that on 1 January 1963 the basic wage would be the same as that for adult males. When provision for equal pay was prescribed in 1959 and succeeding years the basic wage would be the same as if the provision had been made applicable in 1959 and increased annually. The provisions for equal pay do not apply to persons engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females but upon which males may also be employed.

(b) *Victoria.* Although no specific equal pay legislation has been enacted in Victoria, certain wage tribunals have introduced the equal pay concept. At the end of 1972, 98 Wages Boards had prescribed adult wage rates only; the effect of this being that adult females (if any) employed under the determinations of these Boards are entitled to receive the adult rate of pay. The determinations of 20 other Wages Boards contain equal pay rates for one or more classifications. Thirty-six Wages Boards have implemented the Commonwealth equal pay decision of 1969 (see page 136). Equal pay has been phased into the pay structure of the Victorian Teaching Service, and equality was accomplished on 1 January 1971. Appropriate positions in the Victorian Public Service also carry an equal salary for males and females.

(c) *Queensland.* 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964' provides that 'the same wages shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer'. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland in a number of its awards has granted the same rates of pay to both male and female employees where evidence has been produced in support of the application. Up to the end of 1972 equal pay had been awarded to—tram conductresses, pharmaceutical chemists, dental technicians, dentists, caretakers, lift attendants, musicians, physiotherapists, printing industry employees, professional employees, medical officers, radiographers, certain shop assistants, sugar chemists, teachers, barmaids in hotels, police-women, employees in aerated water factories, cooks in government hospitals and motels and boarding houses, nurses in mental hospitals, drink waitresses in motels and certain females employed under the Mechanical Opticians' Award—State. In the Public Service equal pay was awarded to clerks, clerical assistants, general assistants, female cadets, library assistants and librarians as from 1 January 1972.

(d) *South Australia.* The Industrial Code, 1967 as amended, gave the South Australian Industrial Commission power to insert into an award or industrial agreement, upon appropriate application, provision for equal rates of pay for males and females performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value. The rates for females affected by this provision were to be increased progressively over a five year period so as to be 100 per cent of the appropriate male rate from 1 January 1972.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 (see page 126) which operated from 4 January 1973, repeals, inter alia, the equal pay provisions of the Industrial Code. This Act no longer retains the limitations that equal pay does not apply to work essentially or usually performed by females but upon which male employees may also be employed. In addition, the Industrial Commission is no longer required to consider whether female workers are doing the same range and volume of work and under the same conditions as males when determining whether females perform work of the same or like nature and of equal

value. Either a Presidential Member or a Commissioner may decide whether female employees in all areas of work (including those areas which are mainly performed by females) should be awarded equal pay.

(e) *Western Australia.* The *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1968* provides that the Western Australian Industrial Commission is required, upon application, to insert in awards provision for equal pay for male and female workers performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value. This Act does not extend to Public Servants nor to those employed under Commonwealth awards. If application for equal pay was made before 30 June 1970 the difference in male and female basic wages would be removed not later than 1 January 1972. The equal pay provisions originally did not apply to persons engaged in work essentially or usually performed by female workers but upon which males may be employed. This restriction was removed in 1971. Equal pay is now paid to females in a wide variety of occupations including teachers, nurses, hospital salaried and wages employees, state government employment, bar workers and bus conductresses.

(f) *Tasmania.* The *Public Service (Equal Pay) Act 1966* provides for the application to the Tasmanian Public Service and other statutory authorities subject to the *Public Service Tribunal Act 1958* of the principle of equal pay, as between the sexes, for the performance of work of the same or a like nature and of equal value.

Upon application being made to the Public Service Tribunal and that authority being satisfied that the work performed by male and female employees is of the same or like nature and of equal value, the same marginal or scales of wage shall be prescribed irrespective of the sex of the employees. The basic wage for females affected by this Act, then 75 per cent of the male rate, is to be increased annually, from 1 January 1968, by five per cent of the male basic wage rate until parity is reached on 1 January 1972.

An award or any provision of an award, which applies to employees engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females, is expressly excluded from the equal pay provisions of the Act.

Annual leave

1. General

The majority of employees in Australia receive at least three weeks paid annual leave. The following paragraphs outline the position under Commonwealth and State awards and industrial legislation as at the end of 1972.

2. Commonwealth

The judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the *Commercial Printing Case of 1936*, granting one week's annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, has usually been regarded as the first statement in the Commonwealth jurisdiction of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded. Over a period of time annual leave was introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

In 1945 the question of annual leave was before the Court and the Court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. Alteration of particular awards was left to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application.

Since 1960, three inquiries have been held following union claims to increase paid annual leave from two to three weeks in Commonwealth awards. A summary of these cases is given below. For further particulars see earlier issues of the Labour Report including No. 49 (pages 139-142) and No. 51.

(i) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1960.* In its judgment of 14 December 1960 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission rejected claims by trade unions for an increase in paid annual leave from two to three weeks. The Commission stated that it had dismissed the application because of the then present economic situation.

(ii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1962.* On 30 May 1962 the Commission announced its decision in this inquiry. The Commission stated that it was its intention to increase paid annual leave to three weeks generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, as

soon as the Commission was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. The proceedings were then adjourned until February 1963.

(iii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1963*. The hearing of an application for three weeks annual leave, which had been adjourned from May 1962 (see page 147), continued jointly with the hearings in the Margins Case 1963. In its judgment in April 1963 the Commission announced that the Metal Trades Award would be varied to allow employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30 November 1963 a period of twenty-one consecutive days leave. Proportionate leave for periods of employment of one month and over was granted in respect of employment after 1 June 1963. The application of the new standard of annual leave for secondary industry in other Commonwealth Awards was a matter for individual Commissioners upon application for variation.

In October 1963 the Commission rejected an application by employers for leave to be taken in two periods of seven and fourteen days respectively; and that the time after accrual, within which leave must be taken, should be extended to nine months when leave is taken in one period and to twelve months when leave is taken in more than one period.

In December 1971, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission rejected claims by the union for four weeks' leave, and for an extra week's pay while on leave. The decision on the claim for an increase in the award amount of weekly payment when on leave was deferred until after the hearing of the National Wage Cases 1971-72. On 7 June 1972 the Commission handed down its decision on this claim. It decided that, in general, payments for annual leave should include, in addition to normal award rates of pay, over-award payments for ordinary hours of work, shift-work premiums, service grants, and certain allowances (industry, climatic, regional, etc., leading hand, first-aid, tool, and qualification allowances). Generally speaking employers paying an annual leave bonus would not be required to pay both the bonus and the above payments. Overtime payments, disability rates such as confined spaces and dirty work, and certain allowances (camping, travelling, car and meal allowances) should generally be excluded from annual leave payments. The provisions in each award are to be considered separately, together with the appropriate date of operation. For those awards under which the application was made in this case, the date of operation was set as 1 November 1972.

As from 1 January 1973 employees of the Commonwealth Government were granted four weeks' annual leave.

(iv) *Australian Territories*. Annual leave provisions for private employees covered by awards in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. (See paragraphs (i) to (iii) above.)

3. New South Wales

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks annual leave by the Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1958. In February 1964 the State Government granted its employees four weeks annual leave effective from 1 January 1964.

The Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1964 assented to on 29 September 1964 provided that annual holiday pay for employees covered by provisions of the Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1964, would be calculated on the basis of the employee's ordinary pay and not on current award rates. The amending Act defined ordinary pay as including bonuses, commissions, etc., but as excluding shift work allowances, overtime or other penalty rates. The Act provided that a worker should receive notice of one month, instead of seven days, before proceeding on annual leave.

4. Victoria

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in May 1963 (see above) individual Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By September 1963 the majority of Boards had included three weeks annual leave in their determinations, and since then this has become the standard minimum provision.

As from 1 January 1973 employees of the State Public Service were granted four weeks annual leave. The majority of workers in State Government instrumentalities now receive an extra three days leave over the Christmas-New Year period.

5. Queensland

In June 1963 the Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an extra week's annual leave to employees with twelve months continuous service on or after 30 November 1963. This move implemented a previous decision of the Commission in which it was decided, as a matter of policy, to grant increased leave to persons already enjoying two weeks leave.

The decision applied to day workers and non-continuous shift workers receiving two weeks leave; continuous shift workers receiving three weeks leave; and day workers and shift workers receiving additional leave in lieu of extra payment for working on statutory holidays. The order became effective as from 1 June 1963.

It was decided that the terms of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, as handed down in April 1963 were to apply to awards of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland with the exception that, in the State awards, *pro rata* payment for leave not taken at the termination of employment was to be expressed as hours per month. The Commission added that those industries or employers who felt that the condition of an industry warranted exemption or exclusion from such additional leave, should make an application showing justification for the exemption or exclusion as the onus rested upon that industry or employer to do so.

The decision did not apply to employees in primary industry, apart from the sugar industry, or those in western areas but by the end of March 1964 three weeks leave had been granted to these employees.

As from 1 January 1973 employees of the State Public Service were granted four weeks annual leave.

6. South Australia

The Full Bench of the South Australian Industrial Court in May 1963 announced an increased standard of annual leave in the State, adopting the standard fixed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Court pointed out that it had embraced three weeks as the general standard for annual leave for the time being. There would not be any automatic extension as the Court would decide the application for each industry as it arose to ensure that comparable industrial justice would be applied to the various groups of employees in the State.

The Court, as a general indication as to its attitude, expressed the view that annual leave should be taken at a time fixed either by agreement or, if this is not possible, at a time fixed by the employer. The leave should be allowed in two parts and one part must be of at least two weeks duration. These, however, were factors which could vary from award to award and their determination would depend on the needs of the particular industry.

The Public Service Act Amendment Act, 1970-1971 provided for the increase of the annual leave entitlement for State employees from three to four weeks with the proviso that the so-called 'grace days' previously granted between Christmas and the New Year will be absorbed into the entitlement unless the Public Service Board directs otherwise.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 (see page 126) which operated from 4 January 1973, provides that the general standard of annual leave as determined by the Full Industrial Commission shall be granted to every full-time employee whose wages or conditions of employment are not governed by a Commonwealth or State award or agreement. It further provides that every worker whether bound by an award or not would be entitled to *pro rata* leave irrespective of the reason for termination of employment. The Commission is empowered to consider any application for an award prescription although the standard remains at three weeks for general employees and four weeks for continuous shift workers.

7. Western Australia

Following a general inquiry concerning Annual Leave and Public Holidays, the Court of Arbitration in June 1963 adopted three weeks as the new standard for the normal period of annual leave in State awards, with four weeks for seven-day shift workers. The date of operation was the same as that decided by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Existing awards and agreements which already provided annual leave in excess of the Court's standard were to be examined separately to ascertain whether special circumstances existed to justify leave greater than the normal standard. The standard number of public holidays was retained at ten with the provision that where an award provided for more than ten public holidays a year, that award, unless the union consented to a reduction to ten, would be excluded from the above order amending the annual leave provisions until it was established that special circumstances justified the continuance of the greater number of holidays.

In November 1963 the Court refused an application by employers for the right to split the annual leave into two parts since it decided to follow the decision of most other State tribunals and allow the additional leave in conformity with conditions similar to those prescribed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The right to split the leave would only be allowed by the Court in exceptional circumstances, unless all the parties concerned agreed to the inclusion of such a provision.

8. Tasmania

Following an amendment to the Wages Board Act in 1961, Wages Boards were permitted to grant employees up to three weeks paid recreational leave. In June 1962 the determination of the Ironmongers' Wages Board provided that the entitlement to annual leave, on and from 1 January 1963, where the year of employment ended after 31 December 1962, would be fourteen consecutive days, together with a period during working hours equal to 3½ hours for each completed month of employment after 31 December 1962. Employees whose year of employment commenced after 31 December 1963 would be eligible for three weeks annual leave. Subsequently, other Wages Boards amended their determinations to provide for three weeks annual leave.

Generally, most Wages Boards adopted provisions to enable leave to be taken in one consecutive period within six months from the end of the preceding year of employment or, if the employer and employee agree, in two separate periods, the lesser of which shall be of not less than seven consecutive days.

Long service leave

1. General

Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of Commonwealth and State industrial legislation and awards, etc. In most cases thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service has been provided. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. The transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.

2. Commonwealth

(i) *General.* Until May 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provision for long service leave in its awards and had refrained from determining disputes relating to this subject except in the case of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see page 152). Consequently, till then, the provisions of the various State Acts relating to long service leave applied to workers covered by awards of the Commonwealth. The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Commonwealth awards had been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions had been held to be valid.

The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16 September 1959, regarding disputes on the inclusion, in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award, 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

In June 1963 the Commission when dealing with applications by employers in the graphic arts and metal trades awards for insertion of long service leave provisions, rejected union submissions that it should refrain from making such provisions and decided that the matters should proceed to hearing. The two matters were listed together for hearing in August 1963. In May 1964 the Commission announced its decision and the main points are set out below.

Long service leave entitlement would be calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks for twenty years of unbroken employment, in respect of employment before 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) and at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963). After further periods of ten years employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis. Those employees who completed an unbroken contract of employment of ten years but less than fifteen years and whose employment was terminated by death, or by the employer for any cause other than serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity or domestic or other pressing necessity, would be entitled to *pro rata* payment.

Exemptions obtained by employers under State legislation, except in South Australia, would continue, pending further order of the Commission. Any long service leave allowed, or payment in lieu thereof made, before 11 May 1964 under a State law or long service leave scheme would be taken into account for the purpose of these awards.

The rate of payment while on leave would be the current award rates applicable at the date on which the employee commenced leave. This rate, however, would be subject to basic wage changes and marginal adjustments which occurred during the leave period. The position of piece-workers and part-time and casual workers was reserved for further consideration.

The leave is to be taken after twenty-eight days notice by the employer in one continuous period, or, if the employer and the employee agree, in not more than three separate periods for the first thirteen weeks entitlement and in not more than two separate periods for any subsequent entitlement. Employees on long service leave were not to engage in any employment for hire or reward with other employers respondent to the awards, and employers under the awards were not to employ any such employees who were known to be on leave.

Contracts of employment cannot be terminated by the employer to avoid leave obligations imposed by the awards or through a slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed within six months, or for any other reason if the worker is re-employed within two months. Interruption or termination of employment arising directly or indirectly from an industrial dispute would be deemed as not breaking continuity of employment, provided the employee returned to work in accordance with the settlement terms of the dispute but the period of absence from duty would not count for long service leave purposes. Apprentices who entered into a contract of employment within a period of twelve months after the completion of an apprenticeship with the employer may include the period of apprenticeship in their entitlement to long service leave from that employer. Service with the Commonwealth armed forces or the Civil Construction Corps established under the *National Security Act* 1939-1946 would be counted as employment with the employer by whom the employee was last employed prior to service with either of these forces.

In November 1964 several unions applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for cancellation of the long service leave provisions of the graphic arts and metal trades awards. On 3 December 1964 the Full Bench of the Commission dismissed the unions' application.

In December 1964 several employer organisations in the graphic arts and metal trades industries applied for orders varying the provisions of the long service leave awards in these industries to make them applicable to all their employees whether or not they were members of those trade unions respondent to the awards. The applications were opposed by the unions on the ground that the Commission had no jurisdiction to make such an order for non-unionists. In its judgment of 23 December 1964 the Commission unanimously agreed that these awards should be varied to extend long service leave to all employees.

In December 1964 the Commission also announced other variations in the long service leave provisions of the metal trades and graphic arts awards. An employer would not be required to grant an employee long service leave until the amount of leave to which he was entitled equalled thirteen weeks in respect of the first period of entitlement and eight and two-thirds weeks in respect of any subsequent period of entitlement. The term 'thirteen weeks' was substituted for the words 'three months' in accordance with the Commission's decision of May 1964. These variations came into effect on and from 1 December 1964.

In November 1964 the Commission also awarded long service leave to employees in other industries. These awards operated from 1 December 1964 and were similar in scope to those mentioned above.

(ii) *Australian Territories.* Long service leave codes for employees covered by Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory awards were originally prescribed in December 1961 by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session. The Commission decided that employees should be granted three months long service leave after twenty years service with one employer, even if part of this service was outside the Territory. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory code prescribed that employees presently employed might 'go back for a period of 25 years in regard to the calculation of their present or future entitlement of long service leave'. In December 1964 the Commission amended the majority of awards covering employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory by granting long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. In August 1965 a number of those awards were made a common rule in these Territories.

(iii) *Stevedoring Industry.* The *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1962 which came into force in November 1962 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956-1961 (see Labour Report No. 49, page 145) by extending the eligibility and qualifying periods of the long service leave provisions of the Act. No changes were made to the entitlement for long service leave which remained at thirteen weeks after twenty years qualifying service and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years qualifying service.

The *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1966 which came into operation in October 1966 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956-1965 respecting long service leave for registered waterside workers. The period of qualifying service for an entitlement to leave was reduced from twenty to fifteen years. As before, there is a further entitlement upon completion of each subsequent ten years qualifying service. The number of days in a waterside worker's entitlement is calculated on the basis of one day for each eighty qualifying days in his qualifying service before 1 January 1966, one day for each sixty after 31 December 1965, and, commencing January 1966, one twenty-sixth of a day for each twelve consecutive working days at the port at which he is registered if each of the twelve is a qualifying day for him. In the main, a waterside worker's qualifying days are days on which he works or makes himself available for work or is absent on a specified ground and, subject to specified exceptions, his qualifying service is the period of his continuous registration as a waterside worker. The maximum entitlement upon completion of fifteen years qualifying service is fifteen weeks and three days. Other provisions enable a registered waterside worker who before the commencement of the amending Act had completed more than fifteen but less than twenty years qualifying service, upon completion of twenty years qualifying service, to take the thirteen weeks leave to which he would be entitled if the former provisions remained in force. The amount by which thirteen weeks exceeds the amount to which, in the absence of this special provision, he would be entitled under the new provisions is to be deducted from his next entitlement.

3. New South Wales

Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for was three months for twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

In 1963 the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, was amended by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1963, which took effect from 1 April 1963 and in 1967 by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1967, which became operative from 18 December 1967. The provisions of the Act apply to workers in the whole State with the exception of those employed in the Public Service or in certain Government undertakings as these were already receiving long service leave benefits either on more favourable terms or under another Act.

Under the amended Act the term 'ordinary time rate of pay' (i.e. the rate of pay for which employees were to be paid for their long service leave) was defined to exclude payments for shift work, overtime and other penalty rates. Bonus, incentive, or other similar payments received in the twelve months immediately preceding the taking of long service leave are to be apportioned on a weekly basis and added to the ordinary weekly rate of pay. If remuneration is partly or wholly by other than a fixed ordinary time rate of pay, an average ordinary weekly rate is to be calculated for the period actually worked in the preceding twelve months.

The amending Acts reduced the qualifying period for long service leave from twenty to fifteen years and also provided that those employees who have completed (a) at least ten years but less than fifteen years service and whose services are terminated for any reason; or (b) a minimum of five years service as an adult and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than the worker's serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee through illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or by death of the employee, are eligible for payment for long service leave on the *pro rata* basis of three months for fifteen years service. The term 'service as an adult' is defined as meaning service with an employer during which the employee received a rate of pay either (a) not less than the lowest rates fixed under an award or industrial agreement for an adult male or female in the same trade, classification or calling as the worker; or (b) a rate of pay not less than the rate prescribed by the award for a journeyman in the same trade, classification or calling; or (c) if no award or calling covers the occupation, then the period of service with the employer on and from the age of twenty-one years.

For workers whose service with an employer began before the amending Act of 1963 and who were entitled to long service leave, the amount of such leave was to be the sum of the amounts calculated on the old (1955 Act) and the new (1963 Act) bases according to periods of service before and as from the commencement of the 1963 Act.

Workers on completing their apprenticeship with an employer, were now allowed twelve months, instead of six, to enter into a contract of employment with the employer and the period of apprenticeship is to be included for the purposes of determining period of service with that employer.

Previously, employers had been granted exemptions by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales from the long service leave provisions of the 1955 Act on the understanding that they grant workers benefits in the nature of long service leave under a scheme which would not place workers in a less favourable position than that specified in the Act. As from 1 April 1964 no such exemptions would be granted unless long service leave is provided in the scheme. To enable the review of exemptions under the former Act the Industrial Commission, either on its own motion or that of an industrial union of employers or employees, or an employer concerned, would review the terms of any exemptions previously granted and if the benefits under the scheme, the subject of the exemption, were not as favourable as those specified in the amending legislation, or if it was no longer in the best interests of the workers concerned that the exemption should continue, then the Commission may—(i) vary either the terms of the exemption or any conditions necessary for the granting of the exemption; or (ii) revoke the exemption.

The amending Act of 1967 specifies inter-company relationships for which the transfer of an employee from one company to another does not constitute a break in continuity of service for long service leave. Continuity of service for long service leave entitlement with an employer will be maintained, in respect of service in the armed forces, only if there was an entitlement to apply for reinstatement with the employer on the termination of such service. Provision is also made for the taking wholly or partly in advance of not less than one month of long service leave, if employer and employee agree.

The Long Service Leave (Metalliferous Mining Industry) Act, 1963 was assented to on 13 December 1963 and came into operation on 1 January 1964. The object of the Act was to confer on certain workers in the metalliferous mining industry the right to three months long service leave after ten years service. The Act stated that a worker covered by its provisions would not be eligible to entitlements under the Long Service Leave Act, 1955-1963.

Workers' entitlement to long service leave under the Act would be on the basis of three months for twenty years for service prior to the commencement of the Act and three months for ten years for service thereafter. The remaining provisions of the Act substantially followed provisions of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955-1967.

The Public Service and Other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Amendment Act, 1971 which came into operation on 1 January 1971 made changes to the long service leave provisions of the New South Wales Public Service. An officer of the N.S.W. Public Service is now entitled to two months leave on full pay (or four months on half pay) after ten years of service; and to leave proportionate to the length of service after the first ten years of service calculated on the basis of five months on full pay (or ten months on half pay) for each ten years served after the first ten years.

4. Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act* 1964, assented to on 15 December 1964, amended the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 as amended (to 1963) by providing long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years continuous service. The Act became effective from 1 January 1965.

On the completion of fifteen years of continuous service (previously twenty) an employee is entitled to thirteen weeks long service leave on ordinary pay. Further periods of five years service give the employee four and a third weeks leave (previously three and a quarter weeks). Employees who have completed more than fifteen years continuous service and whose employment is terminated for any reason (other than by death), are entitled to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment (previously one-eightieth). Payment in lieu of long service leave on the death of an employee is made to his personal representative. Termination of employment for the following reasons means an entitlement to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment for employees who have completed at least ten years continuous service—firstly, by the employer on grounds other than serious and wilful misconduct, and secondly, by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or any other pressing necessity, where the illness, incapacity or necessity is of such a nature as to justify the termination of employment.

Periods of employment before 1 January 1965 are counted at only three-quarters of their face value in calculating years for entitlement.

Prior to the amending Act leave could be taken in one period or, by agreement between the employer and the employee, in two periods. The amending legislation provided that the first period of leave may, by agreement, be taken in two or three separate periods and any subsequent leave in two separate periods.

Following amendment to the Public Service Act in May 1964, public servants became entitled to four and a half months long service leave after fifteen years service (instead of six months after twenty years).

The *Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act 1969*, which operated from 16 December 1969, provided that any female employee absent from employment for a period not exceeding twelve months due to any pregnancy is deemed not to have broken the continuity of her employment for long service leave purposes. However the period of absence is not counted as part of time worked.

5. Queensland

In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Payment for leave was prescribed as the rate of pay received at the time of leave.

'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1964', amended the long service leave provisions of 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1963'. Under the amended provisions, which operated on and from 11 May 1964, employees are entitled to thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service. Employees who completed at least ten years service and whose services were terminated either by the employee or the employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, are entitled to leave on a *pro rata* basis. Subsequent periods of leave, after the first period of thirteen weeks, became due on the completion of further periods of fifteen years service. An employee who, after completing fifteen years service, continues serving a further five years and whose employment is terminated, either by himself or by an employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, is eligible for a further amount of leave on a proportionate basis.

6. South Australia

The Long Service Leave Act, 1957, which prescribed long service leave for employees of seven consecutive days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service, was repealed by the Long Service Leave Act, 1967. This Act, which became operative from 16 November 1967, provided for thirteen calendar weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service with the same employer and for eight and two thirds weeks leave for each subsequent complete period of ten years service. After seven and before fifteen completed years of service (of which at least five years must be as an adult) the worker was entitled, on proper termination of employment other than for serious and wilful misconduct, to proportionate payment in lieu of leave for the period worked.

The Long Service Leave Act Amendment Act, 1972 which came into operation on 1 January 1973, entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972 to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years of service. After seven and before ten completed years of service (whether as an adult or junior) the worker is entitled, on proper termination of employment other than for serious and wilful misconduct, to proportionate payment in lieu of leave for the period worked.

An employer may be exempted by the Industrial Commission from the leave entitlement provisions of the Act, provided that the employees are entitled under some other scheme to long service leave benefits not less favourable than those provided by the Act.

In respect to service prior to 1 January 1972 the entitlement is calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years service for the period 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1971 and at the rate of thirteen weeks for twenty years service for the employment period up to 31 December 1965. An employer shall not be required to grant leave until the worker's total entitlement is thirteen weeks.

Entitlements may be enforced by bringing proceedings before the Industrial Commission.

7. Western Australia

The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but did not apply to employees whose conditions of work were regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1 April 1958, incorporated, in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, provisions similar to those in the Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

A general inquiry into long service leave, public holidays, annual leave and hours was held by the Court in 1961. In its judgment, delivered on 5 May 1961, the Court rejected the major claims by the parties relating to long service leave. However, it deleted a sub-clause of the 1958 Order which entitled an employer to offset any payment in respect of long service leave under the Order against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring allowance scheme, provident fund or the like or under any combination thereof operative at 1 April 1958.

On 23 September 1964 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session by agreement, varied the Printing (Newspapers) Award to provide thirteen weeks long service leave after fifteen years, with eight and two-thirds weeks after further periods of ten years service. The order became effective from 1 October 1964. Employees who have completed at least ten years service are entitled to *pro rata* leave if their employment was terminated either by (i) death; (ii) the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct; or (iii) the worker on account of sickness, injury, or domestic or other pressing necessity. Workers whose service commenced before 1 October 1964 are entitled to leave calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks after twenty years for service before 1 October 1964 and, for service commencing on or after 1 October 1964, on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. Payment for the period of leave is the ordinary rate applicable to the worker as prescribed by the award. In the case of casual and part-time workers, payment is the ordinary time rate for the number of hours usually worked up to, but not exceeding, the prescribed standard. The rate of pay does not include shift premiums, overtime, bonuses, or piece or bonus work, or any system of payment by results. The worker is to receive at least one month's notice of the date from which the leave is to be taken. Workers must not, while on leave, engage in any employment for hire or reward or they will lose their entitlement to payment for leave.

A special board of reference was constituted to hear and determine any disputes or matters arising under the award. On 29 September 1964 the Commission amended the long service leave provisions of the majority of awards and agreements to incorporate the above provisions.

Long service leave on the same terms as the above provisions was incorporated in the *Long Service Leave Amendment Act (No. 2), 1964*, assented to on 12 November 1964. Exemption from the provisions of the Act previously granted to employers may, from time to time, be added to, varied or revoked by a board of reference in order to ensure that the long service leave scheme remains more favourable than the benefits prescribed under the legislation. The provisions of the Act, granting employers the right to offset any payment in respect of long service leave by contributions to any scheme for long service, superannuation, pension, retiring allowance or provident fund, were repealed. Appeals against determinations of a board of reference would be heard by the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session.

8. Tasmania

The *Long Service Leave Act 1956* provided for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1964, assented to on 17 December 1964 provided long service leave of thirteen weeks in respect of the first fifteen years continuous employment and eight and two-thirds weeks for every additional ten years continuous employment. On termination of employment a further *pro rata* period of leave is granted, calculated from the date of the last accrual of entitlement. Employees who have completed at least ten years service and whose services are terminated either by the employer for any reason other than serious and wilful misconduct or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, are eligible for leave on a proportionate basis. Periods of service before 17 December 1964 are calculated on the old basis (i.e. thirteen weeks after twenty years service).

Employees on leave are paid the rate received at the commencement of the long service leave, adjusted for any variations in the rate of pay which occur while the employee is on leave.

The amending legislation provided that exemptions from the Act would not be granted unless the retirement scheme provided for the granting of long service leave. Exemptions already granted could be cancelled or amended by the Chief Inspector.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1968 came into operation on 24 July 1968. The Act provides for the continuance of exempted schemes in existence at the time of the 1964 amendment to the principal Act. It also provides that an employee, who has completed less than fifteen years service with his employer, and whose employment ceases because he has reached the age of retirement or on account of illness or death, may be paid *pro rata* leave after eight years service.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1972 which came into operation on 17 January 1973 reduced the qualifying period required for payment of *pro rata* long service leave to seven years where an employee dies or his employment ceases because he has reached the age of retirement, because of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or where services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious or wilful misconduct. The Act also provides that continuous service with 'related' companies is to be regarded as continuous service for the purposes of the Act. Appeals to a magistrate concerning certificates issued by the Secretary for Labour are to be permitted only after the matter has been determined at a dispute hearing before the Secretary for Labour.

The *Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Act* 1971 came into operation on 22 March 1972. This Act provides for the making of long service payments to certain persons employed in casual employment as specified in the Act.

Child endowment in Australia

In June 1927 the Commonwealth Government called a conference of State Premiers to consider a national scheme of child endowment. After discussion, the matter was referred to a Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report in December 1928. The findings and recommendations were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held in May 1929 the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. It agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with by the State Governments.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment operated from July 1927 to July 1941 and the Commonwealth Public Service system from November 1920 until July 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, page 103).

From 1 July 1941 when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 50c a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution. The rate was increased to 75c a week from 26 June 1945 and to \$1.00 a week from 9 November 1948. Endowment of 50c a week for the first child under 16 years in a family was provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June 1950. From January 1964 the rate was increased to \$1.50 a week for the third and subsequent children under 16 years in families and for each child in an institution, and that amount also became payable for full-time students between 16 and 21 years. Increased rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 years in families were introduced from September 1967. The rate for the fourth child was increased to \$1.75 a week with cumulative increases of 25c for each subsequent child. From October 1971 increased rates for the third and subsequent children under 16 in families, and for all children under 16 in institutions were introduced (*see* below). At present the main features of the scheme are as follows.

Any person who is a permanent resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or of student children over 16 years but under 21 years, who are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, is qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each such child. There is no means test.

Since October 1971 the rates are:

- (a) first or only child under 16 years in a family, 50c a week;
- (b) second child under 16 years in a family, \$1 a week;
- (c) third child under 16 years in a family and each child in an approved institution, \$2.00 a week;
- (d) fourth child under 16 years in a family \$2.25 and for each subsequent child under 16 years progressive increases of 25c, making \$2.50 for the fifth child, \$2.75 for the sixth, and so on.

Endowment for student children is paid at the rate of \$1.50 a week, for each eligible student child between 16 and 21 years.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Under certain conditions endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

A summary of the operations of this scheme at 30 June 1968 to 1972 is given below.

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Children under 16 years—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	1,669,629	1,701,914	1,749,734	1,797,628	1,843,478
No. of children	3,689,839	3,764,421	3,844,590	3,918,654	3,981,780
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	491	493	456	469	485
No. of children	27,239	25,699	20,069	19,248	20,199
Student children—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	158,488	187,500	194,576	196,999	209,466
No. of children	173,076	205,208	214,146	217,301	231,931
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	106	101	106	124	135
No. of children	699	714	573	727	590
Total endowed children	3,890,853	3,996,042	4,079,378	4,155,930	4,234,500
Amount paid to endowees and institutions(a)					
Children under 16 years . . \$'000	173,808	177,511	(b)203,561	181,436	198,292
Student children \$'000	14,112	15,752	16,582	17,031	18,317
Annual liability—					
Children under 16 years . . \$'000	182,845	185,975	188,317	190,493	216,835
Student children \$'000	13,552	16,059	16,746	17,004	18,137
Average annual rate of endowment per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years . . \$	108.24	108.10	106.73	105.13	116.48
Student children \$	85.18	85.37	85.85	86.04	86.37
Average number of endowed children per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years . . .	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.18	1.94
Student children	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.11
Number of endowed children in each 10,000 of population—					
Children under 16 years . . .	3,090	3,081	3,079	3,070	3,073
Student children	144	167	171	170	179

(a) During year ended 30 June. (b) Expenditure for this year includes five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four twelve-weekly payments for endowments paid to the credit of bank accounts.

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications issued by the Bureau. Detailed information on the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* and *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and preliminary employment estimates are issued in a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners*.

THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1971 is given on pages 160-9.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 170-82). The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on benchmarks derived from the population census, but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 187-93.

The Population Census

1. General

For the 1971 Census, the term *labour force* was used in place of *work force* in conformity with the Bureau's quarterly population survey and with international usage.

The labour force is defined as those persons aged 15 years and over who answered 'yes' to any of the following questions on the 1971 Census Schedule:

- (a) 'Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?'

- (b) 'Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?'
- (c) 'Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?'
- (d) 'Did this person look for work last week?'

Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week and those who did not work, did not have a job and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to Questions (a) and (b) and 'Yes' to Question (d) and those who answered 'Yes' to Question (a), 'No' to Question (b) and 'Yes' to Question (c). Thus the unemployed consist of those persons who did no work during the reference week and either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off from a job.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder, and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates, or if the 1971 Census figures for wage and salary earners are compared with the estimates of employed wage and salary earners shown on pages 187-93.

2. Occupational status, Employment status and Labour force status

At the 1971 Census the terms 'occupational status', 'employment status' and 'labour force status' were used, and the relationship between these terms is illustrated by the following classifications:

Occupational status	Employment status	Labour force status
1. Employer 2. Self-employed 3. Employee 4. Helper 5. Looking for first job 6. Other unemployed 7. Not in the labour force	Employed Unemployed Not in the labour force	In the labour force Not in the labour force

Prior to the 1971 Census unemployed persons were classified according to their last job held. For the 1971 Census, however, details of occupation and industry were sought only in respect of *employed* persons:

The tables following show the occupational status of the population of Australia and States and Territories at the 1971 Census.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—			
Employed—			
Employer	217,792	59,646	277,438
Self-employed	300,422	77,637	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	3,058,672	1,494,298	4,552,970
Helper, unpaid	9,640	22,321	31,961
Total employed	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428
Unemployed—			
Looking for first job	8,237	7,824	16,061
Other unemployed	44,876	29,123	73,999
Total unemployed	53,113	36,947	90,060
Total in labour force	3,639,639	1,690,849	5,330,488
Not in labour force—			
Aged 0–14 years	1,880,557	1,789,495	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	892,515	2,862,583	3,755,098
Total not in labour force	2,773,072	4,652,078	7,425,150
Grand total	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638

**POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—PERSONS**

Occupational Status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
In labour force—									
Employed—									
Employer	92,254	74,116	48,876	25,300	25,182	8,568	1,182	1,960	277,438
Self-employed	122,155	109,129	61,727	38,015	33,546	10,334	1,109	2,044	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	1,704,627	1,257,392	594,306	411,004	359,704	130,276	36,189	59,472	4,552,970
Helper-unpaid	9,822	8,537	5,719	3,249	3,298	1,037	106	193	31,961
Total employed	1,928,858	1,449,174	710,628	477,568	421,730	150,215	38,586	63,669	5,240,428
Unemployed—									
Looking for first job	5,589	4,255	2,345	1,795	1,276	503	127	171	16,061
Other unemployed	25,682	19,562	10,949	6,560	7,376	2,544	582	744	73,999
Total unemployed	31,271	23,817	13,294	8,355	8,652	3,047	709	915	90,060
Total in labour force	1,960,129	1,472,991	723,922	485,923	430,382	153,262	39,295	64,584	5,330,488
Not in labour force—									
Aged 0-14 years	1,269,101	1,012,549	540,080	339,850	312,042	121,323	28,405	46,702	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	1,371,950	1,016,811	563,063	347,934	288,045	115,828	18,690	32,777	3,755,098
Total in labour force	2,641,051	2,029,360	1,103,143	687,784	600,087	237,151	47,095	79,479	7,425,150
Grand total	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638

3. Employment status, Age and Marital status

Tables showing the population at the Census of 30 June 1971 classified according to employment status in conjunction with age and marital status, are published in the 1971 Census Bulletin 5. (Part 9: Australia).

4. Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation of 'electrician' but his industry would be that of 'oil refining'.

In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses is based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966). The changes in the revised classification were given careful consideration in the preparation of the 1971 Australian classification. A number of new entries have been created to maintain convertibility to the international classification and others created to give more precise codes in certain occupation groups.

The classification of persons to an occupation based upon the replies provided on census schedules can be a most difficult task. This is particularly so in respect of occupations described as 'professional'. This can be simply illustrated by taking the reply 'engineer', which is provided on census schedules by persons ranging from university graduates in engineering to mechanics of various types, locomotive drivers and attendants of stationary engines.

Much of this difficulty can be overcome by studying the answers to the census questions on qualifications held (Question 13), but considerable knowledge of qualifications is needed to use them effectively in coding occupations. Such knowledge could not be conveyed in a simple set of instructions to the coders employed for census processing.

For this reason occupation minor group OA (Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional) has been limited solely to persons holding a university degree. Other persons describing themselves in professional terms but not holding a degree were classified to minor group OK (Draftsmen and technicians, N.E.C.).

This is of course too restrictive a definition of many 'professional' occupations and consequently a set of tabulations of the individual occupations in minor group OK cross-classified by tertiary qualifications held (other than university degrees) will be produced as a supplement to all tabulations showing occupation at the minor group level. Information from these supplementary tabulations will be available on request.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional	16,833	203	17,036
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other related scientists	7,025	831	7,856
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	6,458	1,076	7,534
Medical practitioners and dentists	17,267	2,317	19,584
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	5,047	84,473	89,520
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,105	6,275	14,380
Teachers	67,009	88,528	155,537
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,360	2,479	12,839
Law professionals	9,690	609	10,299
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	19,733	10,830	30,563
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	100,173	16,320	116,493
Other professional, technical and related workers	41,629	13,238	54,867
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>309,329</i>	<i>227,179</i>	<i>536,508</i>
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,721	191	11,912
Employers, workers on own account, status 0, directors, managers, n.e.c.	295,121	41,841	336,962
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>306,842</i>	<i>42,032</i>	<i>348,874</i>
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	41,346	51,980	93,326
Stenographers and typists		171,752	171,752
Other clerical workers	259,366	305,964	565,330
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>300,712</i>	<i>529,696</i>	<i>830,408</i>
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	31,383	2,249	33,632
Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents	46,816	2,511	49,327
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c., status 0, retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	139,792	199,135	338,927
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>217,991</i>	<i>203,895</i>	<i>421,886</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	205,982	40,470	246,452
Farm workers, including farm foremen	114,404	22,000	136,404
Wool classers	1,953	10	1,963
Hunters and trappers	555		555
Fishermen and related workers	7,170	210	7,380
Timber getters and other forestry workers	11,064	88	11,152
<i>Total farmers, etc.</i>	<i>341,128</i>	<i>62,778</i>	<i>403,906</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	28,843	89	28,932
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	1,084	1	1,085
Mineral treaters	3,870		3,870
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>33,797</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>33,887</i>
Workers in transport and communication—			
Deck and engine officers, ship, not services	3,434	9	3,443
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen, not services	5,703		5,703
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers, not services	3,147	22	3,169
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	11,486		11,486
Drivers, road transport	168,830	6,626	175,456
Guards and conductors, railway	4,060		4,060
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,787	830	21,617
Telephone, telegraph and related communication operators	3,410	25,508	28,918
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	23,011	5,479	28,490
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	7,165	1,283	8,448
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>251,033</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>290,790</i>
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	14,428	19,444	33,872
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	16,963	60,509	77,472
Leathercutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	7,907	9,585	17,492
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,776		20,776
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,321	1,350	16,671
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	366,933	4,628	371,561
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	128,888	1,015	129,903
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	61,361	35,001	96,362
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers and related workers	121,555	2,547	124,102
Painters and decorators	49,359	876	50,235
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	104,262	25	104,287
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	33,663	8,330	41,993
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,014	1,754	11,768
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	77,373	17,716	95,089
Chemical, sugar and paper production-process workers	22,669	5,216	27,885
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	836	1,435	2,271
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,660	15,039	43,699
Packers, wrappers, labellers	11,173	26,367	37,540
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	71,281	260	71,541
Storemen and freight handlers	97,333	3,574	100,907
Labourers, n.e.c.	196,095	9,170	205,265
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,456,850</i>	<i>223,841</i>	<i>1,680,691</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	40,536	962	41,498
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	18,666	107,302	125,968
Waiters, bartenders	14,208	31,826	46,034
Caretakers, cleaners, buildings	33,679	40,359	74,038
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	7,468	20,764	28,232
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	5,031	13,160	18,191

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Service, sport and recreation workers—continued</i>			
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,490	836	4,326
Photographers and camera operators	3,490	714	4,204
Undertakers and crematorium workers	923	40	963
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	16,880	27,228	44,108
<i>Total service, etc., workers</i>	<i>144,371</i>	<i>243,191</i>	<i>387,562</i>
<i>Members of armed services—</i>			
Officers, Royal Australian Air Force	2,108	133	2,241
Other ranks, Royal Australian Air Force	14,810	793	15,603
Officers, Australian Military Forces	3,019	168	3,187
Other ranks, Australian Military Forces	29,271	842	30,113
Officers, Royal Australian Navy	1,588	43	1,631
Other ranks, Royal Australian Navy	11,809	612	12,421
Officers, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
Other ranks, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Total armed services</i>	<i>62,605</i>	<i>2,591</i>	<i>65,196</i>
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated—</i>			
Occupation inadequately described or not stated: excluding mana- gerial workers, 'other and inadequately described or not stated', code No. 119 major group 1	161,868	78,852	240,720
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>3,586,526</i>	<i>1,653,902</i>	<i>5,240,428</i>

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

5. Industry

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the Preliminary Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the purposes of the population census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual Divisions, Subdivisions and Groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

At the 1966 and previous censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. With the adoption of ASIC for the 1971 Census comparability with previous censuses is greatly impaired, not only because of changes in the classification itself but also because in 1971 the industry coding was mainly determined from the name and address of the establishment at which the respondent worked.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—</i>			
Agriculture	283,262	66,422	349,684
Services to agriculture	15,061	902	15,963
Forestry and logging	11,909	419	12,328
Fishing and hunting	7,950	438	8,388
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, undefined	36	8	44
<i>Total agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>318,218</i>	<i>68,189</i>	<i>386,407</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Mining—			
Metallic minerals	31,925	2,260	34,185
Coal	19,414	384	19,798
Crude petroleum (including natural gas)	448	28	476
Construction materials	6,643	491	7,134
Other non-metallic minerals	2,936	201	3,137
Services to mining	7,806	2,040	9,846
Mining undefined	1,275	172	1,447
<i>Total mining</i>	<i>70,447</i>	<i>5,576</i>	<i>76,023</i>
Manufacturing—			
Food, beverages and tobacco	135,128	47,373	182,501
Textiles	28,035	22,218	50,253
Clothing and footwear (including knitting mills)	23,920	75,346	99,266
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	66,849	8,696	75,545
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	73,731	27,682	101,413
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	45,625	17,224	62,849
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	47,175	5,640	52,815
Basic metal products	84,005	6,816	90,821
Fabricated metal products	88,606	19,440	108,046
Transport equipment	122,885	13,670	136,555
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	139,494	45,717	185,211
Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c.	42,280	20,422	62,702
Manufacturing, undefined	5,541	2,100	7,641
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>903,274</i>	<i>312,344</i>	<i>1,215,618</i>
Electricity, gas and water—			
Electricity and gas	61,850	5,884	67,734
Water, sewerage and drainage	21,900	1,618	23,518
<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>83,750</i>	<i>7,502</i>	<i>91,252</i>
Construction—			
General construction	252,904	11,738	264,642
Special-trade contracting	131,603	8,406	140,009
Construction, undefined	7,301	277	7,578
<i>Total construction</i>	<i>391,808</i>	<i>20,421</i>	<i>412,229</i>
Wholesale and retail trade—			
Wholesale trade	244,873	92,769	337,642
Retail trade	355,464	294,423	649,887
Wholesale and retail trade, undefined	374	185	559
<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>600,711</i>	<i>387,377</i>	<i>988,088</i>
Transport and storage—			
Road transport	112,074	13,859	125,933
Railway transport	55,086	5,599	60,685
Water transport	33,579	2,415	35,994
Air transport	21,084	5,495	26,579
Other transport and storage	15,914	5,883	21,797
Transport and storage, undefined	662	63	725
<i>Total transport and storage</i>	<i>238,399</i>	<i>33,314</i>	<i>271,713</i>
Communication	78,316	25,169	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services—			
Finance and investment	70,710	51,877	122,587
Insurance	36,294	29,301	65,595
Real estate and business services	98,152	76,706	174,858
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, undefined	263	115	378
<i>Total finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	<i>205,419</i>	<i>157,999</i>	<i>363,418</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Public administration and defence—			
Public administration	130,724	60,171	190,895
Defence	83,435	8,726	92,161
Public administration and defence, undefined	60	36	96
<i>Total public administration and defence</i>	<i>214,219</i>	<i>68,933</i>	<i>283,152</i>
Community services—			
Health	58,584	182,025	240,609
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	85,561	124,171	209,732
Welfare and charitable services and religious institutions	17,835	16,985	34,820
Other community services	61,357	17,545	78,902
Community services, undefined	119	467	586
<i>Total community services</i>	<i>223,456</i>	<i>341,193</i>	<i>564,649</i>
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services—			
Entertainment and recreational services	29,083	22,412	51,495
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	57,612	83,700	141,312
Personal services	21,359	40,857	62,216
Private households employing staff	1,212	10,967	12,179
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, undefined	204	105	309
<i>Total entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services</i>	<i>109,470</i>	<i>158,041</i>	<i>267,511</i>
<i>Non-classifiable establishments</i>	<i>149,039</i>	<i>67,844</i>	<i>216,883</i>
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

**EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (DIVISIONS) AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971**

Industry (division)	Employer	Self-employed	Employee	Helper	Total
MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,683	1	83,750
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	190	205,419
Public administration and defence	..	..	214,219	..	214,219
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470
Non-classifiable establishments	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039
Total employed(a)	217,792	300,422	3,058,672	9,640	3,586,526
FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999
Public administration and defence	..	..	68,933	..	68,933
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041
Non-classifiable establishments	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844
Total employed(a)	59,646	77,637	1,494,298	22,321	1,653,902
PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418
Public administration and defence	..	..	283,152	..	283,152
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511
Non-classifiable establishments	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883
Total employed(a)	277,438	378,059	4,552,970	31,961	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

The population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion. Prior to the reselection of the sample in 1972 (using data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing), the sample framework was extensively redesigned with a view to improving its efficiency, thus enabling economies to be made in the overall size of the sample. There are now about 27,000 households in the sample, representing two-thirds of one per cent of all households in Australia.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request. Surveys have covered such subjects as Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions; Multiple Jobholding; Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments; Non-school Study Courses; Child Care; Income Distribution; and Labour Mobility. Results of some of these surveys may be found in this and earlier editions of *The Labour Report*.

The labour force survey*

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964. Estimates are published quarterly in the mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20). More comprehensive statistics have been published in special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force*, covering the period 1964 to 1968, and single years thereafter.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in the tables in this section are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force. Definitions of these categories are as follows:

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
 - (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or

* The term *labour force* has the same meaning as the term *work force* formerly used in publications of the Bureau, the change having been made to conform to international practice.

- (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or because they were on strike.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (iii) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,

- (a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or
- (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off *during* survey week, but did some work at his job during survey week, is classified as employed.

- (iv) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Figures for total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on results of population censuses. Figures for marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics may not agree closely with the corresponding census figure.

Estimates of total population, revised on the basis of the 1971 population census, indicate that the estimates that were used for the population surveys in mid-1971 were, overall, some 55,000 persons too high. The revised estimates classified by age, which are necessary to enable the revision of labour force estimates to be carried out, are not yet available. Caution should be exercised in using the estimates in this Labour Report as indicators of long-term change. A preliminary assessment of the effect of the revised population estimates indicates that it will be necessary to reduce the level of the estimated labour force from mid-1971 onwards by about 28,000 persons (mostly males). Successively smaller revisions will be made to the estimates for earlier periods back to mid-1966.

Industry estimates published in previous issues of the Labour Report were based on the Classification and Classified List of Industries used at the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Industry is now coded by use of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Industry estimates shown in this issue for November 1972 and subsequent quarters are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those shown in earlier issues.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates which appear in the following tables are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because

only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this section. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below.

The standard errors in the table are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	750	19
5,000	850	17
10,000	1,100	11
20,000	1,400	7
50,000	2,000	4
100,000	3,000	3
200,000	4,000	2
500,000	5,000	1
1,000,000	5,500	0.6
2,000,000	8,000	0.4

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors relative to estimates of equivalent size for males in similar employment categories.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the denominator. Percentages quoted in the following tables, and any other percentages calculated from figures shown, have generally somewhat lower proportional standard errors than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages, particularly where the percentages are large.

As the standard errors in the table show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates would thus be subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the following tables, estimates less than 4,000 have not been shown. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER(a),
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

May	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agri- culture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
MALES									
1969	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
1972	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
1973	309.4	3,453.7	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8
MARRIED WOMEN									
1969	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	990.2	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
1972	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
1973	54.5	1,099.9	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1969	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
1972	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
1973	10.5	672.9	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
ALL FEMALES									
1969	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
1972	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
1973	65.0	1,772.8	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2
PERSONS									
1969	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
1972	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8
1973	374.4	5,226.5	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 170. (b) For definitions see pages 170-1. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Graphs showing labour force participation rates and unemployment rates for the period February 1964 to May 1973 are published on page 174.

NOTE. Discontinuity. At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is now a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the number of males and females excluded being approximately seven thousand and seventeen thousand respectively.

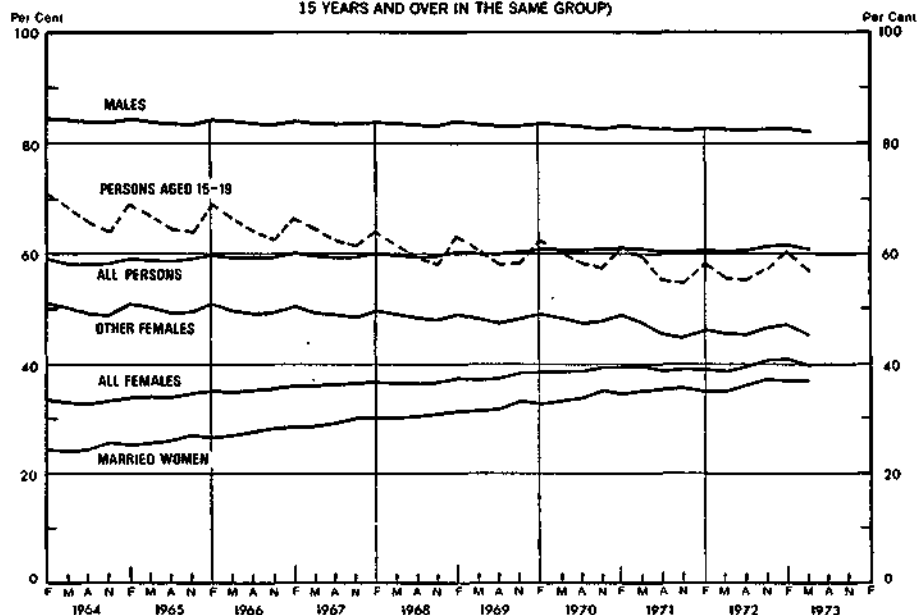
Discontinuity between 1972 and 1973 has been caused by a change in the basis of industry coding. Industry is now being coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 171.

It is possible, also, that the introduction of the new sample during 1972 may have resulted in some discontinuity in the estimates shown above between May 1972 and May 1973.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

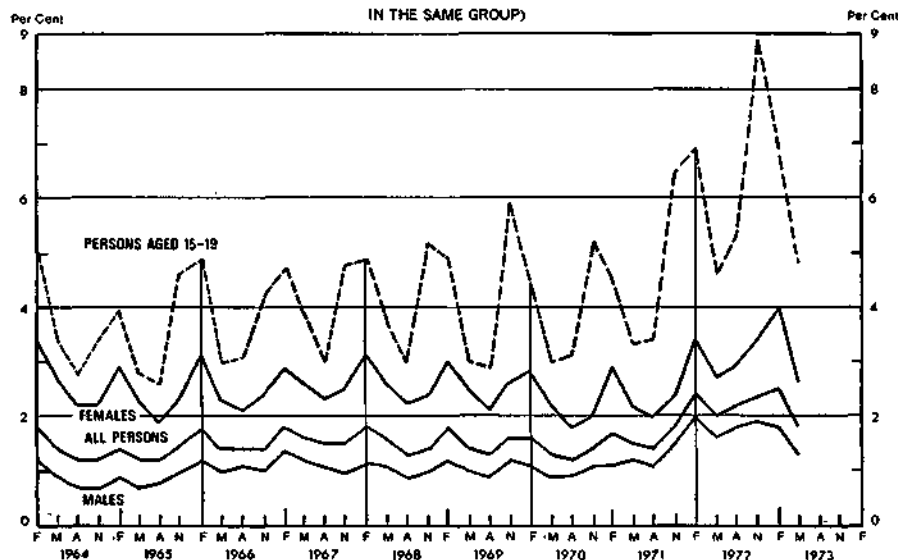
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

(THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE SAME GROUP)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(THE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE IN THE SAME GROUP)



**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR
OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1973**

Birthplace and year of arrival	Employed(b) (^{'000})	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)	
		Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of population (c)
MALES					
Born in Australia	2,730.3	33.9	1.2	2,764.2	82.1
Born outside Australia	1,032.8	16.9	1.6	1,049.6	85.5
Arrived before 1955	354.3	4.4	1.2	358.7	77.6
1955 to 1961	229.8	4.8	2.0	234.5	92.0
1962 to 1966	164.4	*	*	166.7	88.0
1967 to 1971	226.6	*	*	230.2	91.0
January 1972 to May 1973	57.7	*	*	59.5	86.8

MARRIED WOMEN

Born in Australia	806.6	15.8	1.9	822.5	35.1
Born outside Australia	347.8	10.0	2.8	357.8	44.4
Arrived before 1955	99.5	*	*	102.6	37.5
1955 to 1961	86.4	*	*	87.6	49.0
1962 to 1966	59.2	*	*	60.7	43.9
1967 to 1971	86.3	*	*	88.6	50.1
January 1972 to May 1973	16.4	*	*	18.4	47.0

ALL FEMALES

Born in Australia	1,364.6	33.7	2.4	1,398.3	39.1
Born outside Australia	473.2	15.7	3.2	488.9	45.0
Arrived before 1955	127.0	*	*	130.6	34.2
1955 to 1961	114.3	*	*	116.3	50.4
1962 to 1966	84.9	*	*	87.8	48.3
1967 to 1971	118.2	*	*	121.9	52.9
January 1972 to May 1973	28.8	*	*	32.3	52.2

PERSONS

Born in Australia	4,094.9	67.6	1.6	4,162.5	60.0
Born outside Australia	1,506.0	32.6	2.1	1,538.6	66.5
Arrived before 1955	481.3	8.0	1.6	489.3	58.0
1955 to 1961	344.1	6.8	1.9	350.9	72.2
1962 to 1966	249.4	5.2	2.0	254.5	68.6
1967 to 1971	344.8	7.2	2.1	352.0	72.8
January 1972 to May 1973	86.5	5.4	5.8	91.8	70.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see pages 170-1. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted from the civilian population since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction they should not be regarded as reliable.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1973

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	7.9	24.2	32.1	338.2	287.1	625.3	346.1	311.3	657.4
20-24	190.9	176.5	367.3	310.3	161.8	472.1	501.1	338.3	839.4
25-34	755.5	314.6	1,070.1	177.1	77.6	254.7	932.6	392.2	1,324.8
35-44	667.1	311.8	978.9	83.7	49.3	133.0	750.9	361.0	1,111.9
45-54	634.5	257.5	892.0	80.8	66.7	147.4	715.3	324.2	1,039.4
55-59	241.8	66.4	308.2	30.2	30.8	61.0	272.0	97.2	369.2
60-64	169.1	22.6	191.8	29.5	20.0	49.5	198.7	42.6	241.3
65 and over	77.0	6.7	83.7	20.2	13.8	34.0	97.1	20.5	117.7
Total	2,743.8	1,180.3	3,924.1	1,070.0	707.0	1,777.0	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)

15-19	98.9	48.3	55.2	58.6	55.5	57.1	59.2	54.9	57.1
20-24	98.0	49.9	67.0	86.2	84.4	85.6	90.4	62.0	76.3
25-34	98.9	38.4	67.6	91.1	82.3	88.6	97.3	43.0	70.8
35-44	98.4	47.1	73.1	90.2	72.1	82.5	97.4	49.5	74.1
45-54	96.2	41.3	69.5	85.1	60.7	72.0	94.8	44.2	69.8
55-59	91.7	27.6	61.1	75.4	41.3	53.2	89.5	30.6	59.6
60-64	77.1	12.5	47.9	70.0	21.6	36.8	75.9	15.6	45.1
65 and over	23.1	2.9	14.8	15.4	3.3	6.2	20.9	3.2	10.6
Total	87.9	37.3	62.5	69.9	45.1	57.4	82.0	39.9	60.8

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY(b), MAY 1973

('000)

Industry division(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	314.4	67.0	381.4
Manufacturing	1,006.5	353.2	1,359.7
Construction	479.3	23.4	502.6
Wholesale and retail trade	703.8	472.5	1,176.4
Transport and storage	264.6	39.4	304.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	213.1	177.3	390.3
Community services(c)	254.4	420.0	674.4
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	143.1	216.5	359.5
Other industries	431.0	112.7	543.7
Looking for first job	*	5.4	9.0
Total	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 171. (c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION
(000)

Occupation group	May 1969	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972	May 1973
MALES					
Professional and technical(b)	318.5	342.7	344.9	359.7	380.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	285.8	297.2	314.4	315.5	314.7
Clerical	322.9	332.1	329.6	320.7	307.9
Sales	206.0	210.6	224.4	242.0	242.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	396.3	398.1	395.3	400.8	379.1
Transport and communication	273.9	277.5	281.4	294.6	293.8
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	1,619.1	1,644.7	1,668.4	1,670.6	1,713.4
Service, sport and recreation	155.5	160.0	167.0	170.2	178.8
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	3,579.8	3,664.7	3,728.1	3,777.6	3,813.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Professional and technical(b)	92.1	104.4	116.6	133.5	147.8
Administrative, executive and managerial	27.5	28.2	29.8	26.8	28.0
Clerical	226.2	271.0	289.8	298.6	334.5
Sales	127.4	141.6	145.3	146.3	157.1
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	38.2	45.9	46.4	48.4	48.7
Transport and communication	23.1	23.0	33.2	34.1	34.0
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	176.3	179.6	194.4	203.8	203.9
Service, sport and recreation	187.7	189.9	208.5	199.0	225.3
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	899.7	984.5	1,064.5	1,092.3	1,180.3
ALL FEMALES					
Professional and technical(b)	226.4	234.5	252.8	254.7	274.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	38.8	39.9	39.4	36.9	37.9
Clerical	500.7	563.3	572.8	574.3	614.4
Sales	212.2	227.0	234.9	239.3	249.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	49.5	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.7
Transport and communication	44.2	40.9	51.4	50.4	50.6
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	251.1	255.4	269.0	270.7	274.3
Service, sport and recreation	289.5	297.6	315.3	302.4	322.8
Looking for first job	5.1	4.2	*	7.9	5.4
Total	1,617.6	1,721.1	1,797.1	1,794.9	1,887.3
PERSONS					
Professional and technical(b)	544.9	577.2	597.7	614.4	654.3
Administrative, executive and managerial	324.4	337.2	353.8	352.3	352.6
Clerical	823.6	895.4	902.4	895.0	922.3
Sales	418.2	437.6	459.3	481.3	491.4
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	445.8	456.5	453.5	459.0	437.8
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	40.4	40.2	39.5	35.5	34.6
Transport and communication	318.1	318.3	332.8	345.1	344.4
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.	1,829.7	1,859.9	1,898.0	1,905.8	1,953.1
Service, sport and recreation	445.0	457.6	482.3	472.6	501.6
Looking for first job	7.1	5.9	5.9	11.6	9.0
Total	5,197.4	5,385.8	5,525.1	5,572.6	5,701.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) See note to table on page 173 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b)
(*000)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		Full-time workers	All persons
MALES										
1969	194.1	167.5	227.3	282.8	1,474.0	504.1	694.6	3,544.4	n.a.	40.8
1970	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	n.a.	41.2
1971	225.3	174.8	148.8	322.0	1,457.2	560.1	795.6	3,683.9	42.0	41.1
1972	224.3	155.1	128.3	316.9	1,620.6	513.4	758.0	3,716.6	41.7	40.9
1973	239.3	176.2	180.0	333.5	1,482.1	539.0	812.9	3,763.1	41.9	40.9
MARRIED WOMEN										
1969	63.4	256.8	85.8	95.7	286.7	41.6	46.6	876.6	n.a.	30.3
1970	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	n.a.	30.6
1971	86.0	299.9	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	n.a.	30.2
1972	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
1973	103.4	344.6	87.9	142.8	362.7	55.0	57.9	1,154.4	37.3	29.4
OTHER FEMALES(e)										
1969	41.1	68.2	53.7	141.0	325.4	48.5	23.5	701.4	n.a.	35.0
1970	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	n.a.	34.5
1971	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	n.a.	33.9
1972	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
1973	46.5	82.6	41.4	143.9	295.5	45.1	28.5	683.4	36.7	33.9
ALL FEMALES										
1969	104.5	325.0	139.4	236.8	612.1	90.0	70.1	1,578.0	n.a.	32.3
1970	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	n.a.	32.2
1971	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	37.4	31.7
1972	125.6	367.3	111.0	263.3	693.8	101.0	83.8	1,745.8	37.9	32.2
1973	149.9	427.1	129.3	286.7	658.3	100.1	86.5	1,837.8	37.0	31.1
PERSONS										
1969	298.6	492.5	366.7	519.6	2,086.1	594.1	764.7	5,122.4	n.a.	38.2
1970	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	n.a.	38.3
1971	371.1	548.5	263.9	596.3	2,108.9	672.1	881.5	5,442.3	40.8	38.1
1972	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1
1973	389.2	603.3	309.3	620.2	2,140.4	639.1	899.4	5,600.9	40.6	37.7

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in slight lowering of the average hours figure. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS(b)
BY REASON
(000)**

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours			
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total	
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons		
MALES								
1969	205.5	86.1	(c)159.6	451.2	7.4	130.3	137.7	
1970	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2	
1971	280.4	89.8	52.9	423.1	10.5	115.3	125.8	
1972	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6	
1973	336.4	95.9	34.1	466.4	10.3	118.9	129.2	
FEMALES								
1969	78.0	37.3	(c)41.1	156.4	17.1	395.5	412.6	
1970	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5	
1971	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2	
1972	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0	
1973	161.0	33.4	7.7	202.1	18.7	485.6	504.2	
PERSONS								
1969	283.5	123.4	(c)200.7	607.6	24.5	525.7	550.2	
1970	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8	
1971	415.4	126.1	61.1	602.5	25.4	555.7	581.0	
1972	380.1	122.2	51.5	553.9	27.5	530.1	557.5	
1973	497.4	129.3	41.8	668.4	28.9	604.4	633.4	

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a) STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS
(Per cent)**

May—	State capital cities(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.7
1970	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6
1971	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
1972	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.9
1973	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.1

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The figures relate to persons residing within the boundaries of the relevant Statistical Divisions. Explanatory notes on the delimitation of urban boundaries and maps showing the boundaries of the capital city Statistical Divisions were published in 'Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1966—Field Count Statement No. 4.'

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1973

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Percentage of labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
Total . . .	33.9	33.7	67.6	1.2	2.4	1.6
15-19 . . .	11.7	12.3	24.1	3.9	4.7	4.3
20 and over . . .	22.1	21.4	43.5	0.9	1.9	1.2
20-24 . . .	6.2	8.5	14.7	1.6	3.2	2.2
25-34 . . .	6.0	4.8	10.8	0.9	1.8	1.2
35 and over . . .	9.9	8.1	18.1	0.7	1.4	0.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total . . .	16.9	15.7	32.6	1.6	3.2	2.1
15-19 . . .	*	4.0	6.7	*	8.3	7.1
20 and over . . .	14.1	11.8	25.9	1.4	2.7	1.8
20-24 . . .	*	*	5.2	*	*	3.0
25-34 . . .	*	*	7.9	*	*	1.9
35 and over . . .	7.3	5.5	12.8	1.2	2.2	1.5

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY AGE

May—	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force(b)			
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total
MALES								
1969 . . .	7.7	13.3	14.4	35.4	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0
1970 . . .	8.2	12.7	13.0	33.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
1971 . . .	12.0	16.7	15.2	44.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
1972 . . .	14.6	23.8	22.6	61.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.6
1973 . . .	14.5	18.9	17.3	50.7	4.2	1.3	0.8	1.3
FEMALES								
1969 . . .	12.0	17.5	10.2	39.7	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.5
1970 . . .	11.4	17.5	8.8	37.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2
1971 . . .	10.1	15.4	13.2	38.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
1972 . . .	14.7	23.1	11.3	49.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	2.7
1973 . . .	16.3	19.6	13.6	49.5	5.2	2.7	1.6	2.6
PERSONS								
1969 . . .	19.7	30.8	24.6	75.1	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.4
1970 . . .	19.5	30.2	21.8	71.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
1971 . . .	22.1	32.0	28.5	82.7	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.5
1972 . . .	29.4	46.9	33.9	110.2	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.0
1973 . . .	30.8	38.5	30.9	100.2	4.7	1.8	1.1	1.8

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a)
(^{'000})

May—	Marital status		Duration of unemployment (weeks)(c)				Looking for—		Total
	Married	Not married(b)	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and over	Full- time work(d)	Part- time work(e)	
MALES									
1969 . .	15.9	19.5	6.9	10.4	11.1	7.0	33.4	*	35.4
1970 . .	14.4	19.4	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
1971 . .	17.3	26.7	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
1972 . .	24.7	36.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
1973 . .	19.4	31.3	9.4	15.8	16.1	9.4	45.1	5.6	50.7
FEMALES									
1969 . .	23.2	16.5	10.6	11.0	10.3	7.8	27.8	11.8	39.7
1970 . .	22.0	15.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
1971 . .	24.1	14.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
1972 . .	27.8	21.4	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
1973 . .	25.9	23.6	11.2	13.6	15.0	9.7	33.1	16.3	49.5
PERSONS									
1969 . .	39.1	36.0	17.5	21.4	21.4	14.8	61.2	13.8	75.1
1970 . .	36.5	35.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5
1971 . .	41.4	41.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7
1972 . .	52.5	57.7	20.9	29.5	39.3	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2
1973 . .	45.3	54.9	20.6	29.4	31.1	19.1	78.3	21.9	100.2

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.
 (c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.
 * Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY MAJOR ACTIVITY
(^{'000})

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
1969	11.2	223.8	381.4	46.2	52.5	715.1
1970	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972(b)	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
1973	9.7	269.0	462.1	41.6	56.7	839.0
MARRIED WOMEN						
1969	1,930.8	*	15.6	5.4	10.9	1,964.0
1970	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972(b)	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
1973	1,934.1	5.4	25.4	5.9	10.0	1,980.8
OTHER FEMALES(c)						
1969	432.2	184.8	94.7	21.3	41.5	774.5
1970	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972(b)	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
1973	445.3	223.4	114.8	18.2	57.5	859.1
ALL FEMALES						
1969	2,363.0	186.1	110.3	26.7	52.4	2,738.5
1970	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972(b)	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,851.2
1973	2,379.4	228.8	140.2	24.1	67.4	2,839.9
PERSONS						
1969	2,374.2	409.9	491.7	72.9	104.9	3,453.6
1970	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.3
1971	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1972(b)	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2
1973	2,389.1	497.8	602.3	65.7	124.1	3,678.9

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) See note to table on page 173 regarding discontinuity of the series.
(c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 170) have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. Estimates for the years 1965 to 1972 have been published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Estimates for February 1973 are shown below.

The main survey questions were designed to distinguish among persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'.

The estimates relate to all persons in the age group 15 to 24 years, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Certain categories of persons covered by the survey were not asked the survey questions. These comprised persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, and persons reported as permanently unable to work. An estimate of the total number of such persons is shown in the first table in this section.

All persons covered by the survey were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the labour force were further questioned about their occupation and industry. Occupational status is shown for 'leavers', but not for persons returning to full-time education.

For further details reference should be made to the mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (Reference No. 6.9).

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1972, FEBRUARY 1973 (⁰⁰⁰)

	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in 1972—			
Returning to full-time education	281.0	245.2	526.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	114.8	103.7	218.5
Total	395.9	348.9	744.7
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year(b)	719.2	750.2	1,469.4
In hospitals, etc.(c)	15.6	8.3	23.9
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,130.7	1,107.3	2,238.0

(a) At the time of the survey. (b) Excludes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and some inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., at the time of the survey, and persons permanently unable to work. (c) Estimated numbers of persons within the scope of the survey for whom the hospital, sanatorium, goal, reformatory, etc., was regarded as their dwelling and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work. Particulars of attendance at schools, etc., were not obtained in respect of such persons.

'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, FEBRUARY 1973
(000)

	Persons aged 15-19 years			Persons aged 15-24 years		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	35.6	33.0	68.6	41.9	39.3	81.2
Victoria	26.6	19.0	45.6	30.8	22.7	53.4
Queensland	14.8	15.3	30.1	16.9	17.0	33.9
South Australia	8.6	10.0	18.6	10.5	11.8	22.3
Western Australia	7.9	7.2	15.1	9.4	8.0	17.4
Tasmania	*	*	6.0	*	*	6.8
Australia(b)	97.6	88.5	186.2	114.8	103.7	218.5
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1972	11.1	11.9	23.0	12.5	13.6	26.2
July-October 1972	11.3	12.6	23.9	13.8	13.2	27.0
November 1972	42.1	35.9	78.0	49.2	43.6	92.9
December 1972(c)	33.1	28.2	61.3	39.3	33.2	72.5

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc., full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. See also footnote (b) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February 1973.

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME
AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1972, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED
AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 1973**
(000)

	Institution attended full time in previous year					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education	Technical College	Other	
Males			(b)			
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)	221.9	40.1	16.5	*	*	281.0
At same type of institution	195.7	38.2	16.3	*	*	252.4
At different type of institution	26.1	*	*	*	*	28.6
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')	92.9	11.5	8.0	*	*	114.8
Females						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)	203.8	23.0	16.5	*	*	245.2
At same type of institution	175.4	22.2	16.5	*	*	216.0
At different type of institution	28.4	*	*	*	*	29.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')	72.0	7.3	8.4	9.3	6.7	103.7
Persons						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)	425.6	63.1	33.0	*	*	526.2
At same type of institution	371.2	60.4	32.8	*	*	468.4
At different type of institution	54.5	*	*	*	*	57.8
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')	164.8	18.8	16.4	10.7	7.8	218.5

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) Includes teacher training colleges.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table above.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, FEBRUARY 1973
(^{'000})

	Age at time of leaving (years)						Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
Attended school in 1972—							
Males	*	31.7	28.5	17.6	9.7	*	92.9
Females	*	28.9	21.3	12.8	4.5	*	72.0
Persons	6.4	60.6	49.8	30.4	14.2	*	164.8
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1972—							
Males	*	31.7	28.8	19.1	11.5	20.9	114.8
Females	*	30.2	26.0	19.5	6.6	17.9	103.7
Persons	6.4	61.9	54.8	38.6	18.2	38.7	218.5

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 184—'Leavers'. (b) Includes school.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 184.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, FEBRUARY 1973

State	Occupational status				Total 'leavers'	
	Employed (b) (^{'000})	Unem- ployed (^{'000})	Total in the labour force (^{'000})	Not in the labour force (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Participa- tion rate (c) (per cent)
MALES						
New South Wales	35.9	4.1	40.0	*	41.9	95.5
Victoria	24.9	4.7	29.6	*	30.8	96.2
Queensland	14.0	*	15.8	*	16.9	93.7
South Australia	9.5	*	10.0	*	10.5	95.0
Western Australia	7.5	*	9.0	*	9.4	95.8
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(d)	95.9	13.4	109.3	5.6	114.8	95.2
FEMALES						
New South Wales	31.3	4.0	35.3	4.0	39.3	89.8
Victoria	19.1	*	21.6	*	22.7	95.5
Queensland	13.5	*	16.1	*	17.0	94.8
South Australia	10.0	*	11.2	*	11.8	95.1
Western Australia	5.8	*	7.1	*	8.0	89.1
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(d)	82.8	12.9	95.7	8.0	103.7	92.3
PERSONS						
New South Wales	67.2	8.1	75.3	5.9	81.2	92.8
Victoria	44.0	7.3	51.2	*	53.4	95.9
Queensland	27.5	4.4	31.9	*	33.9	94.3
South Australia	19.5	*	21.2	*	22.3	95.1
Western Australia	13.2	*	16.1	*	17.4	92.7
Tasmania	5.0	*	6.1	*	6.8	88.7
Australia(d)	178.7	26.3	205.0	13.5	218.5	93.8

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 184—'Leavers'. (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) 'Leavers' in the labour force as a percentage of total 'leavers'. (d) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 184.

**'LEAVERS' (a) WHO WERE EMPLOYED(b), BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
FEBRUARY 1973
(^{'000})**

Industry division or sub-division(c)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.4	*	8.4
Manufacturing	25.4	10.0	35.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	4.3	*	5.8
Metal products	5.2	*	7.0
Other manufacturing	15.9	6.7	22.7
Construction	11.1	*	11.3
Wholesale and retail trade	22.9	23.8	46.7
Wholesale trade	5.4	4.2	9.6
Retail trade	17.5	19.6	37.1
Transport, storage and communication	4.3	*	6.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.7	15.0	22.8
Community services(d)	8.4	19.1	27.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	7.8	10.7
Other(e)	5.7	*	9.5
Total	95.9	82.8	178.7

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	12.2	16.8	29.0
Clerical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	13.5	38.1	51.6
Sales workers	8.5	11.9	20.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	7.0	*	8.4
Transport and communication workers	*	*	*
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers	48.6	5.2	53.8
Metal and electrical workers	18.1	*	18.4
Building workers	11.0	*	11.0
Other tradesmen, etc.	19.5	4.9	24.4
Service, sport and recreation workers	*	8.4	11.9
Total	95.9	82.8	178.7

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 184—'Leavers'. (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (d) Comprises health; education; libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (e) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and public administration.
* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 184.

Employed wage and salary earners

1. General

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data derived from the population census of 1966. Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 census these estimates are not comparable with those for periods prior to June 1966.

Particulars of the questions asked in the census in order to determine each person's labour force status are given on pages 160-1. Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week prior to the census, a person who answered 'yes' to either of the first two of those questions was classified as employed.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current payroll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. Month-to-month changes shown by current returns are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census. Since then the percentage covered by direct collections has increased, and is now estimated to be nearly 90 per cent.

The figures in this section generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and some part-time employees. Defence forces are included in the table in sub-section 2 below.

The June 1966 figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals was adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an establishment reporting basis. For this reason, and because crews of overseas ships were excluded from the benchmark figures, the estimates for June 1966 in this chapter differ from those published in the series of census bulletins (Nos 1.6, 2.6, etc.) which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population in each State and Territory, and in other publications which contain population census results. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1966.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Prior to 1 September 1971, payroll tax returns were lodged by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941-1969). Since that date, when the authority for the collection of payroll tax passed from the Australian Government to the States, some State government bodies, and local government bodies not engaged in business activities, have been exempted also.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and where desirable to revise the estimates. Some figures in this section are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Although the series measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and payroll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

Results of the quinquennial population censuses furnish material for the establishment of new benchmarks for future estimates, and for revision of estimates made since the previous benchmark date.

Comparison of wage and salary earner figures from the population census and the monthly estimates for June 1971 is affected not only by the tendency to understatement in the labour force as reported at the census (see explanation on page 161), but also by the accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates and differences in the methods of industry classification. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification was used in coding the 1971 census, whereas the 1966 census classification has been used for the monthly estimates.

A revision of the employed wage and salary earner series, based on new benchmarks derived from census and other relevant data, is in course of preparation and is expected to result in reduced levels for current estimates. The revised series and subsequent employment estimates will be classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

The tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from June 1966 to June 1973, will be found in Section III of the Appendix.

Current estimates are published each month in the *Employment and Unemployment* bulletin (Reference No. 6.4). Estimates for each month from June 1966 to June 1971 have been published in two bulletins entitled *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (Reference No. 6.23).

In the tables in this section and in Section III of the Appendix any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

NOTE. At the June 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. The employment estimates for that month include approximately 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainees. For subsequent periods trainee teachers have been excluded from the estimates.

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1968 to 1973.

TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND DEFENCE FORCES: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(^{'000})

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8	78.1	2.7	80.8	2,803.4	1,307.2	4,110.6
1969	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7	80.8	2.7	83.5	2,885.7	1,369.5	4,255.2
1970	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4	81.5	2.7	84.2	2,969.1	1,455.5	4,424.6
1971	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8	80.5	2.7	83.2	3,041.4	1,519.6	4,561.0
1972(b)	2,972.9	1,534.1	4,507.0	78.3	2.8	81.1	3,051.2	1,536.9	4,588.1
1973	c3,026.1	1,626.5	c4,652.6	71.0	3.1	74.1	c3,097.1	1,629.6	c4,726.7

(a) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Includes national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army supplement. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above. (c) Affected by industrial dispute.

3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1968 to 1973.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT:
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA**

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(’000)

Industry group	June—					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973

MALES

Mining and quarrying	55.2	59.5	65.2	69.4	69.8	70.0
Manufacturing	980.1	1,002.5	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0	61,022.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	103.2	104.3	105.2	106.7	108.2	109.1
Building and construction	336.1	344.3	351.3	361.4	365.8	366.7
Transport and storage	208.2	211.9	218.3	222.8	220.5	222.3
Communication	86.3	87.7	90.4	92.2	93.8	96.9
Finance and property	106.5	112.5	118.6	123.2	124.7	129.2
Wholesale and other commerce	197.9	203.4	208.0	209.7	209.5	212.0
Retail trade	200.2	204.0	209.9	214.7	221.8	234.6
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	121.4	126.8	132.1	137.8	142.7	148.3
Health, hospitals, etc.	41.4	43.0	44.6	47.1	49.9	52.0
Education(a)	88.2	92.8	96.9	103.3	101.2	107.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	95.0	101.7	108.4	114.7	119.4	126.4
Other industries	105.6	110.6	118.2	123.3	124.6	128.5
Total(a)	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	63,026.1

FEMALES

Mining and quarrying	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.7
Manufacturing	329.9	342.1	355.9	357.4	348.0	(b)362.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7
Building and construction	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.6
Transport and storage	24.0	25.2	27.1	28.4	28.3	29.4
Communication	24.9	25.4	26.5	27.4	28.0	28.7
Finance and property	78.6	83.1	90.2	94.0	94.5	98.7
Wholesale and other commerce	76.6	79.8	83.9	86.7	86.2	88.8
Retail trade	214.5	219.7	229.1	235.5	246.6	269.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	52.0	55.4	60.2	63.2	66.8	71.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	156.7	165.6	177.5	191.0	207.1	219.5
Education(a)	119.9	128.7	137.8	148.3	138.8	148.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	133.7	140.3	153.3	165.0	167.8	179.0
Other industries	70.0	75.9	83.0	89.0	90.9	98.6
Total(a)	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.5

For footnotes see page 190.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT:
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—continued**

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(^{'000})

Industry group	June—					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying	58.0	62.8	69.4	74.2	74.5	74.7
Manufacturing	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0	1,384.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	110.7	112.1	113.4	115.1	116.6	117.8
Building and construction	349.5	358.9	367.3	379.0	384.0	386.3
Transport and storage	232.2	237.1	245.4	251.2	248.8	251.7
Communication	111.2	113.0	117.0	119.6	121.8	125.6
Finance and property	185.1	195.6	208.8	217.3	219.2	227.9
Wholesale and other commerce	274.6	283.2	291.9	296.5	295.6	300.8
Retail trade	414.7	423.7	438.9	450.2	468.4	503.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	173.4	182.1	192.3	201.0	209.4	219.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	198.1	208.6	222.1	238.1	257.0	271.5
Education(a)	208.1	221.5	234.7	251.7	240.0	256.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	228.6	241.9	261.7	279.7	287.1	305.4
Other industries	175.6	186.5	201.2	212.3	215.5	227.2
Total(a)	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	4,652.6

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (b) Affected by industrial dispute.

NOTE. The industry classification used in this table is that of the 1966 population census, not the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service), are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1968 to 1973.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(^{'000})

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aus- tralia
MALES									
1968	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3
1969	1,052.2	782.2	366.6	261.6	206.4	86.5	17.2	32.2	2,804.9
1970	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
1972(b)	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9
1973	1,118.5	832.0	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	3,026.1
FEMALES									
1968	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5
1969	518.4	405.8	160.7	121.4	97.3	38.1	7.2	18.1	1,366.8
1970	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b)	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1
1973	605.8	467.1	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,626.5

For footnotes see page 191.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—continued
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
PERSONS									
1968 . . .	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
1969 . . .	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7
1970 . . .	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971 . . .	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8
1972(b) . .	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0
1973 . . .	c1,724.3	c1,299.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	c4,652.6

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (c) Affected by industrial dispute.

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1973.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1973 and averages for the years 1947–48 to 1972–73 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 187, the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947 . . .	1,627	616	2,243	1948 . . .	1,673	630	2,303
1948 . . .	1,713	638	2,351	1949 . . .	1,748	652	2,400
1949 . . .	1,782	659	2,441	1950 . . .	1,815	671	2,486
1950 . . .	1,868	686	2,554	1951 . . .	1,903	705	2,608
1951 . . .	1,936	717	2,653	1952 . . .	1,952	705	2,657
1952 . . .	1,947	673	2,620	1953 . . .	1,918	663	2,581
1953 . . .	1,932	666	2,598	1954 . . .	1,965	690	2,655
1954 . . .	2,004	701	2,705	1955 . . .	2,034	723	2,757
1955 . . .	2,067	736	2,803	1956 . . .	2,091	757	2,848
1956 . . .	2,108	764	2,872	1957 . . .	2,118	774	2,892
1957 . . .	2,128	779	2,907	1958 . . .	2,134	791	2,925
1958 . . .	2,148	794	2,942	1959 . . .	2,169	809	2,978
1959 . . .	2,186	819	3,005	1960 . . .	2,223	848	3,071
1960 . . .	2,257	870	3,127	1961 . . .	2,282	884	3,166
1961 . . .	2,264	869	3,133	1962 . . .	2,277	888	3,165
1962 . . .	2,308	906	3,214	1963 . . .	2,341	927	3,268
1963 . . .	2,376	939	3,315	1964 . . .	2,427	969	3,396
1964 . . .	2,469	992	3,461	1965 . . .	2,514	1,026	3,540
1965 . . .	2,553	1,051	3,604	1966 . . .	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966 . . .	2,608	1,096	3,704	1966 . . .	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966 . . .	2,612	1,191	3,804	1967 . . .	2,633	1,227	3,860
1967 . . .	2,651	1,252	3,903	1968 . . .	2,691	1,280	3,971
1968 . . .	2,725	1,305	4,030	1969 . . .	2,767	1,337	4,104
1969 . . .	2,805	1,367	4,172	1970 . . .	2,852	1,417	4,269
1970 . . .	2,888	1,453	4,340	1971 . . .	2,934	1,493	4,427
1971 . . .	2,961	1,517	4,478	1972(a) . .	2,964	1,519	4,483
1972(a) . .	2,973	1,534	4,507	1973 . . .	(b)2,999	1,577	(b)4,576
1973 . . .	(b)3,026	1,627	(b)4,653				

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (b) Affected by industrial dispute.

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) at June of each of the years 1968 to 1973. Further particulars of government employees are given in sub-section 4 following.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(^{'000})

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968 . . .	1,945.1	1,064.6	3,009.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8
1969 . . .	2,014.9	1,110.7	3,125.6	790.0	256.1	1,046.1	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7
1970 . . .	2,084.3	1,177.4	3,261.7	803.3	275.4	1,078.7	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4
1971 . . .	2,142.9	1,225.8	3,368.7	818.0	291.1	1,109.1	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8
1972(b) . . .	2,135.7	1,248.5	3,384.2	837.2	285.6	1,122.8	2,972.9	1,534.1	4,507.0
1973 . . .	2,170.0	1,324.1	3,494.1	856.1	302.4	1,158.5	3,026.1	1,626.5	4,652.6

(a) See footnote (a) of next table. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of Australian, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1973 are shown in the following table. These include employees, within Australia, of government authorities on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1973(a)
(^{'000})

State or Territory	Australian Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
N.S.W. . .	84.6	30.4	115.0	166.3	68.7	234.9	50.8	6.6	57.4	301.6	105.7	407.3
Vic. . .	71.2	23.3	94.5	124.4	44.3	168.7	18.8	4.0	22.8	214.5	71.5	286.1
Qld . . .	26.9	9.4	36.2	75.3	23.9	99.2	20.0	1.9	21.9	122.2	35.2	157.4
S.A. . .	23.5	6.5	30.0	53.2	26.7	79.9	6.6	0.9	7.5	83.3	34.1	117.4
W.A. . .	15.5	5.7	21.2	51.2	20.2	71.4	6.7	1.2	7.8	73.4	27.1	100.5
Tas. . .	5.4	1.7	7.2	18.6	6.8	25.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	26.7	8.9	35.7
N.T. . .	8.2	4.1	12.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	8.4	4.1	12.5
A.C.T.(c) . .	25.8	15.8	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.8	15.8	41.7
Australia . .	261.3	96.9	358.1	489.0	190.6	679.6	105.8	15.0	120.8	856.1	302.4	1,158.5

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (4.8 thousand persons in June 1973). Also excludes defence forces (see table on page 188). (b) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation above. (c) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1968 to 1973 the numbers of civilian employees of Australian, State and local government authorities.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a)

('000)

June—	Australian Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
1968 . . .	230.7	74.7	305.4	457.5	153.4	610.9	92.1	11.7	103.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0
1969 . . .	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
1970 . . .	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971 . . .	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1
1972(c) . .	253.0	91.8	344.8	481.8	180.0	661.7	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.2	285.6	1,122.8
1973 . . .	261.3	96.9	358.1	489.0	190.6	679.6	105.8	15.0	120.8	856.1	302.4	1,158.5

(a) See note (a) to previous table.
exclusion of trainee teachers.

(b) See note (b) to previous table.

(c) See Note on page 188 regarding the

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966* (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the *Employment Service Convention, 1948*, of the *International Labour Organisation*, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the *I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948*.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the *Employment and Training Division* of the *Department of Labour*. The *Central Office* is in *Melbourne* and there is a *Regional Office* in the capital city of each State. There are 167 *District Employment Offices* in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 153 agents in the smaller country centres. The *Employment Offices* are distributed as follows: *New South Wales*, 59; *Victoria*, 41; *Queensland*, 27; *South Australia*, 19; *Western Australia*, 16; *Tasmania*, 5. The *New South Wales* figure includes 1 office in *Canberra*, while the *South Australian* figure includes 3 offices in the *Northern Territory*.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the handicapped. In *New South Wales* the C.E.S. provides vocational guidance to adults, including ex-servicemen and the handicapped, while the *State Department of Labour and Industry* provides a vocational guidance service within the school system and for young persons leaving school.

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973* must register at an Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Australian Government under the *Commonwealth Nomination* and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and advising the *Department of Immigration* of the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival. Assistance in obtaining employment is

provided to other migrants as required. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Australian and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its twenty-seventh year of operation in May, 1973. During 1972 there were 1,470,934 applicants who registered for employment of whom 1,004,006 were referred to employers and 557,498 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 797,990.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons who claimed, when registering for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, that they were not employed and who were recorded as unplaced. The figures include those persons who were referred to employers and those who may have obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. They include persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (*see page 197*).

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1964—June . . .	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543	..
1965—June . . .	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145	..
1966—June . . .	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020	..
1967—June . . .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491	..
1968—June . . .	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253	..
1969—June . . .	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866	..
1970—June . . .	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	..
1971—June . . .	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	..
1972—June . . .	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	..
1973—June . . .	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	..
1972—July . . .	34,320	25,136	10,352	12,822	12,846	3,704	99,180	111,214
August . . .	33,634	24,856	8,642	13,435	12,544	3,694	96,805	118,665
September . . .	29,769	24,208	8,052	12,051	11,307	3,490	88,877	113,123
October . . .	28,686	21,244	8,688	10,645	9,838	3,330	82,431	110,590
November . . .	49,655	21,858	13,593	10,448	9,868	5,361	110,783	109,529
December . . .	50,197	36,167	16,489	16,794	11,469	5,653	136,769	102,167
1973—January . . .	47,680	35,904	18,259	15,731	12,864	5,309	135,747	95,358
February . . .	34,730	26,797	15,146	11,289	11,408	4,475	103,845	88,635
March . . .	28,350	22,066	11,990	9,801	9,059	3,319	84,585	86,332
April . . .	26,237	21,608	11,963	9,737	8,152	3,206	80,903	88,997
May . . .	26,999	21,390	10,872	9,501	8,420	3,341	80,523	88,086
June . . .	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	89,470

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory.

3. Job vacancies

The following table shows vacancies which employers claimed were available immediately or would be available by the end of the following calendar month.

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1964—June . . .	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940	..
1965—June . . .	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689	..
1966—June . . .	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021	..
1967—June . . .	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335	..
1968—June . . .	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722	..
1969—June . . .	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996	..
1970—June . . .	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865	..
1971—June . . .	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771	..
1972—June . . .	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486	..
1973—June . . .	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508	..
1972—July . . .	8,968	8,573	3,394	2,243	1,585	716	25,479	31,430
August . . .	10,280	9,319	3,879	2,099	1,777	804	28,158	32,192
September . . .	12,381	10,529	4,243	2,518	2,141	776	32,588	33,230
October . . .	14,479	11,795	4,351	2,780	2,703	822	36,930	33,521
November . . .	15,019	12,285	4,220	2,830	2,869	1,285	38,508	32,565
December . . .	16,766	14,726	3,508	4,190	2,639	1,575	43,404	35,212
1973—January . . .	21,145	21,093	4,322	4,309	2,994	1,552	55,415	42,869
February . . .	19,803	18,415	4,508	4,905	3,328	1,721	52,680	48,459
March . . .	19,483	16,411	5,033	4,853	3,700	1,010	50,490	53,608
April . . .	18,930	15,518	4,897	4,669	3,390	923	48,327	54,460
May . . .	21,140	16,216	6,637	5,074	3,433	999	53,499	64,509
June . . .	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508	70,138

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes the Northern Territory.

Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits

1. General

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia for the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act 1920-1973*, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

For unemployment benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is unemployed, that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration for employment purposes, with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

For sickness benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or injury and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving sickness benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and the permissible income from 16 March 1973 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Adult (21 and over), married minor, or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia	21.50	6.00
Other unmarried person aged 16-20 years	21.50	3.00

A married couple may attract benefit of up to \$37.50 a week. Additional benefit may be paid for each child under 16 years or each older dependent full-time student in a beneficiary's care. Where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more eligible children in his care, a combined rate of benefit of up to \$37.50 a week may be paid. Payment at this rate may be granted only if no benefit is payable in respect of the claimant's wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

After sickness benefit has been paid for six consecutive weeks a supplementary allowance of up to \$4.00 a week may be paid to beneficiaries if they pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodging and are wholly or substantially dependent on the sickness benefit and are not in hospital. If in hospital, the allowance may be paid if the beneficiary has one or more dependants.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount of permissible income. For unemployment benefit purposes the income of the spouse is also taken into account, unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth health benefits and payments from registered benefit organisations, a tuberculosis allowance, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses.

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness benefit. If not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable, but this waiting period is not required more than once in any period of thirteen weeks.

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1963 to 1972 and in each month from July 1971 to June 1972. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
(Source: Department of Social Services)

Month(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1963—June . . .	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	24,200	13,988	38,188
1964—June . . .	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June . . .	4,850	2,015	3,066	710	1,242	946	8	18	6,930	5,925	12,855
1966—June . . .	7,885	3,737	4,105	2,465	797	457	11	25	12,466	7,016	19,482
1967—June . . .	8,632	4,406	5,823	3,756	802	546	2	35	16,390	7,612	24,002
1968—June . . .	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275
1969—June . . .	4,814	3,608	4,447	1,956	469	600	3	13	10,344	5,566	15,910
1970—June . . .	3,804	3,093	3,093	1,795	803	437	5	13	8,759	4,284	13,043
1971—June . . .	5,431	5,499	3,368	2,529	1,443	873	12	29	13,692	5,492	19,184
1972—June . . .	13,260	10,914	4,882	4,891	5,823	1,697	26	88	30,392	11,189	41,581
1971—July . . .	5,767	5,577	3,048	2,475	1,609	957	5	15	14,002	5,451	19,453
August . . .	5,695	5,509	2,718	2,250	1,483	1,062	4	20	13,681	5,060	18,741
September . . .	5,695	5,835	2,551	2,275	1,516	1,182	5	28	14,245	4,842	19,087
October . . .	5,385	5,617	2,533	1,992	1,389	1,215	3	37	13,503	4,668	18,171
November . . .	6,594	6,201	2,852	2,129	1,811	1,148	11	79	15,263	5,562	20,825
December . . .	10,221	9,770	6,694	5,059	3,144	1,383	53	117	27,610	8,831	36,441
1972—January . . .	11,499	10,093	6,698	4,710	3,192	1,125	61	108	28,462	9,024	37,486
February . . .	10,499	11,142	6,473	4,615	3,250	1,144	83	97	27,616	9,687	37,303
March . . .	11,598	9,939	6,452	4,432	3,914	1,113	86	105	26,775	10,864	37,639
April . . .	11,872	9,783	5,157	4,387	4,034	1,191	39	73	25,822	10,714	36,536
May . . .	11,067	9,643	4,736	4,547	4,479	1,278	30	70	26,002	9,848	35,850
June . . .	13,260	10,914	4,882	4,891	5,823	1,697	26	88	30,392	11,189	41,581

(a) At Saturday nearest end of month.

(b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders.

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1962-63 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1962-63 . . .	8,176	5,195	4,496	1,185	1,438	783	7	22	21,301
1963-64 . . .	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964-65 . . .	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965-66 . . .	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966-67 . . .	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	14	19	11,186
1967-68 . . .	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	19	15	11,242
1968-69 . . .	2,627	2,246	2,474	1,286	309	297	19	9	9,268
1969-70 . . .	2,451	1,795	2,814	1,008	407	360	21	11	8,868
1970-71 . . .	2,945	2,345	2,883	1,378	828	366	29	20	10,795
1971-72 . . .	7,949	6,721	4,352	2,930	2,945	966	73	60	25,997

Commonwealth special benefit . . . . .	198

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, a service pension or a tuberculosis allowance and who, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, persons caring for invalid parents, and persons ineligible for age, invalid or widows' pensions because of lack of residence qualifications.

Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth centres or hostels and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. During this time they receive a short instruction in English and in Australian conditions to facilitate their assimilation into the community and employment.

No means test or residence requirement is laid down but there is an overriding requirement that, to be granted a special benefit, a person must be suffering hardship.

The maximum rate of special benefit is the same as for unemployment benefit.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving special benefit and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

LABOUR TURNOVER

1. General

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in the month of March each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) and in the month of September in the years 1954 to 1966. Results of the March 1971 and March 1972 surveys and some comparisons with earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. Detailed results of surveys of labour turnover for earlier years are shown in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (see pages 415-41).

Labour turnover surveys are designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Labour turnover is measured, in accordance with general practice, by the number of engagements or separations expressed as a percentage of average employment during the period under review. Engagements and separations refer to the turnover of individual businesses, including the movement of employees from one business to another within the same industry group. In order to assist comparison of labour turnover rates, separations have been analysed into dismissals, retrenchments, persons leaving employment on their own initiative, and other causes.

The particulars shown in this section include engagement rates, separation rates and an analysis of separation rates for male and female manual workers separately by industry group. Engagement and separation rates for manual and non-manual workers for *manufacturing*, *non-manufacturing* and *all industry* groups are also included. Estimates for female manual workers in non-manufacturing industry groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures in the tables for female manual workers in all industry groups.

2. Scope of surveys

The results of the surveys are based on (a) returns from stratified random samples, within certain industries, of private employers subject to payroll tax (i.e. since September 1957 those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries), and (b) returns from government banks and government airlines. The survey excludes businesses whose pay-roll is below the taxable limit, as well as religious, benevolent and other similar organisations which are exempt from pay-roll tax. In addition, the survey excludes employees in the rural industry; private domestic service; certain businesses such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc.; the shipping and stevedoring industry; the motion picture industry; and all government employment and semi-government undertakings other than banks and airlines.

The period covered in individual survey returns varies since it depends on the dates in which pay-roll tax returns of individual businesses are made up for February and March in each year for the March surveys, and for August and September for the September surveys. The average period is about four and a half weeks.

Approximately 4,900 employers were included in the March 1972 survey and the sample represented 1,809,000 male and 803,000 female wage and salary earners.

As the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

3. Comparability of results

In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

Trends in labour turnover are most clearly shown by comparing successive turnover rates for the same month of each year (i.e. either March or September) to avoid as far as practicable the effect of seasonal fluctuations. Labour turnover rates are influenced by the seasonal nature of employment particularly in some industries, such as the food, drink and tobacco industry group, which usually engages and retrenches a large number of employees each season. Variations in the turnover rates for the same month in different years may occur because seasonal effects may be later one year than another.

The allocation of employees between *manual* and *non-manual* workers depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definition (see page 200).

In these surveys the number of female workers recorded as non-manual workers in the manufacturing industry groups is relatively small and consequently less significance should be attached to small changes in the labour turnover rate in this category than to similar changes in the larger employment categories.

Tables showing particulars of engagement and separation rates for various industry groups from March 1949 to March 1971 and from September 1954 to September 1966 are contained in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (*see* pages 415-41).

4. Definitions The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section.

Employees refer to male and female employees covered by the survey returns for the period under review.

Engagements refer to persons engaged or re-engaged during the period by individual businesses whether or not they are still on the pay-roll at the end of the period.

Separations refer to persons whose employment by individual businesses has terminated for any reason during the period.

Manual workers are mining, factory and building operatives (including foremen), repair and maintenance staff, storemen, packers, carters, drivers, cleaners, barmen and other similar classifications.

Non-manual workers include clerical staff, salesmen and similar classifications.

Analysis of separations

Dismissed refers to employment terminated on the employer's initiative for disciplinary or similar measures.

Retrenched refers to employment terminated, permanently or otherwise, on the employer's initiative for reasons such as reduction in the scale of operations, breakdown in machinery, shortage of materials, completion of the job.

Left refers to employment terminated on the employee's initiative. Excludes employees on strike.

Other includes separations due to permanent retirement (including women leaving to be married), injury, death, enlistment in the forces and similar reasons.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES FOR MANUAL WORKERS(a)

(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1971 AND MARCH 1972

(Per cent)

Industry group	Engagement rates		Separation rates	
	March 1971	March 1972	March 1971	March 1972
MALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering and vehicles	7.8	5.4	7.4	5.6
Engineering, etc.(b)	8.2	5.1	7.7	5.6
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.4
Textiles and clothing	6.9	5.6	7.0	6.2
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	11.9	9.4	10.4	8.8
Furniture, sawmilling and woodworking	7.8	6.8	7.7	6.9
Paper and printing	4.9	2.9	4.5	2.8
Other manufacturing	7.9	5.1	8.0	5.4
Chemicals and oil refining	6.1	4.5	5.6	3.6
Other	8.5	5.4	8.9	6.0
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Non-manufacturing—				
Mining	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.6
Building and construction	14.9	12.0	13.1	12.5
Road transport	8.0	6.0	7.1	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.6	7.4	8.0	6.2
Other non-manufacturing(d)	8.5	7.4	8.5	7.0
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>
<i>All industry groups</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>
FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering(b) and vehicles, etc.	8.3	5.1	7.3	6.8
Textiles	9.1	6.6	9.1	7.5
Clothing	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	19.2	18.6	17.3	17.1
Paper and printing	7.7	5.7	7.3	6.4
Chemicals and oil refining	9.9	6.4	6.8	5.8
<i>Manufacturing groups(e)</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>
<i>All industry groups(f)</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.2</i>

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ANALYSIS OF SEPARATION RATES OF MANUAL WORKERS(a)

(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1971 AND MARCH 1972

(Per cent)

Industry group	March 1971					March 1972				
	Dis- missed	Re- trenched	Left	Other	Total	Dis- missed	Re- trenched	Left	Other	Total
MALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering and vehicles	0.9	0.6	5.7	0.1	7.4	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.2	5.6
Engineering, etc.(b)	1.0	0.6	6.0	0.1	7.7	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.1	5.6
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	0.7	0.7	5.0	0.1	6.5	0.8	0.9	3.4	0.2	5.4
Textiles and clothing	1.0	0.9	4.9	0.3	7.0	0.7	1.3	4.1	0.1	6.2
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	0.8	1.8	7.7	0.2	10.4	0.9	1.9	5.8	0.1	8.8
Furniture, sawmilling, etc.	1.2	0.6	5.9	0.1	7.7	1.3	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.9
Paper and printing	0.7	0.3	3.2	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.8
Other manufacturing	1.2	0.8	5.9	0.1	8.0	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.1	5.4
Chemicals and oil refining	0.6	0.8	4.0	0.2	5.6	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.6
Other	1.4	0.8	6.6	0.1	8.9	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.1	6.0
Manufacturing groups	1.0	0.8	5.8	0.1	7.7	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	5.9
Non-manufacturing—										
Mining	0.3	0.3	4.4	0.2	5.2	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.2	4.6
Building and construction	1.9	3.5	7.5	0.2	13.1	1.6	5.0	5.8	0.1	12.5
Road transport	1.2	0.4	5.2	0.2	7.1	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.1	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1.1	1.3	5.4	0.2	8.0	1.0	0.5	4.6	0.2	6.2
Other non-manufacturing(d)	1.2	1.1	6.0	0.2	8.5	1.3	0.7	4.8	0.2	7.0
Non-manufacturing groups	1.3	1.6	6.0	0.2	9.0	1.2	1.8	4.6	0.2	7.8
All industry groups	1.1	1.1	5.9	0.2	8.2	1.0	1.4	4.2	0.2	6.7
FEMALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering(b) and vehicles, etc.	0.7	1.0	5.4	0.2	7.3	0.6	2.1	3.9	0.1	6.8
Textiles	0.7	0.8	7.2	0.3	9.1	0.6	1.3	5.5	0.2	7.5
Clothing	0.7	0.5	5.1	0.4	6.7	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.3	6.6
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	1.3	3.2	12.7	0.1	17.3	0.8	5.3	10.8	0.1	17.1
Paper and printing	0.7	1.1	5.5	0.1	7.3	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.2	6.4
Chemicals and oil refining	0.8	0.4	5.5	0.1	6.8	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.4	5.8
Manufacturing groups(e)	0.8	1.1	7.0	0.2	9.2	0.9	1.7	5.8	0.2	8.6
All industry groups(f)	0.9	1.0	6.6	0.2	8.8	0.9	1.6	6.6	0.2	9.2

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrain a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES(a)—MALES
(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)
MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1972
 (Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers

MALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES

March 1949 . . .	9.3	1.8	8.1	3.5	8.9	3.0
" 1950 . . .	8.4	2.2	7.3	2.8	8.0	2.6
" 1952 . . .	6.0	1.9	6.5	2.6	6.2	2.4
" 1953 . . .	4.7	1.6	4.8	2.1	4.8	1.9
" 1955 . . .	8.0	2.4	9.2	2.8	8.4	2.7
" 1956 . . .	7.1	2.3	7.0	3.0	7.0	2.7
" 1957 . . .	5.1	2.0	6.1	2.1	5.5	2.1
" 1958 . . .	4.5	1.9	5.3	2.3	4.8	2.1
" 1959 . . .	5.0	1.8	5.4	2.6	5.1	2.3
" 1960 . . .	6.8	2.1	6.8	3.2	6.8	2.8
" 1961 . . .	4.7	1.7	5.7	2.3	5.0	2.1
" 1962 . . .	5.4	2.4	6.3	2.3	5.7	2.3
" 1963 . . .	5.3	1.9	7.9	2.4	6.2	2.2
" 1964 . . .	6.1	2.1	7.1	2.3	6.5	2.2
" 1965 . . .	8.5	2.5	8.6	2.8	8.6	2.7
" 1966 . . .	6.9	2.2	8.7	3.1	7.5	2.8
" 1967 . . .	5.8	2.4	7.3	2.6	6.4	2.5
" 1968 . . .	6.4	2.0	7.9	2.9	7.0	2.5
" 1969 . . .	6.6	2.1	8.2	3.2	7.2	2.8
" 1970 . . .	7.0	2.4	8.5	3.4	7.6	3.0
" 1971 . . .	8.1	2.2	9.6	3.8	8.7	3.2
" 1972 . . .	5.9	1.6	8.1	2.8	6.8	2.4

MALES—SEPARATION RATES

March 1949 . . .	8.5	1.4	7.1	2.8	8.0	2.3
" 1950 . . .	8.7	1.6	7.5	2.4	8.3	2.1
" 1952 . . .	7.0	1.9	6.9	2.6	7.0	2.4
" 1953 . . .	4.2	1.6	4.2	2.7	4.2	2.3
" 1955 . . .	7.5	2.0	8.4	2.9	7.8	2.6
" 1956 . . .	6.8	2.2	7.5	3.0	7.1	2.7
" 1957 . . .	4.8	1.8	6.4	2.3	5.4	2.1
" 1958 . . .	4.5	1.5	5.5	2.3	4.9	2.0
" 1959 . . .	4.8	1.7	6.2	2.5	5.3	2.2
" 1960 . . .	6.1	1.9	6.4	2.7	6.2	2.4
" 1961 . . .	6.3	2.1	6.3	2.9	6.3	2.6
" 1962 . . .	5.2	1.8	6.4	2.2	5.6	2.0
" 1963 . . .	4.9	1.9	7.0	2.2	5.7	2.1
" 1964 . . .	5.9	1.9	7.3	2.4	6.4	2.2
" 1965 . . .	7.8	2.1	8.1	2.7	7.9	2.4
" 1966 . . .	6.5	2.1	8.2	2.7	7.1	2.5
" 1967 . . .	5.6	2.0	7.6	2.6	6.4	2.4
" 1968 . . .	6.1	1.8	7.6	2.8	6.7	2.4
" 1969 . . .	6.0	2.2	7.7	2.7	6.7	2.5
" 1970 . . .	6.9	2.2	8.5	3.0	7.5	2.7
" 1971 . . .	7.7	2.3	9.0	3.4	8.2	3.0
" 1972 . . .	5.9	1.9	7.8	2.7	6.7	2.4

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES(a)—FEMALES
(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)
MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1972
 (Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers

FEMALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES

March 1949 . . .	11.0	3.9	..	9.9	10.7	8.5
" 1950 . . .	10.5	4.8	..	5.8	11.0	5.6
" 1952 . . .	6.4	4.0	..	5.5	6.8	5.1
" 1953 . . .	9.0	4.0	..	5.8	8.5	5.4
" 1955 . . .	8.9	5.4	..	6.5	8.7	6.2
" 1956 . . .	7.9	5.0	..	5.8	8.1	5.6
" 1957 . . .	7.7	4.2	..	4.4	7.6	4.4
" 1958 . . .	7.0	4.2	..	4.4	6.7	4.4
" 1959 . . .	7.1	3.6	..	4.2	6.8	4.0
" 1960 . . .	8.3	4.7	..	4.9	8.2	4.9
" 1961 . . .	6.9	3.6	..	4.4	6.9	4.2
" 1962 . . .	8.9	3.9	..	4.4	7.9	4.3
" 1963 . . .	7.4	4.1	..	4.0	7.3	4.1
" 1964 . . .	7.5	3.7	..	4.7	7.7	4.5
" 1965 . . .	10.2	5.0	..	4.8	9.9	4.9
" 1966 . . .	8.4	4.5	..	5.3	8.5	5.1
" 1967 . . .	8.5	4.1	..	4.5	8.5	4.4
" 1968 . . .	8.4	4.6	..	4.7	8.6	4.7
" 1969 . . .	10.1	4.7	..	5.3	9.9	5.1
" 1970 . . .	9.3	5.0	..	5.2	9.6	5.2
" 1971 . . .	10.0	5.2	..	6.3	11.0	6.1
" 1972 . . .	8.3	4.0	..	5.4	9.2	5.1

FEMALES—SEPARATION RATES

March 1949 . . .	8.9	3.4	..	8.2	9.0	7.1
" 1950 . . .	8.6	4.4	..	5.7	9.3	5.3
" 1952 . . .	9.7	4.2	..	5.8	9.7	5.4
" 1953 . . .	6.1	3.2	..	4.6	5.9	4.3
" 1955 . . .	8.9	5.0	..	5.6	8.5	5.5
" 1956 . . .	9.1	3.9	..	5.4	8.7	5.0
" 1957 . . .	6.1	4.2	..	4.6	6.1	4.5
" 1958 . . .	6.1	3.4	..	4.6	6.0	4.3
" 1959 . . .	5.5	3.4	..	4.2	5.6	4.0
" 1960 . . .	7.2	3.8	..	5.0	7.2	4.7
" 1961 . . .	9.3	4.4	..	5.7	8.8	5.2
" 1962 . . .	6.7	3.8	..	4.0	6.3	4.0
" 1963 . . .	6.8	3.8	..	3.8	6.6	3.8
" 1964 . . .	6.4	3.6	..	5.2	6.5	4.8
" 1965 . . .	8.4	4.1	..	4.5	8.1	4.4
" 1966 . . .	7.9	3.7	..	5.1	7.9	4.7
" 1967 . . .	7.4	4.0	..	4.2	7.5	4.1
" 1968 . . .	7.7	3.9	..	4.3	7.8	4.2
" 1969 . . .	8.1	4.7	..	4.6	8.1	4.6
" 1970 . . .	8.9	4.5	..	4.8	8.7	4.8
" 1971 . . .	9.2	4.7	..	5.4	8.8	5.2
" 1972 . . .	8.6	4.3	..	5.0	9.2	4.8

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available. (b) Figures for female manual workers in non-manufacturing groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures for all industry groups.

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a monthly bulletin (Reference No. 6.27) and a quarterly bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for each State and Australia and since 1968 for various industries will be found in the Appendix, Section XV. In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1972 and earlier years are given.

Introduction of Australian Standard Industrial Classification

The statistics of industrial disputes are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. Statistics on this basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and March quarter 1973 were published for the first time in the March 1973 quarterly bulletin. Major changes that have resulted from the adoption of ASIC are shown in the text and table on page 207. Because of these and other changes in industry classification the statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and earlier issues.

Definitions

The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

Workers directly and indirectly involved refer to civilian wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

Workers directly involved are those employees who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by

parties to the dispute. For some disputes the loss is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed. It should also be remembered that the statistics refer only to stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred (see page 205).

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from: (a) employers and trade unions; (b) government departments and authorities; (c) State and Commonwealth industrial arbitration authorities; and (d) from trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes; and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments but due to the same cause may be regarded as the one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State.

A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year.

Figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the tables are due to rounding.

In addition to details of disputes in industries for each State and Australia, statistics of duration, causes, methods of settlement, analyses by numbers of workers involved and by number of working days lost and working days lost per 1,000 employees are included in tables in this section. Statistics for coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; and stevedoring services have been shown separately in a number of the tables.

2. Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)

The following table shows the ASIC industry classification now adopted for the compilation and publication of industrial dispute statistics, and a comparison of this classification with the previous industry classification (see also page 205). Some of the ASIC industries shown in this table are a combination of two or more ASIC divisions or sub-divisions, and the correct ASIC titles have been used where possible. In some cases an abbreviated title has been adopted but footnotes give the full ASIC title where applicable. The major changes that have resulted from the adoption of ASIC are the reclassification of: *chemical, petroleum and coal products from other manufacturing* to a separate industry; *electricity and gas from other manufacturing* to a separate industry, namely *electricity, gas and water*, which also includes *water, sewerage and drainage*, previously included in *building and construction*; *wholesale and retail trade from other industries* to a separate industry; and *communication from other industries* to *road transport, etc.* Apart from these major differences between the two classifications there are other differences. The placing of two similar industries opposite each other in the following table does not mean that these two industries are comparable in scope. For example, the ASIC industry *metal products, machinery and equipment* (ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33) is not strictly comparable with

the previous industry group, *engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.* Because of these classification changes the statistics by industry shown in the tables in this section and in the Appendix, Section XV are not directly comparable with the industry groupings shown in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and earlier issues. The tables show figures on the new basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and these figures are directly comparable with those published in the quarterly bulletins (Reference No. 6.6) beginning with the March 1973 issue and in the monthly bulletins (Reference No. 6.27) beginning with the April 1973 issue. The figures published in this *Labour Report* for the years 1968 to 1972 are in less industry detail than those published in the March 1973 bulletin (*see NOTE* below).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—DESCRIPTION OF ASIC AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

ASIC code		ASIC industry	Previous industry classification
Division	Sub-division		
A		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Agriculture, grazing, etc.
B		Mining—	
	12	Coal mining	Coal mining
C	11, 13, 14, 15, 16	Other mining(a)	Other mining and quarrying
		Manufacturing—	Manufacturing—
	21–22	Food, beverages and tobacco	Food, drink and tobacco
	23, 24	Textiles; clothing and footwear	Textiles, clothing and footwear
	25	Wood, wood products and furniture	Sawmilling, furniture, etc.
	26	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	Paper, printing, etc.
	27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	(e)
	29, 31, 32, 33	Metal products, machinery and equipment(b)	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.
	28, 34	Other manufacturing(c)	Other manufacturing(f)
D		Electricity, gas and water	(g)
E		Construction	Building and construction(h)
F		Wholesale and retail trade	(i)
G, H		Transport and storage; communication—	
	51, 55, 56	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	{ Road and air transport Railway and tramway services } (j)
	52, 54	Railway transport; air transport	
	53	Water transport—	
	Class 5302	Stevedoring services	Stevedoring
	53	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	Shipping
L	(except Class 5302)	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	Amusement, hotels, personal services, etc.
I, J, K		Other industries(d)	Other industries(k)
		Total	Total

(a) Includes metallic minerals (ASIC sub-division 11); crude petroleum (including natural gas) (ASIC sub-division 13); construction materials (ASIC sub-division 14); other non-metallic minerals (ASIC sub-division 15); and services to mining (ASIC sub-division 16). (b) Includes basic metal products (ASIC sub-division 29); fabricated metal products (ASIC sub-division 31); transport equipment (ASIC sub-division 32); and other machinery and equipment (ASIC sub-division 33). (c) Includes non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (d) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K). (e) Included in other manufacturing. (f) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products; electricity and gas; and other unspecified manufacturing groups. (g) Electricity and gas included in other manufacturing; water, sewerage and drainage included in building and construction. (h) Includes water, sewerage and drainage. (i) Included in other industries. (j) Excludes communication. (k) Includes communication; wholesale and retail trade and other unspecified non-manufacturing industries.

NOTE. For industrial dispute statistics for the years 1968 to 1972 the ASIC industries adopted are less detailed than those shown in the above table. Separate details are not available in these years for chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); or for wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F). Details for these industries will be available for 1973 and subsequent years.

3. Industries

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1972 are shown for each State and Territory classified according to ASIC industries (see pages 206-7).

Tables showing statistics of industrial disputes in ASIC industries for each State and Australia in the years 1968 to 1971 are included in the Appendix, Section XV.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
NEW SOUTH WALES							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	100	23.7	0.6	24.3	40.1	594.3
	Other mining(b)	17	1.9	0.2	2.0	5.8	107.0
	<i>Total mining</i>	117	25.6	0.7	26.3	45.9	701.4
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	74	18.9	0.3	19.2	58.2	774.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.4	3.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	13	4.1	0.1	4.3	34.5	587.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	485	259.0	4.3	263.3	324.9	5,088.3
	Other manufacturing(d)	86	12.9	0.2	13.1	37.3	563.9
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	660	295.1	5.0	300.1	455.3	7,017.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	9	12.3	..	12.3	13.9	246.7
E	Construction	126	83.0	1.0	84.0	229.8	4,083.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	42	15.6	*	15.7	20.8	297.2
	Railway transport; air transport	20	15.5	..	15.5	22.7	362.6
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	116	23.7	..	23.7	18.5	268.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	20	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	24.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	136	24.9	0.1	25.0	20.1	292.7
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	198	56.0	0.1	56.1	63.6	952.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	12	23.7	..	23.7	39.6	639.8
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	52	13.6	*	13.7	18.7	315.9
	<i>Total</i>	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
VICTORIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	63	26.0	3.4	29.4	58.2	756.0
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	4	0.3	*	0.4	0.7	7.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	0.1	*	0.1	1.8	25.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	124	135.8	1.8	137.6	165.6	2,684.5
	Other manufacturing(d)	30	9.6	2.0	11.5	101.6	1,478.4
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	223	171.8	7.2	179.0	328.0	4,951.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	4	17.0	0.1	17.1	48.2	798.5
E	Construction	29	11.6	0.2	11.8	52.1	921.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	9	11.9	..	11.9	11.4	176.9
	Railway transport; air transport	16	19.7	38.7	58.4	101.1	1,479.3
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	47	16.3	..	16.3	11.5	161.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	13	1.4	..	1.4	10.5	161.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	60	17.7	..	17.7	21.9	322.1
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	85	49.2	38.7	87.9	134.4	1,978.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	4.7
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	33	42.3	..	42.3	75.5	1,001.8
	<i>Total</i>	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
QUEENSLAND							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	51	9.3	..	9.3	20.7	432.1
	Other mining(b)	4	0.5	..	0.5	1.2	19.6
	<i>Total mining</i>	55	9.8	..	9.8	21.9	451.7
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	78	28.3	8.7	37.0	53.7	717.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	0.8	..	0.8	3.5	57.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	119	59.8	0.1	59.9	83.4	1,321.6
	Other manufacturing(d)	9	1.1	..	1.1	7.2	144.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	209	90.1	8.8	98.8	147.9	2,241.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	2	1.3	..	1.3	1.6	26.0
E	Construction	62	23.5	0.6	24.1	88.2	1,774.6
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	12	1.4	..	1.4	1.5	22.0
	Railway transport; air transport	37	9.1	0.8	10.0	13.6	215.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	24	3.7	..	3.7	1.9	27.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	9	0.8	..	0.8	1.0	18.7
	<i>Total water transport</i>	33	4.5	..	4.5	2.9	45.9
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	82	15.0	0.8	15.9	18.0	283.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	5	1.3	..	1.3	1.6	15.7
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	27	5.2	..	5.2	12.9	180.0
	<i>Total</i>	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (‘000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	9	2.7	0.5	3.2	7.2	96.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	37	33.6	1.0	34.5	24.4	325.0
	Other manufacturing(d)	11	1.6	*	1.6	10.9	164.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	57	37.9	1.5	39.4	42.5	585.9
D	Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	11	1.6	*	1.6	6.2	105.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	9	2.3	0.1	2.4	2.4	27.4
	Railway transport; air transport	8	1.9	..	1.9	5.0	77.4
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	16	2.5	..	2.5	2.8	40.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	4	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.3
	<i>Total water transport</i>	20	2.6	..	2.6	3.0	43.2
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	37	6.9	0.1	6.9	10.3	148.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1	0.9	..	0.9	0.8	6.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	5	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	12.5
	<i>Total</i>	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	*	..	*	*	0.4
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	29	8.6	2.6	11.1	44.2	839.5
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total mining	29	8.6	2.6	11.1	44.2	839.5
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	3	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	17.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1	0.7	..	0.7	6.1	107.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	9	1.4	..	1.4	11.5	194.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	5	1.6	..	1.6	5.6	106.9
	Total manufacturing	18	4.2	0.1	4.3	24.2	426.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.8
E	Construction	15	2.3	..	2.3	11.1	199.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.0
	Railway transport; air transport	6	1.2	1.4	2.7	9.9	140.3
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	26	5.2	..	5.2	3.5	49.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.0
	Total water transport	29	5.3	..	5.3	3.7	50.8
	Total transport and storage; communication	37	6.6	1.4	8.0	13.6	192.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	4	2.5	..	2.5	1.4	18.2
	Total	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
TASMANIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	6	1.4	0.8	2.2	4.0	72.9
	<i>Total mining</i>	6	1.4	0.8	2.2	4.0	72.9
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	11.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	3	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.9	24.8
	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	*	..	*	0.1	0.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	6	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.5	24.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	7	5.4	2.4	7.8	5.9	88.0
	Other manufacturing(d)	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	2.6
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	21	7.3	2.7	10.0	10.4	151.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.2
E	Construction	7	0.5	..	0.5	2.0	39.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	3	0.4	..	0.4	0.5	6.2
	Railway transport; air transport	4	0.4	..	0.4	1.0	15.9
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	3	1.3	..	1.3	0.9	12.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
	<i>Total water transport</i>	4	1.4	..	1.4	1.0	13.8
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	11	2.2	..	2.2	2.5	35.9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	4.2
	<i>Total</i>	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	5	1.0	*	1.0	6.8	117.7
	Other mining(b)						
	<i>Total mining</i>	5	1.0	*	1.0	6.8	117.7
C	Manufacturing						
	Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1	*	*	*	*	0.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	5	0.7	..	0.7	2.1	34.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.3
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	8	0.8	*	0.8	2.2	37.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.9	19.2
E	Construction	5	0.8	..	0.8	2.4	44.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.5	12.3
	Railway transport; air transport	3	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	21.6
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
	<i>Total water transport</i>	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	9	0.4	..	0.4	2.0	35.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	3	0.3	..	0.3	0.7	13.0
	<i>Total</i>	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1	0.4	..	0.4	2.4	38.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	1	0.1	*	0.1	0.9	15.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	2	0.4	*	0.4	3.3	54.0
D	Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	2	3.4	..	3.4	16.1	273.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway transport; air transport . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport (except stevedoring services) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total water transport</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1	0.5	..	0.5	2.0	26.8
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	4	1.9	..	1.9	1.7	26.4
	<i>Total</i>	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	*	..	*	*	0.4
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	151	33.0	0.6	33.6	60.8	1,026.5
	Other mining(b)	61	13.4	3.6	16.9	62.0	1,156.7
	Total mining	212	46.4	4.1	50.5	122.8	2,183.2
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	229	76.6	13.0	89.6	179.1	2,372.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.2	37.3
	Wood, wood products and furni- ture	4	0.2	*	0.2	1.9	25.7
	Paper and paper products, print- ing and publishing	23	6.6	0.2	6.8	45.7	776.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	787	495.9	9.5	505.4	620.2	9,775.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	145	27.1	2.3	29.3	163.8	2,477.4
	Total manufacturing	1,198	607.5	25.2	632.8	1,013.9	15,465.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	19	30.9	0.1	30.9	64.8	1,092.4
E	Construction	257	126.7	1.9	128.6	407.8	7,441.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communica- tion—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	81	31.8	0.1	32.0	37.0	543.0
	Railway transport; air transport	93	48.1	41.0	89.0	154.7	2,312.6
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	235	52.9	..	52.9	39.2	561.1
	Water transport (except steve- doring services)	50	3.5	0.1	3.6	13.5	208.5
	Total water transport	285	56.4	0.1	56.5	52.7	769.6
	Total transport and storage; communication	459	136.3	41.2	177.5	244.4	3,625.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaur- ants, hotels and personal services	22	26.5	*	26.5	44.3	693.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	130	66.9	0.1	67.0	112.1	1,572.1
	Total	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206–7. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15* 16. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K). * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205–7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206–7).

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows, for various industries, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1968 to 1972.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	2	..	1
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	205	235	191	213	151
	Other mining(b)	32	39	83	90	61
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>212</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	128	190	314	224	229
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	3	10	12	27	10
	Wood, wood products and furniture	3	1	1	6	4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	30	25	33	24	23
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	455	543	822	741	787
	Other manufacturing(d)	123	137	194	107	145
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>1,129</i>	<i>1,198</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	28	32	34	24	19
E	Construction	233	269	282	280	257
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	48	46	98	66	81
	Railway transport; air transport	56	50	57	62	93
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	298	291	444	312	235
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	16	47	40	71	50
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>285</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>459</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	26	39	42	47	22
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	29	60	89	110	130
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,713</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>2,738</i>	<i>2,404</i>	<i>2,298</i>

For footnotes see page 221.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	0.3	..	*
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	46.2	53.7	63.7	68.8	33.6
	Other mining(b)	11.4	20.8	26.4	23.5	16.9
	<i>Total mining</i>	57.7	74.5	90.1	92.3	50.5
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	29.5	83.5	136.7	99.3	89.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.5	7.5	5.6	51.0	1.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	5.8	2.7	4.5	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	14.1	11.6	34.6	6.2	6.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	271.7	366.9	361.0	418.8	505.4
	Other manufacturing(d)	20.9	43.1	51.7	15.2	29.3
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	337.0	518.4	592.4	595.0	632.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	15.3	21.8	33.9	33.4	30.9
E	Construction	80.9	184.1	216.5	235.8	128.6
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	35.9	74.7	78.9	56.3	32.0
	Railway transport; air transport	48.6	125.8	75.8	76.3	89.0
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	105.6	151.9	192.0	116.2	52.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.2	8.4	4.7	6.7	3.6
	<i>Total water transport</i>	106.9	160.2	196.7	122.8	56.5
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	191.4	360.7	351.4	255.5	177.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.6	42.1	8.0	31.5	26.5
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	35.6	83.5	74.8	83.0	67.0
	Total	720.3	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8

For footnotes see page 221. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	1.0	..	*
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	61.1	76.1	178.4	251.6	60.8
	Other mining(b)	67.7	76.9	76.5	83.2	62.0
	Total mining	128.8	153.0	254.9	334.8	122.8
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	43.8	119.0	250.6	171.4	179.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.9	10.8	18.2	65.4	3.2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	7.8	1.5	4.7	1.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	18.1	27.9	68.6	15.3	45.7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	423.5	643.6	625.9	636.7	620.2
	Other manufacturing(d)	53.1	101.5	102.0	60.9	163.8
	Total manufacturing	539.7	910.7	1,066.7	954.4	1,013.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	15.4	65.6	47.5	126.4	64.8
E	Construction	118.3	264.4	618.3	1,109.5	407.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	81.3	90.9	79.9	150.4	37.0
	Railway transport; air transport	72.8	183.6	64.1	132.7	154.7
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	77.3	136.2	148.3	73.9	39.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.7	11.9	12.7	17.0	13.5
	Total water transport	79.0	148.1	161.0	90.9	52.7
	Total transport and storage; communication	233.0	422.7	305.0	374.0	244.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4.5	41.6	13.1	91.0	44.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	39.8	100.1	87.2	78.5	112.1
	Total	1,079.5	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3

For footnotes see page 221. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	3.25	..	1.85
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	1.32	1.42	2.80	3.66	1.81
	Other mining(b)	5.92	3.69	2.89	3.55	3.66
	Total mining	2.23	2.05	2.83	3.63	2.43
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.48	1.42	1.83	1.73	2.00
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.90	1.45	3.25	1.28	2.29
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.19	1.36	0.54	1.05	11.39
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.28	2.40	1.98	2.48	6.70
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1.56	1.75	1.73	1.52	1.23
	Other manufacturing(d)	2.54	2.36	1.98	4.00	5.58
	Total manufacturing	1.60	1.76	1.80	1.60	1.60
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.01	3.01	1.40	3.78	2.10
E	Construction	1.46	1.44	2.86	4.71	3.17
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2.26	1.22	1.01	2.67	1.16
	Railway transport; air transport	1.50	1.46	0.85	1.74	1.74
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	0.73	0.90	0.77	0.64	0.74
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.35	1.42	2.70	2.54	3.71
	Total water transport	0.74	0.92	0.82	0.74	0.93
	Total transport and storage; communication	1.22	1.17	0.87	1.46	1.38
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.73	0.99	1.65	2.89	1.67
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	1.12	1.20	1.17	0.95	1.67
	Total	1.50	1.52	1.75	2.31	1.80

For footnotes see page 221.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	11.0	..	0.4
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	701.6	941.3	2,235.2	3,649.3	1,026.5
	Other mining(b)	1,140.5	1,277.3	1,236.4	1,483.6	1,156.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>1,842.1</i>	<i>2,218.7</i>	<i>3,471.6</i>	<i>5,132.9</i>	<i>2,183.2</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	436.0	1,291.3	2,978.4	2,199.1	2,372.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	8.7	113.6	230.5	730.0	37.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.9	79.7	15.8	65.9	25.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	216.2	343.0	809.7	194.8	776.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	4,558.9	7,415.3	7,880.6	8,948.6	9,775.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	592.6	1,267.7	1,287.5	789.4	2,477.4
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>5,814.3</i>	<i>10,510.6</i>	<i>13,202.5</i>	<i>12,927.8</i>	<i>15,465.9</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	201.8	804.3	625.0	1,822.9	1,092.4
E	Construction	1,463.9	3,541.7	8,685.6	17,902.5	7,441.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	807.9	950.7	1,015.5	2,380.7	543.0
	Railway transport; air transport	712.6	1,815.6	744.0	1,798.1	2,312.6
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	797.5	1,505.8	1,752.6	983.7	561.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	17.2	143.9	150.8	257.5	208.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>814.7</i>	<i>1,649.7</i>	<i>1,903.4</i>	<i>1,241.2</i>	<i>769.6</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>2,335.1</i>	<i>4,415.9</i>	<i>3,662.8</i>	<i>5,420.0</i>	<i>3,625.3</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	31.0	423.9	153.3	921.8	693.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	427.0	1,070.6	1,071.6	1,113.4	1,572.1
	<i>Total</i>	<i>12,115.2</i>	<i>22,985.7</i>	<i>30,883.3</i>	<i>45,241.3</i>	<i>32,074.4</i>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206–7. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205–7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206–7).

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1968 to 1972, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in the Appendix, Section XV.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
New South Wales	1968	965	345.0	10.5	355.5	583.4	6,653.5
	1969	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3
	1970	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
	1971	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
	1972	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2
Victoria	1968	327	169.3	3.5	172.8	243.9	2,731.3
	1969	367	336.7	19.8	356.4	717.2	8,619.6
	1970	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
	1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
	1972	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0
Queensland	1968	193	116.7	3.5	120.2	158.6	1,701.2
	1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
	1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
	1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
	1972	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
South Australia	1968	83	38.0	1.4	39.4	51.1	514.6
	1969	72	101.1	1.7	102.8	129.0	1,551.4
	1970	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
	1971	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,484.9
	1972	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0
Western Australia	1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
	1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
	1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
	1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
	1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
Tasmania	1968	28	7.5	0.3	7.8	13.0	149.0
	1969	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
	1970	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
	1971	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
	1972	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1
Northern Territory	1968	37	3.7	..	3.7	4.6	50.2
	1969	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
	1970	62	11.6	*	11.6	27.0	424.4
	1971	41	9.5	0.1	9.6	15.7	271.5
	1972	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1
Australian Capital Territory	1968	10	2.3	..	2.3	3.0	33.7
	1969	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6
	1970	20	5.1	*	5.1	16.8	198.2
	1971	11	6.3	..	6.3	3.3	47.4
	1972	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4
Australia	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4

* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

4. Duration

(i) *General.* The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e. the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows, for the year 1972, industrial disputes in coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; stevedoring services; and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972

Duration (working days)	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Propor- tion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Propor- tion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
Up to 1 day	75	11.9	35.5	13.3	21.8	218.2
Over 1 to 2 days	42	15.4	45.8	24.3	39.9	380.1
Over 2 to 3 days	13	3.8	11.3	9.4	15.5	175.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	15	1.4	4.2	5.2	8.6	98.4
5 to less than 10 days	4	1.0	3.1	6.0	9.8	119.3
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	2	0.1	0.2	2.7	4.4	35.2
Total	151	33.6	100.0	60.8	100.0	1,026.5
METAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT(a)						
Up to 1 day	381	340.1	67.3	205.1	33.1	3,274.4
Over 1 to 2 days	124	121.0	23.9	150.0	24.2	2,374.4
Over 2 to 3 days	74	11.2	2.2	27.3	4.4	422.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	64	11.1	2.2	43.5	7.0	680.5
5 to less than 10 days	92	10.3	2.0	73.2	11.8	1,122.9
10 to less than 20 days	41	7.6	1.5	98.4	15.9	1,589.3
20 to less than 40 days	11	4.0	..	22.7	3.7	311.6
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	0.8	..	..	..
Total	787	505.4	100.0	620.2	100.0	9,775.8
STEVEDORING SERVICES						
Up to 1 day	176	44.2	83.6	22.9	58.5	330.5
Over 1 to 2 days	37	3.8	7.2	5.0	12.7	72.4
Over 2 to 3 days	11	2.1	4.0	4.4	11.2	62.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8	2.5	4.7	5.5	14.0	76.5
5 to less than 10 days	3	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.5	19.5
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	235	52.9	100.0	39.2	100.0	561.1
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
Up to 1 day	420	267.6	51.2	196.6	15.2	2,995.5
Over 1 to 2 days	185	108.6	20.8	154.9	12.0	2,377.8
Over 2 to 3 days	148	43.7	8.4	117.7	9.1	1,757.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	147	37.0	7.1	146.9	11.4	2,433.0
5 to less than 10 days	135	31.6	6.1	219.8	17.0	3,544.0
10 to less than 20 days	64	24.8	4.8	230.5	17.9	3,352.9
20 to less than 40 days	23	8.5	1.6	219.4	17.0	4,177.4
40 days and over	3	0.1	..	4.3	0.3	73.0
Total	1,125	521.9	100.0	1,290.0	100.0	20,711.0

(a) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972—continued

Duration (working days)	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
ALL INDUSTRIES						
Up to 1 day	1,052	663.9	59.6	437.9	21.8	6,818.6
Over 1 to 2 days	388	248.8	22.3	334.1	16.6	5,204.8
Over 2 to 3 days	246	60.9	5.5	158.9	7.9	2,417.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	234	51.9	4.7	201.1	10.0	3,288.3
5 to less than 10 days	234	43.2	3.9	300.3	14.9	4,805.8
10 to less than 20 days	105	32.4	2.9	328.9	16.3	4,942.2
20 to less than 40 days	34	12.6	1.1	242.1	12.0	4,489.0
40 days and over	5	0.2	..	6.9	0.3	108.2
Total	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4

(iii) *Summary, 1968 to 1972.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (^{'000})			Working days lost (^{'000})	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
Up to 1 day	1968	918	372.9	8.5	381.4	244.9	2,663.8
	1969	966	609.1	7.1	616.2	449.1	4,897.8
	1970	1,353	962.1	12.5	974.6	565.8	7,017.2
	1971	1,119	848.0	8.8	856.8	632.8	8,797.5
	1972	1,052	654.6	9.3	663.9	437.9	6,818.6
Over 1 to 2 days	1968	316	243.4	4.5	247.9	366.8	4,004.5
	1969	370	513.6	22.7	536.2	789.5	8,719.9
	1970	465	121.2	16.7	137.9	213.6	2,754.8
	1971	410	152.5	11.2	163.7	261.6	3,629.4
	1972	388	212.2	36.6	248.8	334.1	5,204.8
Over 2 to 3 days	1968	176	28.3	3.2	31.5	81.9	884.6
	1969	198	38.2	3.5	41.7	103.2	1,177.1
	1970	257	81.9	7.9	89.8	232.6	3,022.9
	1971	269	72.5	14.2	86.7	234.8	3,270.3
	1972	246	48.4	12.5	60.9	158.9	2,417.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1968	147	24.1	1.2	25.3	91.0	970.6
	1969	205	38.8	3.8	42.5	161.0	2,004.1
	1970	239	54.9	8.9	63.8	280.8	3,591.1
	1971	232	46.0	4.6	50.6	202.2	2,817.0
	1972	234	45.6	6.3	51.9	201.1	3,288.3
5 to less than 10 days	1968	115	14.0	1.3	15.2	92.2	1,103.9
	1969	199	31.1	1.9	33.0	216.9	2,764.9
	1970	297	58.7	6.8	65.5	466.5	5,916.2
	1971	243	73.5	4.4	77.9	541.5	7,862.7
	1972	234	37.9	5.3	43.2	300.3	4,805.8

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

Duration (working days)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
10 to less than 20 days	1968	33	15.7	0.8	16.5	157.3	1,968.3
	1969	60	12.2	2.2	14.4	209.7	2,934.6
	1970	99	16.5	10.0	26.5	399.7	5,261.6
	1971	96	73.0	15.5	88.5	1,119.1	17,454.5
	1972	105	30.3	2.2	32.4	328.9	4,942.2
20 to less than 40 days	1968	8	2.6	*	2.6	45.4	519.6
	1969	15	1.1	*	1.1	27.8	475.9
	1970	25	8.7	0.5	9.2	229.5	3,212.2
	1971	29	1.2	*	1.3	31.3	469.0
	1972	34	12.1	0.5	12.6	242.1	4,489.0
40 days and over	1968	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1969	1	*	..	*	0.8	11.4
	1970	3	0.1	..	0.1	5.3	107.5
	1971	6	1.0	*	1.0	45.4	940.8
	1972	5	0.2	*	0.2	6.9	108.2
Total	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4

* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

5. Causes

The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1972 classified according to cause in the four industries, coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; stevedoring services; and other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972

Cause of dispute(b)	ASIC industry(a)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	21	303	9	548	881
Hours of work	1	3	2	10	16
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	2	11	..	11	24
Managerial policy	49	257	84	346	736
Physical working conditions	30	74	67	104	275
Trade unionism	23	102	24	72	221
Other	25	37	49	34	145
Total	151	787	235	1,125	2,298
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages	3.1	295.5	0.6	347.4	646.5
Hours of work	*	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.6
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	0.1	4.3	..	17.3	21.8
Managerial policy	5.9	51.3	12.2	78.0	147.4
Physical working conditions	7.3	9.1	8.3	25.3	50.0
Trade unionism	10.2	17.0	1.5	12.9	41.7
Other	6.9	128.1	30.2	38.7	203.9
Total	33.6	505.4	52.9	521.9	1,113.8
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages	9.7	380.9	0.5	967.5	1,358.5
Hours of work	*	0.1	0.3	2.1	2.5
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	0.1	2.6	..	42.9	45.6
Managerial policy	10.7	102.3	11.0	177.8	301.8
Physical working conditions	9.8	17.8	8.1	41.0	76.7
Trade unionism	19.9	25.6	1.7	30.2	77.4
Other	10.6	90.9	17.9	28.5	147.7
Total	60.8	620.2	39.2	1,290.0	2,010.3

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) For nature of classification, see pages 225-6.
 (c) Includes ASIC sub-division 29, 31, 32, 33. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 273-5. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

(iii) *Summary, 1968 to 1972.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	524	637	1,168	880	881
Hours of work	10	14	23	17	16
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	10	33	37	33	24
Managerial policy	695	768	785	699	736
Physical working conditions	243	257	384	325	275
Trade unionism	118	182	252	286	221
Other	113	123	89	164	145
Total	1,713	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages	455.5	309.0	505.8	755.5	646.5
Hours of work	1.3	18.3	34.8	6.9	2.6
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	4.1	25.9	76.6	19.5	21.8
Managerial policy	147.6	167.0	184.8	155.0	147.4
Physical working conditions	51.6	61.1	74.0	61.7	50.0
Trade unionism	19.0	65.3	58.9	59.0	41.7
Other	41.3	638.6	432.6	268.9	203.9
Total	720.3	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

Wages	701.4	628.8	1,524.4	2,173.9	1,358.5
Hours of work	1.0	7.1	121.4	7.0	2.5
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	4.6	31.0	72.7	31.9	45.6
Managerial policy	243.3	317.6	286.7	337.1	301.8
Physical working conditions	71.6	107.0	109.1	171.4	76.7
Trade unionism	26.8	86.2	91.2	146.2	77.4
Other	30.8	780.3	188.2	201.0	147.7
Total	1,079.5	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3

(a) For nature of classification, see pages 225-6.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

6. Methods of settlement

(i) *General.* The statistics of methods of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For those reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation. Statistics of the methods of settlement of disputes in coal mining, engineering, etc., and stevedoring are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

- (1) *Negotiation.* Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (2) *Mediation.* Arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (3) *State legislation.*
 - (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.
 - (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.
- (4) *Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth-State legislation.*
 - (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth government officials or inspectors.
- (5) Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (6) Closing down the establishment permanently.
- (7) Resumption without negotiation.
- (8) Other methods.

(ii) *Industries.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1972 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; stevedoring services; and other industries.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972

Method of settlement(b)	ASIC industry(a)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Private negotiation	33	181	29	278	521
2. Mediation not based on legislation	1	6	..	20	27
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	13	48	..	166	227
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	9	63	..	103	175
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	95	489	205	558	1,347
Total	151	787	235	1,125	2,298

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Private negotiation	5.1	26.7	3.9	76.1	111.9
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.4	0.3	..	3.5	4.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.6	7.9	..	57.2	66.7
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1.0	12.3	..	26.3	39.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	25.4	458.2	48.9	358.8	891.3
Total	33.6	505.4	52.9	521.9	1,113.8

For footnotes, see page 230.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972—continued

Method of settlement(b)	ASIC industry(a)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	11.7	86.6	6.6	325.9	430.7
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.4	2.8	..	12.1	15.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	5.4	43.4	..	190.3	239.0
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	2.4	79.5	..	147.9	229.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	40.9	408.0	32.6	613.9	1,095.3
Total	60.8	620.2	39.2	1,290.0	2,010.3

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) For nature of classification, see page 228. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

(iii) *Summary. 1968 to 1972.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement (b)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NUMBER OF DISPUTES ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	431	515	721	548	521
2. Mediation not based on legislation	6	20	20	16	27
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	167	232	178	176	227
(b) Reference to State government officials	1	5	..	1	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	184	245	186	187	175
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	12	19	11	11	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	14	8	..	4	1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	70	20	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	828	949	1,622	1,461	1,347
Total	1,713	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298

For footnotes, see page 231.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA—continued

Method of settlement(b)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	87.6	71.2	197.8	85.1	111.9
2. Mediation not based on legislation	1.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	4.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	26.7	45.8	24.6	78.6	66.7
(b) Reference to State government officials	0.1	0.8	..	*	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	29.4	35.6	51.7	81.5	39.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	1.4	0.5	..	0.3	0.1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	*	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	12.0	3.4	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	560.3	1,123.1	1,088.7	1,077.2	891.3
Total	720.3	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Private negotiation	190.9	229.6	655.1	350.4	430.7
2. Mediation not based on legislation	2.9	21.7	18.7	4.9	15.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	59.9	170.3	142.0	690.1	239.0
(b) Reference to State government officials	0.3	0.9	..	*	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	127.9	192.6	378.2	631.8	229.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.1	4.6	7.9	2.9	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	2.6	0.3	..	0.3	0.1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	0.1	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	22.4	3.2	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	668.6	1,334.6	1,191.7	1,388.1	1,095.3
Total	1,079.5	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) For nature of classification, see page 228. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1968 to 1972.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY): AUSTRALIA

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number (000)	Per cent of total	Number (000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1968	572	15.5	2.1	34.2	3.2	419.9
	1969	702	19.6	1.5	57.6	2.9	768.6
	1970	871	23.8	1.7	75.2	3.1	1,002.7
	1971	824	21.4	1.6	69.5	2.3	1,039.6
	1972	791	20.4	1.8	65.4	3.3	1,064.1
50 and under 100	1968	335	23.4	3.2	46.7	4.3	531.6
	1969	373	26.3	2.0	61.6	3.1	797.4
	1970	532	38.7	2.8	89.4	3.7	1,221.4
	1971	433	31.1	2.4	85.9	2.8	1,304.8
	1972	454	31.9	2.9	87.1	4.3	1,417.9
100 and under 200	1968	318	45.2	6.3	85.7	7.9	972.5
	1969	387	56.7	4.4	121.2	6.2	1,548.4
	1970	534	76.7	5.6	193.2	8.1	2,744.1
	1971	447	62.9	4.7	152.2	5.0	2,230.6
	1972	396	55.6	5.0	148.6	7.4	2,273.5
200 and under 400	1968	238	66.1	9.2	127.7	11.8	1,456.0
	1969	251	70.5	5.5	166.1	8.5	2,225.1
	1970	347	98.4	7.2	217.4	9.1	2,839.9
	1971	288	79.2	6.0	206.0	6.7	2,988.5
	1972	256	71.4	6.4	186.0	9.3	2,932.2
400 and under 1,000	1968	148	93.8	13.0	156.9	14.5	1,730.6
	1969	162	102.1	7.9	167.3	8.5	2,093.1
	1970	242	154.0	11.3	354.8	14.8	4,584.6
	1971	215	135.3	10.2	323.9	10.6	4,756.2
	1972	212	132.2	11.9	351.0	17.5	5,526.4
1,000 and under 2,000	1968	49	69.3	9.6	128.5	11.9	1,375.3
	1969	64	103.9	8.1	182.3	9.3	2,406.0
	1970	110	159.9	11.7	389.3	16.3	4,854.2
	1971	85	120.2	9.1	187.9	6.1	2,799.0
	1972	107	144.8	13.0	315.0	15.7	5,187.4
2,000 and under 3,000	1968	14	34.3	4.8	27.6	2.6	291.7
	1969	30	89.3	7.0	107.4	5.5	1,136.5
	1970	48	146.5	10.7	171.3	7.2	2,001.8
	1971	37	89.1	6.7	115.7	3.8	1,714.6
	1972	20	47.1	4.2	55.6	2.8	761.1
3,000 and over	1968	39	372.8	51.7	472.1	43.7	5,337.6
	1969	45	816.8	63.6	1,094.6	56.0	12,010.6
	1970	54	669.5	49.0	903.2	37.7	11,634.7
	1971	75	787.3	59.4	1,927.6	62.8	28,408.1
	1972	62	610.3	54.8	801.6	39.9	12,911.8
Total	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1968 to 1972.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1968	827	57.6	8.0	34.3	3.2	372.4
	1969	907	66.4	5.2	38.7	1.9	473.4
	1970	1,162	86.5	6.3	50.7	2.1	666.7
	1971	1,040	73.3	5.5	43.8	1.4	634.4
	1972	1,034	77.2	6.9	43.9	2.2	681.6
100 and under 500	1968	598	134.2	18.6	144.0	13.3	1,606.7
	1969	721	155.3	12.1	171.5	8.8	2,116.1
	1970	994	233.0	17.0	238.7	10.0	3,118.5
	1971	800	161.7	12.2	188.4	6.1	2,699.4
	1972	709	135.1	12.1	164.6	8.2	2,555.9
500 and under 1,000	1968	128	63.2	8.8	91.4	8.5	1,012.5
	1969	163	81.5	6.3	119.7	6.1	1,480.9
	1970	239	131.7	9.6	174.3	7.3	2,285.9
	1971	239	113.2	8.5	169.4	5.5	2,450.0
	1972	251	112.9	10.1	174.1	8.7	2,727.1
1,000 and under 2,000	1968	78	77.9	10.8	111.0	10.3	1,322.6
	1969	110	91.9	7.1	164.5	8.4	2,010.0
	1970	160	141.2	10.3	221.7	9.3	2,911.2
	1971	141	108.3	8.2	201.9	6.6	2,988.7
	1972	120	100.9	9.1	168.2	8.4	2,658.1
2,000 and under 5,000	1968	52	106.7	14.8	175.1	16.2	1,949.4
	1969	70	166.0	12.9	271.9	13.9	3,258.5
	1970	123	254.8	18.6	397.0	16.6	5,219.6
	1971	112	194.0	14.6	325.5	10.6	4,617.4
	1972	121	240.0	21.6	398.4	19.8	6,251.3
5,000 and under 10,000	1968	13	58.1	8.1	99.0	9.2	1,094.7
	1969	20	157.4	12.2	229.0	11.7	2,683.7
	1970	27	120.2	8.8	215.4	9.0	2,647.5
	1971	27	103.1	7.8	191.1	6.2	2,685.7
	1972	34	86.7	7.8	249.1	12.4	3,875.8
10,000 and over	1968	17	222.7	30.9	424.7	39.3	4,756.9
	1969	23	566.8	44.2	962.6	49.2	10,963.1
	1970	33	400.0	29.3	1,095.8	45.8	14,033.9
	1971	45	573.0	43.2	1,948.6	63.5	29,165.7
	1972	29	360.9	32.4	811.9	40.4	13,324.5
Total	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

9. Working days lost per 1,000 employees

The following table shows the number of working days lost per thousand employees during the years 1968 to 1972 in each State and Australia. The figures have been calculated using working days lost in all disputes excluding those in *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (ASIC division A). For Australia these statistics have also been compiled excluding those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employee/employer relationship.

Tables showing these statistics classified by industry groups were published in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and in the December 1972 quarterly industrial disputes bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). However the industry groups shown in these tables were based on the previous industry group classification for disputes (see pages 206-7) and not the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). It has not yet been possible to compile these statistics based on ASIC.

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The working days lost refer to days lost in all industries except *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (ASIC division A). In Australia the statistics have also been compiled excluding particulars for disputes classified to *Other* in the census classification (see pages 225-6). Other disputes are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employee/employer relationship, for example, political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages, etc. For further details of the scope of industrial dispute statistics, definitions, etc., see pages 205-7.

The statistics in the following table have been compiled from monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and in private domestic service. The employment figures for each year are the average of twelve monthly estimates. For details of the employment series, see pages 187-93.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES(a), 1968 TO 1972 ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(b): STATES AND AUSTRALIA(c)

State	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
All causes(d)—					
New South Wales	382	472	850	1,124	516
Victoria	211	602	415	551	502
Queensland	313	454	327	477	498
South Australia	138	336	234	274	149
Western Australia	76	333	434	202	276
Tasmania	107	79	252	159	148
Australia(c)	267	468	550	687	445
All causes excluding 'other'(d)—					
Australia(c)	260	282	507	642	413

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and private domestic service. See text above. (b) Excludes disputes in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (ASIC division A). (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text above.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of industrial disputes statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a brief summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1972. Further details may be obtained from the relevant Act or Ordinance.

Further information is contained in a publication, *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea, 1971-72* published by the Department of Labour, Melbourne.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, as amended to 1971	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act 1958 as amended to 1972	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland	'The Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1966'	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1971	Judges.
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1970	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania	Workers' Compensation Act 1927 as amended to 1972	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971-1972	One Commissioner, who is an independent Statutory Authority, with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,000 medical and surgical; \$2,000 hospital; \$800 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime up to 8 May 1972. As from 9 May 1972 no maximum.	Nil	Reasonable medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation.	\$640 hospital; \$640 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$740.*
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing, and not exceeding \$200 for repairing or replacing damaged tools of trade. Burial expenses up to \$300.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of the Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,812 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$180 funeral.*
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	Unlimited.
Reconsideration by Compensation Tribunal (an independent Statutory Authority) or judicial review by a prescribed Court; with right to appeal on questions of law to Commonwealth Industrial Court and then, by leave, to High Court.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit.

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONCEPTS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1972.</i>	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by the Workmen's Compensation Tribunal.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1972.</i>	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales .	85 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	\$43.00 with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria	.	<i>Adult</i> \$43.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$63.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$32.00 without dependants (with dependants \$55.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland .	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	\$41.00 adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—continued

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of the Tribunal.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit, all reasonable costs.

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$28.00. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than \$33.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$28.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than \$25.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$21.00.	\$11.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$5.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$12.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$4.00 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$15,260 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	23½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 7½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and stepchild under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.*	\$12,680.*

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	85 per cent of a.w.e.	Married man with dependent wife or member of family or child under 18 years, \$65 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, \$43.
Western Australia	Male on or above basic wage, \$29.90 with no dependants. (With dependants' allowances, maximum not to exceed a.w.e.) Female on or above female basic wage, \$22.60 with no dependants. (With dependants, not to exceed a.w.e.)* Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to \$29.90 or \$22.60 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)* (A female worker whose weekly rate of pay, in the particular occupation or industry in which she is engaged, is not less than the weekly rate of pay of a male worker engaged in the same occupation or industry shall be regarded as a male worker.)
Tasmania	Average weekly earnings, or the ordinary time rate of pay of the worker for the work in which he was engaged immediately before the period of incapacity, whichever is the greater.
Commonwealth of Australia	For the first 26 weeks the amount (whichever is greater) equal to (a) full sick pay plus the amount (if any) payable for partial incapacity; or (b) \$43 plus dependants' allowances or a.w.e., whichever is the less. After 26 weeks an amount in accordance with (b) above. An additional \$9.00 is payable if the constant attendance of another person is required.
Northern Territory	\$35.00 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	\$43.00 during period of incapacity.

Norm. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—continued

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
\$19.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than \$19.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	\$13.00 for dependent wife or member of family and \$5.00 each child under 18 years of age.	\$15,000
\$13.50, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	\$8.40 for dependent wife, \$3.40 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age, or student child under the age of 21 years.	\$12,076. (Board may order weekly payments in excess of limit where injury results in permanent and total incapacity.)
Same as for maximum	Nil	\$14,683 for weekly payments and \$27,504 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum	When the second item of the maximum weekly payment provisions applies, \$11.00 for spouse or other dependant over 16 years; \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student not ordinarily in employment.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$8.50 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments. However a lump sum payment not exceeding \$13,500 may be agreed between all parties.
Same as for maximum	\$11.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in certain circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$14,500 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments.

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales .	\$13,250. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$300.	.	\$7.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier. Student child entitled until 21 years old.
Victoria .	\$13,690 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death).	.	\$400 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland .	\$12,680 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$12,680 total dependants; \$1,810 partial dependants; \$1,430 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$340 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia .	Six years' earnings, maximum \$15,000 plus burial expenses not exceeding \$300 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$5,000, plus payments for dependent children.	\$300 for each dependent child under 18 years of age.
Western Australia .	\$12,208	\$2,957 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years.*	\$3.90 per week for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years.*
Tasmania	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$14,683).	.	7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$362 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	\$14,500	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student (ceasing if child marries or dies). There is no maximum for such payments but, if they cease and the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$500, an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$500.
Northern Territory	\$13,500, plus up to \$300 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$500 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$14,500, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the \$14,500 is not reduced to less than \$2,000. Plus a sum not exceeding \$300 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work	
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.	

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—continued

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes.	No.	
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
Victoria . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland . . .	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Western Australia . . .	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes.
Tasmania . . .	No.	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted in certain circumstances where the journey is to or from place of employment or camp, etc., as distinct from to or from employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—continued

Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$10.00 to worker; \$7.00 for wife; \$2.75 each dependent child with maximum of \$17.00.*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until maximum of \$12,680 less compensation paid during the previous ten years immediately prior to demise. Funeral expenses of \$420 are payable. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$2,110; weekly payment to widow \$10.00, plus \$2.75 for each dependent child. Maximum \$17 per week.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, \$36.19; married, \$44.98, each dependent child \$4.65.	\$14,682.80	As for silicosis.	\$14,682.80
As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CHAPTER 5. LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Labour organisations in Australia

1. General

The figures shown in this section are prepared from a special collection of membership of labour organisations at 31 December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information. Current figures are published in an annual statistical bulletin, *Trade Union Statistics: Australia* (Reference No. 6.24).

This issue contains a comparison of the results of the annual collections for the years 1968 to 1972. Particulars for earlier years will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report. A table showing the number and membership of trade unions in Australia from 1913 is to be found in Section XVI of the Appendix.

Where figures of trade union membership in this chapter have been rounded, any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

2. Trade Unions

(i) *General.* For the purpose of these statistics a trade union is defined as an organisation consisting predominantly of employees and whose principal activities include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

Current lists of reporting trade unions are maintained by reference to lists of reporting trade unions used in previous years; by reference to trade unions registered under the provisions of the various Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration Acts, trade union Acts, etc.; from names of unions reported to be engaged in conciliation and arbitration proceedings, etc.; from reports of trade unions in trade journals, trade union and employer periodicals, newspapers, and other publications. It should be noted that not all reporting trade unions are registered under relevant Commonwealth or State industrial arbitration legislation or State trade union Acts.

The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions; unions ceasing to operate; new unions being formed; existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union (*see above*); and existing unions reporting for the first time. These variations generally have little or no effect on total membership figures. Between 1971 and 1972 the number of reporting trade unions increased from 303 to 305. This change was the result of (i) a number of amalgamations or mergers that resulted in 15 unions being reduced to 7 unions (i.e. 8 unions less); (ii) 3 unions ceasing to operate; and (iii) 13 existing unions with approximately 2,000 members reporting for the first time.

The total membership of the reporting trade unions represents the aggregate of the membership of individual unions; persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known and it may vary over time. Total reported membership figures are affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by various unions or by the same union at different times. Union rules on membership may follow different concepts and practices and this may be reflected in the level and fluctuations of the figures reported. Some unions confine their reported membership to 'financial' members whilst others may also include 'unfinancial' members. Individual unions may or may not include in their reported membership unemployed members, members who have retired from the work force, disabled members, members with dues in arrears (who may be kept on union books for varying lengths of time), etc. Members of unions working overseas (e.g. Papua New Guinea) are excluded from the reported membership data.

Membership of trade unions is shown separately for males and females for each State and Territory. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not precise because some trade unions are unable to state the exact number of males and females among their members. The sub-division of total membership by States and Territories is

also not precise because some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of that State. More accurate reporting of membership by location by trade unions over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time.

(ii) *Number and Membership.* The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members in each State and Territory at the end of the years 1968 to 1972.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(a)									
1968.	210	153	135	133	157	112	40	70	(b) 319
1969.	210	152	135	135	153	112	43	70	309
1970.	208	156	139	137	155	114	45	82	305
1971.	204	158	140	139	154	111	51	82	303
1972.	198	158	138	132	151	112	55	84	305

NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(‘000)

1968.	861.5	550.7	334.1	185.6	160.9	68.2	5.6	24.1	2,190.7
1969.	884.8	559.8	336.4	194.2	162.2	69.9	5.9	26.0	2,239.1
1970.	912.3	591.5	330.2	202.7	168.6	73.9	6.6	28.8	2,314.6
1971.	971.6	617.7	337.6	215.9	178.3	75.2	8.1	32.2	2,436.6
1972.	988.4	652.1	343.5	223.7	184.8	80.5	11.1	39.7	2,523.7

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP(c)

1968.	3.4	1.0	-2.9	1.9	5.7	0.2	(d)	(d)	1.8
1969.	2.7	1.7	0.7	4.6	0.8	2.4	(d)	(d)	2.2
1970.	3.1	5.7	-1.8	4.4	4.0	5.8	(d)	(d)	3.4
1971.	6.5	4.4	2.2	6.5	5.7	1.8	(d)	(d)	5.3
1972.	1.7	5.6	1.7	3.6	3.6	7.1	(d)	(d)	3.6

(a) See text above. (b) Without interstate duplication. (See text below). (c) On preceding year. (d) Some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of that State. More accurate reporting of membership by location by trade unions over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time.

NOTE: Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

In this table, under the heading ‘Number of separate unions’ a union with members in a State or Territory is counted as one union within that State or Territory. The figures do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State or Territory is included in the figure for each State or Territory in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

(iii) *Industry Groups.* Information about the industry distribution of trade unions and their membership has been published in this and other Bureau publications in past years in the form of tables classifying trade unions and their members by industry groups. In cases where the members of a union were employed in a number of industries the union has been classified to the predominant industry for the union concerned. In recent years a number of trade unions have ceased to function individually by reason of amalgamation or merger. This has created problems of coding where the amalgamating unions have been classified to different industry groups. These amalgamations, etc., together with the imprecision of coding unions to their predominant industry group, result in an inaccurate analysis of the number and membership of trade unions by industry groups. Therefore the publication of tables showing industry groups has been discontinued.

(iv) Number of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.

(a) *General.* The following tables show the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment, who were members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industries and in private domestic service recorded at the 1966 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries as at the end of each year. The percentages shown in these tables are not directly comparable with those shown in Labour Report No. 53, 1967 and earlier issues of the Labour Report because the present percentages are based on a revised series of employment estimates available only as from June 1966 (see pages 271-4). The change between the series is more significant for female employees as the current employment estimates include a considerable number of part-time employees who had previously been excluded.

(b) *States.* The table below shows, for each State, and the Northern Territory, the number of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions at 31 December 1972 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31 DECEMBER 1972

State	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(b) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales(a)	741.2	286.8	1,028.0	62	45	56
Victoria	461.2	190.9	652.1	54	41	49
Queensland	248.4	95.1	343.5	57	47	54
South Australia	171.6	52.1	223.7	60	36	52
Western Australia	135.7	49.1	184.8	57	39	51
Tasmania	60.6	19.9	80.5	64	47	59
Northern Territory	8.8	2.3	11.1	39	21	33
Australia	1,827.4	696.2	2,523.7	58	43	53

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) See text above.

(c) *Australia.* Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1966 to 1972 are given in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA

End of December—	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5	60	37	53
1967	1,663.7	487.6	2,151.3	59	37	52
1968	1,691.1	499.5	2,190.7	59	36	51
1969	1,717.5	521.6	2,239.1	58	36	50
1970	1,750.6	564.1	2,314.6	57	36	50
1971	1,818.2	618.3	2,436.6	59	39	52
1972	1,827.4	696.2	2,523.7	58	43	53

(a) See text above.

(v) *Classification according to Number of Members.* The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1968 to 1972, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted only once. The classification according to the number of members is an expansion of that shown in Labour Report No. 55, 1970 and previous issues.

**TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS
AUSTRALIA**

Number of members	December 1968	December 1969	December 1970	December 1971	December 1972
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(a)					
Under 100	46	43	41	39	42
100 and under 250	38	33	39	40	42
250 " " 500	42	38	39	33	36
500 " " 1,000	41	36	33	38	38
1,000 " " 2,000	45	52	46	42	37
2,000 " " 5,000	41	40	40	45	45
5,000 " " 10,000	14	15	13	12	12
10,000 " " 20,000	21	19	21	17	16
20,000 " " 30,000	7	8	7	11	12
30,000 " " 40,000	6	7	7	7	4
40,000 " " 50,000	6	5	5	5	7
50,000 " " 80,000	10	10	10	7	6
80,000 and over	12	3	4	7	8
Total	319	309	305	303	305
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)					
Under 100	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
100 and under 250	6.3	5.2	6.4	6.9	7.1
250 " " 500	15.0	13.7	14.4	12.1	13.6
500 " " 1,000	27.3	23.1	22.3	26.9	28.2
1,000 " " 2,000	61.3	65.1	64.8	60.9	52.6
2,000 " " 5,000	135.8	135.8	136.7	149.8	148.3
5,000 " " 10,000	103.5	108.6	88.4	85.8	85.2
10,000 " " 20,000	304.4	268.4	304.9	238.6	216.1
20,000 " " 30,000	168.8	188.5	158.1	255.7	279.9
30,000 " " 40,000	211.6	250.2	247.5	254.6	140.1
40,000 " " 50,000	263.5	214.5	222.1	217.6	303.9
50,000 " " 80,000	890.7	646.4	645.4	468.6	400.3
80,000 and over	317.5	317.5	401.5	657.0	846.5
Total	2,190.7	2,239.1	2,314.6	2,436.6	2,523.7
PROPORTION OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (PER CENT)					
Under 100	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
100 and under 250	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
250 " " 500	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
500 " " 1,000	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
1,000 " " 2,000	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1
2,000 " " 5,000	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.9
5,000 " " 10,000	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.4
10,000 " " 20,000	13.9	12.0	13.2	9.8	8.6
20,000 " " 30,000	7.7	8.4	6.8	0.5	11.1
30,000 " " 40,000	9.7	11.2	10.7	0.4	5.6
40,000 " " 50,000	12.0	9.6	9.6	8.9	12.1
50,000 " " 80,000	40.7	28.9	27.9	9.2	15.9
80,000 and over	14.2	14.2	17.3	7.1	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See text on page 248.

(vi) *Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.* (a) *General.* Interstate or federated trade unions are those unions which have members in more than one State. The larger interstate unions are usually administered by both Federal and State executives, the degree of control of the respective executives varying from union to union. The State branches, or in some cases intra-State branches, of such unions may be separately registered under provisions of relevant State industrial arbitration legislation, etc., perhaps under several different names. When obtaining statistics from trade unions operating wholly within one State or district, secretaries are asked to report whether or not the union is a branch of an interstate, or a larger State or district organisation. This reporting reduces the possibility of duplication in the figures of the number of unions and of membership.

(b) *Area of Operation.* The area of operation of interstate or federated trade unions is shown in the following table.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(a)

End of December—	Unions operating in—					Total
	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	

NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(b)

1968	11	5	18	26	81	141
1969	10	7	18	23	84	142
1970	11	7	17	27	85	147
1971	12	6	16	32	81	147
1972	10	5	17	29	79	140

NUMBER OF MEMBERS
(000)

1968	21.9	21.8	152.5	326.1	1,474.4	1,996.7
1969	22.5	31.0	130.0	294.8	1,571.9	2,050.2
1970	21.8	23.9	97.1	382.6	1,595.4	2,120.8
1971	24.3	21.0	104.2	425.9	1,660.5	2,235.9
1972	22.0	62.4	96.7	339.0	1,803.0	2,323.1

(a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory. (b) See text on page 248.

(c) *Industry Groups.* Statistics of trade unions by industry groups are no longer published. See text in (iii) on page 249.

3. Employer and Employee Organisations Registered under Industrial Arbitration Acts, etc.

The Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1972 and a number of State industrial arbitration Acts provide for the registration of employer and employee organisations as outlined below. In general, registration is necessary before an organisation may appear before the relevant industrial arbitration tribunal.

In Victoria and Tasmania where wages and conditions of work in the State sphere are determined by Wages Boards there is no provision in industrial arbitration legislation for registration of trade unions or employer organisations.

(a) Commonwealth

Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1972, any association of employers in an industry or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be

registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service. Such organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1972 the number of employer organisations registered under the provisions of the Act was 77. The number of unions registered at the end of 1972 was 152, with membership of 2,129,097, representing 84 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia. Lists of organisations of employees and of employers registered under this Act are contained in the Industrial Information Bulletin, Vol. 28 No. 1, January 1973 published by the Department of Labour.

(b) New South Wales

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1969, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees, or a single employer with at least 50 employees may be registered as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association. At 31 December 1972 there were 130 employee unions and 286 employer unions registered under provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Lists of organisations registered under this Act are published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette—see Vol. 186 for details as at 30 June 1972.

Statistics of unions of employees and of employers registered under provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1881-1965 are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. At 31 December 1972 there were 146 employee unions, 17 employer unions, and 1 other union registered under the Trade Union Act. A list of employee and employer unions registered under the Trade Union Act, showing membership details, receipts and expenditure is included in the annual report of the industrial registrar and a list of unions registered under the Act is included in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette (see Vol. 186 for details as at 30 June 1972).

(c) Queensland

In order to be represented in claims before the Industrial Court and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, unions of employees and of employers must be registered under 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964'. In respect of employers, registration under the Acts may be granted to single employers who employ an average of 50 employees, or to an association of employers who in the aggregate employ an average of 50 employees. At 31 December 1972 there were 79 employee unions registered with a reported membership of 299,223. At the same date 40 employer unions with a reported membership of 39,761 employers were registered. Lists of registered employee and employer unions are published in the annual report of the President of the Industrial Court.

(d) South Australia

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 provides that any association consisting of: (a) two or more employers who, in the aggregate, employ not less than twenty employees, or (b) not less than twenty employees, may be registered under the Act. At the end of December 1972 there were 2 employer associations and 53 employee associations so registered. Membership of these employee associations totalled 140,408.

(e) Western Australia

Two or more employers who employ in the aggregate an average of 15 employees or more a month may apply for registration under the *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1971*. At 30 June 1972 there were 94 unions of workers, with an aggregate membership of 152,812, registered under provisions of the Act. At the same date there were 13 registered unions of employers with a reported aggregate membership of 1,908 employers. Lists of registered unions of workers and of employers together with membership figures are published in the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette* (see Vol. 52, pages 160-2, Appendix XIX).

4. Central Labour Organisations

(i) *Trades and Labour Councils.* Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives of a number of trade unions have been established in the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. In the centres where these councils exist, most unions or local branches operating in the district are affiliated. The district councils obtain their finance by means of a *per capita* tax on members of affiliated unions.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of trades and labour councils and the number of affiliated unions, or branches of unions, at the end of the years 1968 to 1972. The figures for the number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF COUNCILS									
1968	11	9	13	5	4	(a) 2	..	1	45
1969	10	9	13	5	3	2	..	1	43
1970	10	9	13	5	3	2	..	1	43
1971	11	9	13	8	3	2	..	1	47
1972	11	8	13	7	3	2	..	1	45

NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND BRANCH UNIONS

1968	336	277	185	153	151	(a) 86	..	28	1,216
1969	334	279	191	149	136	91	..	19	1,199
1970	320	274	191	151	127	99	..	22	1,184
1971	345	269	206	185	122	82	..	21	1,230
1972	360	270	205	176	121	100	..	27	1,259

(a) Reflects amalgamation of councils.

As well as trades and labour councils there are councils organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, are examples of such organisations.

(ii) *Australian Council of Trade Unions.* A central labour organisation, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and approved State Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The State Trades and Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the four A.C.T.U. officers and representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., seven delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups: Building, Food and distributing services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services, Transport and the A.W.U. group.

The President and Secretary are full-time officials and, with the two Vice-Presidents, are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. The 1971 Biennial Congress was held in August–September 1971, and attended by 765 delegates from affiliated organisations, State branches of the A.C.T.U. and Provincial Councils. Special meetings of

Congress are held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution supported by unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are—(1) the socialisation of industry, i.e. production, distribution and exchange; (2) the complete and effective organisation of wage and salary earners in the Australian work-force with the trade union movement; and (3) the utilisation of Australian resources for the benefit of the people—to maintain full employment, establish equitable standards of living for present and past members of the workforce which rise with increasing output, and full opportunities for the development of the talents and capacities of the individual.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

(iii) *Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations.* The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations (A.C.S.P.A.) was formed in 1956 as a council of industrial associations of salaried officers employed in professional, commercial, technical or similar occupations and designed mainly for the purpose of co-ordinating the industrial activities of these associations on common problems.

Associations may affiliate with the Council on either a federal or a State basis. At the end of 1972 there were 37 associations affiliated with A.C.S.P.A. with an aggregate membership of approximately 300,000.

The objects of A.C.S.P.A. include the following—to promote co-operation amongst affiliated associations and other associations of salaried and professional officers; to appear before industrial tribunals and other authorities or organise combined representation before such tribunals; to encourage salaried and professional officers to join appropriate associations; and to co-operate with other associations on remuneration, conditions and employment of salaried officers following professional, commercial, technical and similar occupations.

A national conference of A.C.S.P.A. consisting of delegates of affiliated associations is held every two years. The federal executive of the Council is elected annually in respect of divisional representatives and representatives of affiliates. The Federal President, Federal Treasurer, Federal Secretary and Assistant Federal Secretary are elected by the national conference. State divisions comprised of delegates from affiliated associations have been established. The Council is financed from per capita affiliation fees from member associations.

(iv) *Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations.* The Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations (C.C.P.S.O.) was formed in May 1969 by a conference of delegates from 19 affiliated associations of employees with an aggregate membership of approximately 100,000 in the Commonwealth Public Service and instrumentalities. Twenty Federal organisations are now affiliated to the Federal body of the Council and various branches of 31 organisations have affiliated to State or Territory Divisions of the Council. The Council was formed to take over and extend the functions of the High Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations which was formed in 1922.

The objects of the Council include the following—to promote the interests and welfare of Commonwealth employees and to encourage them to join affiliated organisations; to promote co-operation among affiliated organisations and to act on their behalf; to appear before courts, tribunals and authorities; and to co-operate with organisations and other bodies of employees on matters of common interest.

The Federal Executive of C.C.P.S.O. is elected from and by delegates from affiliated associations at biennial conferences. These conferences comprise members of the Federal Executive, delegates from affiliated organisations, and a delegate from each State or Territory Division of the Council. The number of delegates from each affiliate is determined on a broad scale of representation based on membership. A full-time secretary is responsible for organising and managing a full-time secretariat of the Council. Divisions of the Council, comprised of two delegates from each Divisional affiliate, have been established in each

State and mainland Territory. Each Division is autonomous in relation to Divisional matters and has its own executive elected by the Division. Finance for Council activities is raised by lump sum plus per capita affiliation fees from member organisations at Federal level and generally by per capita affiliation fees at Divisional level.

(v) *Council of Professional Associations.* The Council of Professional Associations (C.P.A.) was formed in 1956. At the end of 1972 eight organisations with aggregate membership of approximately 23,000 were affiliated with the C.P.A. These organisations have two things in common, namely—(1) their membership consists entirely or partly of employees in professional occupations, and (2) their membership consists entirely or partly of employees of Commonwealth government departments or Commonwealth government instrumentalities. Of these eight affiliated organisations, the membership of six is entirely in the Commonwealth government area, and two have members employed both inside and outside Commonwealth government. However, the aggregate membership of the Council is almost equally divided so that one half is in the Commonwealth government area, with the other half being spread through the State Public sector and private industry.

The C.P.A. acts as a council of industrial associations, one of its purposes being the co-ordination of the activities of its affiliates. The Council also appears before industrial tribunals on occasions where it can represent all its affiliated organisations.

Each year affiliated organisations elect two representatives to attend C.P.A. meetings. At the first Council meeting of each year these delegates elect their own C.P.A. executive. The Council has no State branches. Finance for the Council is obtained by levying a charge on each of its affiliates annually, the size of the charge somewhat corresponding with the affiliate's membership. The C.P.A. has no full-time officers.

International Labour Organisation

1. General

The International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) was established on 11 April 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. With certain amendments this constitution remains the charter of I.L.O. to this day, bringing governments, employers and trade unions together to discuss international labour and social problems. A new definition of the aims and purposes of the I.L.O., known as the Declaration of Philadelphia, was added to the constitution at the 1944 Session of the International Labour Conference and this asserted the responsibility of I.L.O. in combating poverty and insecurity. In 1946 the Organisation became the first of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognises the I.L.O. as a specialised agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organisation, social security and other aspects of social policy.

The Organisation has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which usually meets annually; the Governing Body its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organisation. The Conference is composed of delegations from the member States of the Organisation. At the end of 1972 there were 123 member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two representing the government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 56th Session held in Geneva in June 1971.

2. The International Labour Conference

(i) *General.* These Conferences are composed of government, employer and worker delegations from member countries. The employer and worker delegates to the International Labour Conferences must be chosen, under the provisions of the I.L.O. constitution,

by each Government in agreement with the most representative employer and worker organisations of the country. The principal function of the Conference (which usually meets once a year) is to draft international minimum social and labour standards which take the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations (see sub-section 5, below).

(ii) *Recent Sessions.* The 57th Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June 1972. The Australian delegation comprised: government delegates, Dr P. H. Cook, O.B.E., and Mr H. M. Loveday, M.B.E.; employers' delegate, Mr G. Polites, M.B.E.; and workers' delegate, Mr C. H. Fitzgibbon; together with their advisers.

The agenda for the Conference included the following topics: minimum age for admission to employment (first discussion); the social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling (docks) (first discussion); and the labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments (general discussion). Dr Cook was elected Chairman and Reporter of the Resolutions Committee, Mr Polites was elected Employers' Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, and Mr Fitzgibbon was elected Workers' Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Dock Labour.

3. Governing Body

The Governing Body is the I.L.O.'s executive council. It usually meets three times each year in Geneva in February–March, May and November. There are 56 titular members, 28 representing governments and 14 each representing employers and workers. Ten governments are permanently members of the Governing Body by virtue of their industrial importance. The remaining 18 government members are elected every three years by government delegates at sessions of the annual conference; the employer and worker representatives are similarly elected by the employer and worker groups. As well as the titular members there are 14 government deputy members and 12 employer and worker deputy members of the Governing Body.

From 1945 to 1960, Australia held a government seat, alternating as a Member and Deputy Member. Between 1963 and 1966, Australia held a government seat as a Member. Between 1966 and 1969 Australia held Deputy Membership and in June 1972 Australia was elected as a Member of the Governing Body until 1975.

At the elections held in June 1972, Mr G. Polites was elected a Deputy Employers' Member of the Governing Body and Mr R. J. Hawke a Deputy Workers' Member.

4. Industrial Committees

There are ten industrial and analogous committees of the I.L.O. which were set up in 1945 to consider labour and social questions of concern to particular industries. In November 1970 the Governing Body elected Australia to membership of seven of the ten committees. These committees are Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works; Iron and Steel; Coal Mines; Metal Trades; the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers; Inland Transport; and Chemical Industries.

A tripartite delegation from Australia attended the 9th Session of the Inland Transport Committee held at Geneva in April/May 1972.

5. I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations

(i) *General.* An I.L.O. convention is an international treaty which has to be approved by two-thirds of the delegates at the Conference before it is adopted. As part of their constitutional obligations as member States of the Organisation, governments are required to bring conventions adopted by Sessions of the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities (Parliament) to be considered for ratification. When a government ratifies an I.L.O. convention, it enters into a formal treaty obligation to ensure compliance with its provisions, and it must report annually to the International Labour Office on the measures it is taking to give effect to its provisions. It must furnish copies

of these reports to the national representative workers' and employers' organisations. Countries which do not ratify conventions are still obliged to examine them, to report to the I.L.O., from time to time as requested, about the state of their law and practice and indicate why they have not ratified them.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but governments are obliged to bring them to the attention of the competent national authorities for consideration. These authorities must in turn weigh the possibility of adopting legislation or taking any other action that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of Recommendations. A report describing the way in which these obligations have been discharged must be sent to the I.L.O.

The International Labour Conference, during its 57 Sessions between 1919 and 1972, adopted 136 Conventions and 144 Recommendations setting forth international standards. These constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code. The Code covers a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of work, annual holidays with pay, age of admission to employment, medical examination for fitness for employment, maternity protection, industrial health, safety and welfare, social insurance and assistance, unemployment insurance, compensation for employment injuries, freedom of association, right to organise and bargain collectively, employment conditions of seamen, etc. The Code has played an important part in the improvement of working and living conditions all over the world since 1919.

As far as Australia is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are such that only the Commonwealth Government, under the 'external affairs' power, may ratify international treaties, including I.L.O. Conventions, on behalf of Australia. The Commonwealth Government thus becomes internationally responsible for ensuring their observance. However, the constitutional division of powers as between the Commonwealth and the States is such that although the subject matter of some I.L.O. Conventions is solely within the legislative competence of the Commonwealth, the subject matter of the great majority is the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the States. In the case of this latter category of Conventions it is necessary, before such Conventions can be ratified by Australia, that the law and practice in each State should already be precisely (and not just generally) in accord with their provisions. In addition, the Commonwealth Government has to ensure that its own law and practice in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and, in some instances, in the general Commonwealth legislative field as well, are satisfactory. In other words, in respect of most I.L.O. conventions, the law and practice in nine separate jurisdictions have to be precisely in accord with their provisions before they can be ratified by Australia. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government since 1919, irrespective of party, not to proceed with ratification of I.L.O. Conventions that concern the States until each of the States has formally agreed to ratification by the Commonwealth.

Further, the I.L.O. constitution provides that I.L.O. Conventions, once ratified by a member country, have to be considered from the point of view of extending the ratification to that country's non-metropolitan territories (where such exist), and a declaration indicating that country's attitude to such extensions has to be submitted to the I.L.O. In other words, as far as Australia is concerned, once an I.L.O. convention has been ratified in respect of the mainland, consideration has to be given to its extension to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island. In passing, it could be added that there are a few I.L.O. conventions which apply only to non-metropolitan territories.

In October 1969, the Department of Labour and National Service, published a *Review of Australian Law and Practice Relating to Conventions Adopted by the International Labour Conference* which summarises the contents of and the Australian law and practice relating to the 128 Conventions adopted up to 1968.

(ii) *Conventions ratified by Australia.* As at 31 December 1972 Australia had ratified 33 I.L.O. conventions—19 based exclusively on the law and practice of the Commonwealth Government.

During 1972, Australia ratified two Conventions: No. 2—*Unemployment*, 1919, and No. 109—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) (Revised)*, 1958.

The following Conventions have now been ratified by Australia:

- No. 2—Unemployment*, 1919.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1972.
- No. 7—Minimum Age (Sea)*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 8—Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 9—Placing of Seamen*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 3 August 1925. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)
- No. 10—Minimum Age (Agriculture)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)
- No. 11—Right of Association (Agriculture)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)
- No. 12—Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 15—Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)
- No. 16—Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)
- No. 18—Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases)*, 1925.—Ratified by Australia 22 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 19—Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)*, 1925.—Ratified by Australia 12 June 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 21—Inspection of Emigrants*, 1926.—Ratified by Australia 18 April 1931.
- No. 22—Seamen's Articles of Agreement*, 1926.—Ratified by Australia 1 April 1935.
- No. 26—Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery*, 1928.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931.
- No. 27—Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)*, 1929.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)
- No. 29—Forced Labour*, 1930.—Ratified by Australia 2 January 1932. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)
- No. 42—Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)*, 1934.—Ratified by Australia 29 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 45—Underground Work (Women)*, 1935.—Ratified by Australia 7 October 1953. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)
- No. 47—Forty-Hour Week*, 1935.—Ratified by Australia 22 October 1970.
- No. 57—Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)*, 1936.—Ratified by Australia 24 September 1938.
- No. 63—Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work*, 1938.—Ratified by Australia 5 September 1939. (Australia has excluded Part II from its acceptance of the convention.)

No. 76—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)*, 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949.

No. 80—*Final Articles Revision*, 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947.—Ratified by Australia 30 September 1954. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 88—*Employment Service*, 1948.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1949.

No. 93—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) (Revised)*, 1949.—Ratified by Australia 3 March 1954.

No. 99—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery (Agriculture)* 1951.—Ratified by Australia 19 June 1969. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 105—*Abolition of Forced Labour*, 1957.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 109—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) (Revised)*, 1958.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1972.

No. 112—*Minimum Age (Fishermen)*, 1959.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1971.

No. 116—*Final Articles Revision*, 1961.—Ratified by Australia 29 October 1963.

No. 122—*Employment Policy*, 1964.—Ratified by Australia 12 November 1969. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 123—*Minimum Age (Underground Work)*, 1965.—Ratified by Australia 12 December 1971.

APPENDIX

Section I

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	23 0	23.0	23 0	23 0	24.0	24 0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.7
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	20 7	21.1	21 1	21.5	21.4	21 4	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.1
" self-raising	"	23 0	23.0	22.8	23.0	22.7	22 6	22.6	22.5	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.3	22.6
Tea	1 lb pkt	32 5	32.5	32 5	32 1	32.7	32 6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5
Sugar	4 lb pkt	42 6	42.8	42 8	42 8	42.8	42.8	42.1	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.7
Rice	1 lb pkt	15 2	15.2	15 0	15 2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	16.3	17 4	17.5	17.5	15.8
Jam, apricot	14 lb	34 0	32.4	32.5	33 1	33.3	31.9	33 1	32.4	32.4	32 9	32.9	32.9	32.8
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	41 4	41.6	41.2	41 6	41.5	41 3	40.4	40 7	40 7	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.1
Peaches, canned	29 oz	33.5	33.4	32 7	33.5	32.5	33.3	33 3	32.9	32.5	33.5	33.1	32.8	33.1
Pears, canned	"	32.7	32.6	30.9	32.0	31.5	32.1	32 3	32 3	31.8	31.7	31.7	30.7	31.9
Potatoes	7 lb	51.1	51.4	50 8	47 6	44.6	43.5	44.1	45.2	52.3	61.0	61.9	51.9	50.5
Onions, brown	1 lb	12.8	11.3	11.1	10.8	10 2	10.3	11.5	12.5	12 1	10.6	10.3	10 5	11.2
Soap, laundry(c)	20 oz pkt	34.9	34 6	34.4	34 6	34 5	33.8	34.5	34.4	34.4	30.3	30.3	30.7	30.7
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1 lb	58 0	58.0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	25.4	25.6	25.9	25 6	25 3	25 3	25.8	26 2	26 6	26 6	26 5	26.2	25.9
Eggs, 24 oz(d)	doz	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	61.0	61.0
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1 lb	49.1	49 5	48.4	47 4	49.1	48.7	48.5	47.1	47 4	47.0	46.1	47.5	48 0
Milk, evaporated	14 oz tin	16.8	17 0	16 8	17.1	17 5	17.8	17 8	17 6	17 6	17 8	17.5	16.9	17 4
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(e)	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27 0	27.0	27.0	26 0
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	1 lb		62 3			61 9			63 7			65 8		63.4
" steak, rump	"		119.7			119.7			120.7			120.9		120.3
" " T-bone (with fillet)	"		103.7			102.9			103.1			103.8		103.4
" " chuck	"		56 5			56 1			57.3			58 8		57.2
" sausages	"		29.9			29.9			30.7			31.0		30.4
" silverside, corned	"		63 0			62.9			63.3			64.5		63.4
" brisket, corned	"		46.6			45.9			46 1			48.1		46.7
Mutton, leg	"		33.4			33.7			35.2			36.4		34.7
" " chops, loin	"		27.5			25.1			29.7			33.1		28.9
" " leg	"		28.7			26.9			29.8			33.1		29.6
" " forequarter	"		27.0			25.2			29.1			31.0		28.1
Lamb, leg	"		46 1			45.0			49.7			51.7		48.1
" " chops, loin	"		44.3			41.8			51.1			53.4		47.7
" " leg	"		46.2			44.6			53.3			56.1		50.1
" " forequarter	"		33.8			32.6			39.6			41.0		36.8
Pork, leg	"		69 0			68.2			64.8			67.9		67.5
" " loin	"		67 8			65.7			62.9			64.6		65.3
" " chops	"		67.8			65.7			62.5			64.2		65.1

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) From July 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (e) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	19.9	19.7	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.0	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.6	20.6	20.4
" self-raising	"	23.2	23.3	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.1
Tea	1 lb pkt	32.5	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	31.5	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.8
Sugar(c)	4 lb pkt	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.8	42.3	41.7	45.9	46.1	45.7	45.8	
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	16.5	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.6	16.1
Jam, apricot	1 1/2 lb	36.1	35.9	37.1	37.0	36.2	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	37.0	34.4	35.0	36.3
Oats, rolled	1 1/2 lb pkt	31.8	32.4	32.3	31.3	32.3	32.9	32.3	32.2	31.4	33.0	33.6	34.0	32.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.9	32.3	30.3	32.8	33.2	33.2	31.7	32.8	33.2	33.2	32.2	32.6	32.4
Pears, canned	"	31.5	31.2	31.5	32.5	32.9	32.9	33.0	32.1	33.2	33.2	32.6	30.6	32.3
Potatoes	7 lb	48.0	47.2	46.1	44.9	41.7	39.6	38.5	39.0	39.5	44.2	58.1	55.6	45.2
Onions, brown	lb	14.2	13.0	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.7
Soap, laundry(d)	20 oz pkt	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.9	34.6	37.0	34.7	36.9	32.3	30.7	29.8	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	55.9	55.9	55.8	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	25.5	25.7	26.0	26.0	26.2	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.6	27.8	25.9	28.1	26.9
Eggs, 24 oz(e)	doz	59.6	54.3	54.3	54.6	56.5	56.5	55.7	58.2	58.6	58.6	61.6	61.6	
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1 lb	55.9	54.8	54.8	55.4	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.6
Milk, evaporated	1 1/4 oz tin	18.2	18.4	19.3	19.7	20.2	19.4	19.7	20.4	19.5	20.1	18.8	20.4	19.5
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(f)	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Meat—														
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb		68.4			68.7			71.0			71.9		70.0
" steak, rump	"		120.7			121.7			122.4			123.7		122.1
" T-bone (without fillet)	"		91.1			91.3			93.0			92.3		91.9
" chuck	"		54.8			55.3			57.0			57.0		56.0
" sausages	"		32.4			32.8			33.0			33.4		32.9
" silverside, corned	"		71.7			71.6			73.4			74.5		72.8
" brisket, corned	"		46.6			45.6			47.1			46.2		46.4
Mutton, leg	"		28.3			28.7			31.4			30.2		29.7
" chops, loin	"		30.0			30.0			29.6			30.4		30.0
" leg	"		29.1			28.8			31.6			32.5		30.5
" forequarter	"		22.4			22.9			25.1			25.4		24.0
Lamb, leg	"		42.1			42.1			49.6			47.4		45.3
" chops, loin	"		47.8			46.4			55.0			53.5		50.7
" leg	"		51.1			51.8			57.7			57.9		54.6
" forequarter	"		33.7			33.7			40.5			40.4		37.1
Pork, leg	"		69.1			68.0			67.5			66.2		67.7
" loin	"		69.8			69.9			69.7			69.1		69.6
" chops	"		70.1			69.8			70.2			66.5		69.2

APPENDIX

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From September 1972 unit of quantity is 2 kg. (d) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (e) From July 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (f) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.5
Tea, self-raising	1 lb	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	19.9
Sugar(c)	4 lb pkt	32.6	32.3	32.6	32.0	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5
Rice	1 lb pkt	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	44.8	46.2	45.8
Jam, apricot	14 lb	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.3	17.4	15.8
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.9	35.7	36.0	36.0	36.8	37.9	38.3	37.9	36.9
Peanut butter	29 oz	46.1	46.1	45.3	44.8	45.9	46.1	45.1	45.1	45.8	46.2	46.4	47.4	45.9
Pears, canned	29 oz	34.7	34.6	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.7	33.2	35.6	35.2	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.1
Potatoes	7 lb	45.4	53.6	41.0	38.4	35.6	33.5	33.2	35.6	34.4	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.1
Onions, brown	1 lb	13.1	12.6	11.4	10.8	10.5	10.6	11.5	11.9	10.4	8.9	7.9	7.8	10.6
Soap, laundry(d)	20 oz pkt	36.3	36.4	36.3	37.0	36.5	37.8	37.6	37.0	37.3	32.6	32.4	32.6	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1 lb	56.2	55.1	56.2	55.5	55.5	56.1	56.1	56.3	55.9	55.7	54.8	56.1	55.8
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	27.1	27.5	28.1	27.5	28.1	28.8	29.8	29.6	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.9
Eggs, 24 oz(e)	doz	58.4	60.0	60.4	60.0	60.1	61.3	60.6	55.3	50.4	49.3	49.9	57.3	..
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1 lb	56.9	53.8	56.5	56.3	56.3	54.3	52.6	49.6	52.9	52.8	49.3	50.4	53.5
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz tin	18.1	18.8	19.8	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.9
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(f)	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb		61.7			61.7			62.1			65.8		62.8
Beef, steak, rump	"		101.8			101.6			101.8			111.2		104.1
Beef, T-bone (with fillet)	"		90.6			90.6			91.3			97.4		92.5
Beef, chuck	"		63.5			63.5			64.4			67.6		64.8
Sausages	"		34.7			34.8			34.6			36.5		35.2
Silver-side, corned	"		66.9			67.0			67.4			73.4		68.7
Brisket, corned	"		49.9			49.9			49.3			53.0		50.5
Mutton, leg	"		38.4			38.0			39.9			42.8		39.8
Mutton, chops, loin	"		37.9			37.5			38.8			43.2		39.4
Mutton, " leg	"		38.2			37.8			39.1			43.1		39.6
Mutton, " forequarter	"		36.0			35.4			36.3			39.0		36.7
Lamb, leg	"		53.5			52.6			57.5			62.3		56.5
Lamb, chops, loin	"		54.0			54.2			59.7			65.6		58.4
Lamb, " leg	"		54.3			54.7			59.7			65.6		58.6
Lamb, " forequarter	"		48.4			48.5			54.3			59.2		52.6
Pork, leg	"		70.6			69.7			70.5			72.6		70.9
Pork, loin	"		71.6			70.9			72.0			73.0		71.9
Pork, chops	"		71.6			70.9			72.0			72.9		71.9

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From November 1972 unit of quantity is 2 kg. (d) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (e) From July 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (f) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.3
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.9	17.7	16.8
" self-raising	"	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.6	18.1
Tea	1 lb pkt	32.1	32.3	31.8	31.4	31.9	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.9	31.8	31.5	31.9
Sugar(c)	4 lb pkt	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.5	40.8	40.8	45.9	45.9	
Rice	1 lb pkt	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.9	15.4
Jam, apricot	1 lb	37.2	37.4	37.8	38.0	36.8	37.1	37.2	36.8	37.4	37.6	38.9	38.8	37.6
Oats, rolled	1 lb	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.1	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.4
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.4	31.0	30.2	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.0	31.1	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.6
Pears, canned	"	29.2	30.4	30.0	29.3	30.9	30.2	31.2	30.6	31.2	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.4
Potatoes	7 lb	36.5	38.1	36.8	32.7	31.4	30.4	34.3	37.7	44.2	57.1	64.2	53.3	41.4
Onions, brown	1 lb	13.5	13.0	12.0	11.5	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.3	9.9	11.6
Soap, laundry(d)	20 oz pkt	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.5	29.9	30.6	27.8	27.3	27.4	
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	54.8	54.7	54.6	54.6	55.1
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	26.6	27.0	27.0	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.1	28.3	27.7
Eggs, large(e)	doz	57.1	57.0	57.1	53.5	53.5	53.4	53.2	53.2	57.7	58.1	58.1	58.1	
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1 lb	51.4	51.4	51.1	51.1	50.4	50.8	50.3	48.7	47.9	48.8	49.1	48.8	50.0
Milk, evaporated	144 oz tin	17.7	18.7	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.1	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.3
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(f)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb		62.7			62.7			66.2			67.0		64.7
" steak, rump	"		111.6			112.5			115.4			116.3		114.0
" " T-bone (without fillet)	"		93.9			93.3			98.4			98.2		96.0
" " chuck	"		60.8			60.6			65.2			65.9		63.1
" sausages	"		29.2			28.1			28.4			29.3		28.8
" silverside, corned	"		69.0			69.3			71.7			72.6		70.7
" brisket, corned	"		47.1			45.7			48.8			48.8		47.6
Mutton, leg	"		30.3			29.8			33.6			33.4		31.8
" " chops, loin	"		28.4			28.2			32.7			32.1		30.4
" " leg	"		32.0			31.5			35.7			35.7		33.7
" " forequarter	"		25.1			23.7			27.3			25.6		25.4
Lamb, leg	"		45.0			44.5			51.8			47.8		47.3
" " chops, loin	"		49.0			46.9			58.6			54.3		52.2
" " leg	"		51.7			51.2			61.3			58.0		55.6
" " forequarter	"		40.3			38.7			49.1			45.2		43.3
Pork, leg	"		71.6			70.8			68.4			69.4		70.1
" " loin	"		71.7			70.3			68.2			68.6		69.7
" " chops	"		71.7			70.4			68.2			68.3		69.7

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From November 1972 unit of quantity is 2 kg. (d) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (e) From July 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (f) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

PERTH: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	22.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.0	17.0	17.4
" self-raising	"	21.4	20.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.8	20.8	21.4	21.2	20.3	20.7	21.1
Tea	1 lb pkt	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.4
Sugar(c)	4 lb pkt	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.0	45.0	45.2	
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.8	15.9
Jam, apricot	1 lb	39.2	39.2	38.3	38.9	38.9	40.0	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.5	39.9
Oats, rolled	1 1/2 lb pkt	30.6	31.8	32.7	30.5	30.5	30.0	29.6	30.0	29.6	31.0	31.0	31.1	30.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	37.2	35.7	37.4	36.9	36.4	36.4	36.9	36.9	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.1	36.6
Pears, canned	"	35.8	35.0	36.2	33.8	35.4	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.5	35.3	35.3	34.9	35.3
Potatoes	7 lb	53.1	53.0	53.2	53.1	53.0	52.9	43.0	49.6	44.7	51.2	52.6	52.4	51.0
Onions, brown	1 lb	11.3	10.2	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.9	12.1	12.7	12.1	9.9	8.9	10.3
Soap, laundry(d)	20 oz pkt	37.0	35.8	35.4	34.5	36.5	34.8	36.2	35.5	37.3	32.3	32.1	32.1	
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1 lb	55.6	55.4	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.5
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	28.0	26.7	27.0	26.5	25.6	26.7	28.5	28.8	29.2	28.8	28.4	28.0	27.7
Eggs, 24 oz(e)	doz	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	64.2	64.6	62.6	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.4	61.7	
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	4 lb	46.1	46.1	45.6	45.2	45.8	43.6	44.9	44.3	44.4	43.6	44.4	43.9	44.8
Milk, evaporated	14 1/2 oz (in quart (f))	18.4	18.0	19.3	19.1	19.6	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.2	20.1	19.7	20.0	19.5
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	"	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.3
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	1 lb		58.3			59.5			62.5			61.2		60.4
" steak, rump	"		120.2			122.1			125.4			124.1		123.0
" " T-bone (without fillet)(g)	"		100.6			102.7			104.9			104.2		
" " chuck	"		61.4			64.0			67.6			65.9		64.7
" sausages	"		25.2			25.4			25.1			24.8		25.1
" silverside, corned	"		67.1			68.5			70.1			70.3		69.0
" brisket, corned	"		46.3			46.7			47.6			47.5		47.0
Mutton, leg	"		33.3			35.0			37.3			36.6		35.6
" chops, loin	"		28.4			29.0			30.7			30.8		29.7
" " leg	"		31.3			32.1			33.9			34.1		32.9
" " forequarter	"		22.1			23.5			25.8			25.2		24.2
Lamb, leg	"		50.6			52.7			56.7			53.1		53.3
" chops, loin	"		49.5			53.6			60.8			55.8		54.9
" " leg	"		51.1			55.7			61.8			57.7		56.6
" " forequarter	"		40.7			45.4			52.3			48.8		46.8
Pork, leg	"		68.5			67.4			66.9			66.5		67.3
" loin	"		68.7			68.6			67.8			67.0		68.0
" chops	"		69.0			68.5			68.1			67.1		68.2

APPENDIX

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From November 1972 unit of quantity is 2 kg. (d) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (e) From July 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (f) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles. (g) From June quarter 1972 prices are for T-bone with fillet.

Section I—continued

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	24.9
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.0
" self-raising	"	24.0	24.3	24.4	24.5	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.6
Tea	4 lb pkt	33.7	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.1	33.7	33.9	32.9	32.4	33.1	34.0	34.0	33.3
Sugar(c)	4 lb pkt	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.5	44.2	48.5	48.3	48.2	44.3
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.6	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.7	17.9	16.3
Jam, apricot	14 lb	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.8	38.8	33.4	39.0	39.0	39.1	38.1
Oats, rolled	14 lb pkt	31.6	32.3	32.0	32.0	31.5	30.9	31.2	31.3	31.6	30.2	31.6	31.4	31.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	34.2	33.9	34.4	34.5	34.8	34.3	30.8	34.6	32.1	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.0
Pears, canned	"	33.7	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.1	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.5
Potatoes	7 lb	50.3	57.3	54.0	50.2	48.8	47.3	46.7	47.0	46.4	47.3	57.1	72.5	52.1
Onions, brown	lb	14.8	13.4	12.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.4
Soap, laundry(d)	20 oz pkt	34.3	35.2	35.8	34.1	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.7	33.5	33.2	32.0	34.3
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	26.5	26.2	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.6	28.4	27.3	28.8	28.8	28.8	29.0	27.7
Eggs, 2 oz(e)	doz	58.6	58.6	61.6	61.9	68.9	72.0	72.0	72.4	72.4	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	4 lb	51.1	51.1	51.9	52.1	52.6	52.6	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	50.9	51.7
Milk, evaporated	14 oz tin	17.5	18.4	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.9	18.6	20.0	20.0	18.8	19.4	19.3
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(f)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Meat—														
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb		58.1			58.0			57.4			57.3		57.7
" steak, rump	"		102.4			102.6			105.0			108.5		104.6
" T-bone (without fillet)	"		90.7			90.1			92.2			93.8		91.7
" chuck	"		57.0			57.4			59.2			59.1		58.2
" sausages	"		31.1			31.7			32.0			32.1		31.7
" silverside, corned	"		66.3			66.7			68.7			70.1		68.0
" brisket, corned	"		47.3			47.3			45.2			47.2		46.8
Mutton, leg	"		28.3			28.3			30.9			29.8		29.3
" chops, loin	"		26.2			26.4			29.3			28.3		27.6
" leg	"		28.3			27.9			30.8			31.0		29.5
" forequarter	"		21.3			21.8			23.9			24.7		22.9
Lamb, leg	"		49.0			48.8			52.7			55.2		51.4
" chops, loin	"		49.1			48.7			53.4			55.5		51.7
" leg	"		52.2			51.9			56.3			57.7		54.5
" forequarter	"		40.5			39.8			44.5			45.4		42.6
Pork, leg	"		68.7			68.5			68.7			69.6		68.9
" loin	"		68.9			68.8			69.5			70.1		69.3
" chops	"		68.9			68.9			69.5			69.9		69.3

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 2 kg. (d) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (e) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (f) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

CANBERRA: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1972

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1972
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.7
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.9	23.8	23.9	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.5	24.1	24.0	23.5
" self-raising	"	23.3	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.7	24.0	23.7
Tea	1 lb pkt	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.1	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.3	33.4
Sugar	4 lb pkt	44.7	45.0	45.2	44.7	44.7	44.8	44.8	44.9	44.9	45.0	45.0	44.7	44.9
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.5	17.2	17.3	17.9	17.9	16.5
Jam, apricot	1 lb	34.7	34.6	34.4	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.6	36.6	35.2	35.5	35.4	35.2	35.4
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	42.6	43.2	43.2	42.4	43.0	41.5	40.9	41.8	42.4	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.4
Peanches, canned	29 oz	31.7	34.8	33.6	32.6	34.4	35.2	33.4	35.0	35.5	33.4	33.5	34.0	33.9
Pears, canned	"	31.3	33.0	34.3	32.4	34.9	34.6	35.4	35.0	34.2	33.4	30.6	34.2	33.6
Potatoes	7 lb	50.1	51.1	50.7	48.3	45.3	44.0	42.8	43.7	46.1	56.1	66.7	56.1	50.1
Onions, brown	lb	14.5	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	13.5
Soap, laundry(c)	20 oz pkt	36.0	35.8	35.5	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.6	34.2	33.8	33.9	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	26.0	25.3	24.7	25.8	25.8	26.4	26.9	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	26.8	26.3
Eggs, 24 oz(d)	doz	62.0	62.0	61.6	60.7	61.3	60.9	61.6	59.1	58.6	59.1	59.1	60.8	..
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	4 lb	48.4	51.0	49.6	46.6	50.2	47.5	47.3	47.0	48.8	48.3	45.6	47.9	48.2
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz tin	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.2	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.1	16.8	17.7
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(e)	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
		March Quarter 1972			June Quarter 1972			September Quarter 1972			December Quarter 1972			
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	58.8			58.5	58.6		62.3			63.1			60.7
" steak, rump	"	119.3			116.7			123.2			123.5			120.7
" " T-bone (without fillet)	"	95.3			96.3			99.0			100.4			97.8
" " chuck	"	58.0			59.0			60.4			60.4			59.5
" sausages	"	32.4			31.9			33.0			33.7			32.8
" silverside, corned	"	69.2			69.4			70.6			71.8			70.3
" brisket, corned	"	47.6			47.6			48.9			49.5			48.4
Mutton, leg	"	36.3			36.5			39.4			40.7			38.2
" chops, loin	"	30.2			30.3			37.4			37.5			33.9
" " leg	"	30.2			30.3			37.1			37.4			33.8
" " forequarter	"	27.4			27.3			31.7			32.8			29.8
Lamb, leg	"	48.5			48.0			55.9			55.9			52.1
" chops, loin	"	53.3			52.1			65.2			66.3			59.2
" " leg	"	51.8			52.7			63.0			63.0			57.6
" " forequarter	"	40.2			41.5			48.7			50.3			45.2
Pork, leg	"	68.5			68.8			66.9			69.2			68.4
" loin	"	68.0			69.3			66.5			68.4			68.1
" chops	"	67.7			68.6			66.1			68.4			67.7

APPENDIX

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1971. (c) From October 1972 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) From July 1972 unit of quantity is 55 g. (e) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section II

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1972

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	AUSTRALIA								NEW ZEALAND			
		Sydney				Melbourne				Four chief centres			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	16.0	16.0	17.5	17.6
Flour, plain	"	21.1	21.4	21.0	20.8	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.6	12.5	12.6	13.8	14.1
Tea	1 lb	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	75.7	75.7	75.7	74.0
Jam, apricot	14 lb	32.4	33.3	32.4	32.9	35.9	36.2	36.6	34.4	51.0	52.8	53.4	54.0
Sugar	lb	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	(a) 22.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.8
Rice	"	15.2	15.2	15.2	17.5	15.3	15.3	16.5	17.3	16.3	17.1	17.0	17.1
Oats, rolled	2 lb	41.6	41.5	40.7	41.0	43.2	43.1	42.9	44.8	(b) 31.7	(b) 33.3	(b) 32.4	(b) 32.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	33.4	32.5	32.9	33.1	32.3	33.2	32.8	32.2	44.6	44.8	44.3	45.6
Potatoes	7 lb	11.3	10.2	12.5	10.3	13.0	10.7	11.7	11.4	52.3	41.9	39.8	45.6
Onions	lb	(c) 25.0	(c) 25.0	(c) 27.0	(c) 27.0	(c) 21.0	(c) 21.0	(c) 21.0	(c) 21.0	10.5	8.0	8.0	7.9
Milk	quart	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	55.9	55.9	55.8	55.8	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.8
Butter	lb	25.6	25.3	26.2	26.5	25.7	26.2	27.9	25.9	30.9	31.4	32.2	32.3
Cheese, processed	1 lb	(d) 62.0	(d) 62.0	(e) 59.0	(e) 59.0	(d) 54.3	(d) 56.5	(e) 58.2	(e) 61.6	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.1
Eggs	dozen	(f) 49.5	(f) 49.1	(f) 47.1	(f) 46.1	(f) 54.8	(f) 55.8	(f) 55.8	(f) 55.8	44.0	44.6	45.6	49.6
Bacon	1 lb	(g) 103.7	(g) 102.9	(h) 103.1	(h) 103.8	(h) 91.1	(i) 91.3	(i) 93.0	(i) 92.3	65.8	66.3	68.8	(j) 97.3
Beef, sirloin	"	62.3	61.9	63.7	65.8	68.4	68.7	71.0	71.9	60.9	60.1	64.0	65.5
" rib	"	119.7	119.7	120.7	120.9	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.7	83.9	83.4	87.0	88.9
" steak, rump	"	29.9	29.9	30.7	31.0	32.4	32.8	33.0	33.4	28.2	28.5	29.2	30.1
" sausages	"	33.4	33.7	35.2	36.4	28.3	28.7	31.4	30.2	(k) 46.4	(k) 46.6	(k) 47.0	(k) 51.3
Mutton, leg	"	(l) 27.0	(l) 25.2	(l) 29.1	(l) 31.0	(l) 22.4	(l) 22.9	(l) 25.1	(l) 25.4	(k) 25.0	(k) 25.1	(k) 25.4	(k) 28.7
" forequarter	"	27.5	25.1	29.7	33.1	30.0	30.0	29.6	30.4	(k) 45.2	(k) 44.7	(k) 46.3	(k) 49.4
Pork, leg	"	69.0	68.2	64.8	67.9	69.1	68.0	67.5	66.2	59.1	61.3	64.1	71.4
" chops	"	67.8	65.7	62.5	64.2	70.1	69.8	70.2	66.5	61.0	63.0	65.4	72.7

(a) Unit of quantity is 1 kg. (b) Oatmeal, pre-cooked. (c) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles. (d) '24 oz per dozen' eggs. (e) '660 g per dozen' eggs. (f) Pre-packed. (g) Meat prices are averages of the three individual monthly prices in each quarter. (h) T-bone steak (with fillet). (i) T-bone steak (without fillet). (j) Beef, sirloin discontinued. Price is for porterhouse steak. (k) Hogget. (l) Forequarter chops.

Section II—continued

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1972—continued

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(a)							
		New York				Los Angeles			
		February	May	August	December	February	May	August	December
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	59.0	60.8	61.8	60.8	52.8	53.2	53.0	52.4
Flour, plain	"	22.7	22.4	22.1	23.1	25.2	25.4	25.2	25.2
Sugar	lb	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.2	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.1
Rice	"	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.6	24.4	24.5	24.8	25.3
Potatoes	7 lb	64.5	64.1	78.6	75.7	69.7	63.4	77.9	80.4
Onions	lb	14.2	15.1	23.2	20.2	12.8	13.1	15.3	15.5
Milk	quart	44.3	44.5	44.5	44.5	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3
Butter	lb	90.0	89.3	89.4	89.0	87.8	87.7	87.9	88.4
Cheese, processed	1 lb	103.4	104.6	104.0	104.2	112.2	113.4	117.0	118.6
Eggs	d dozen	54.0	54.7	54.5	60.8	44.5	45.8	48.5	51.1
Bacon	1 lb	50.5	49.4	51.6	54.8	43.3	42.5	44.8	47.8
Beef, rib	lb	117.5	114.7	120.0	115.7	138.2	135.7	145.4	142.0
" steak, round	"	179.3	174.7	178.5	179.5	133.6	129.0	133.8	129.0
Pork, chops	"	142.5	132.2	144.2	146.5	130.4	120.9	137.0	141.1

(a) Excludes sales tax.

Section II—continued

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1972—continued
(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	UNITED KINGDOM (200 areas)				SOUTH AFRICA							
						Capetown				Witwatersrand			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		d	d	d	d	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	11.2	11.2	11.8	11.9	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 11.1
Flour, plain	"	(b) 7.5	(b) 7.6	(b) 7.9	(b) 8.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.4
Tea	½ lb	(c) 17.0	(c) 16.8	(c) 16.8	(c) 16.8	35.0	37.1	38.9	39.2	37.4	38.0	38.3	38.4
Jam, apricot	1½ lb	"	"	"	"	23.0	24.1	23.9	22.3	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.0
Sugar	lb	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1
Rice	"	"	"	"	"	14.7	14.6	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.4	15.8	16.5
Oats, rolled	2 lb	"	"	"	"	22.5	22.4	22.1	23.8	23.4	23.2	23.5	25.0
Peaches, canned	29 oz	"	"	"	"	24.5	24.7	25.8	25.6	28.2	28.7	28.9	30.0
Potatoes	7 lb	12.6	14.0	16.1	14.7	37.8	42.2	47.3	74.6	30.2	42.2	51.4	68.6
Onions	lb	4.0	4.5	6.2	4.6	6.7	9.1	16.7	8.9	5.8	12.9	21.9	10.5
Milk	quart	11.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5
Butter	lb	(d) 30.0	(d) 29.7	(d) 24.2	(d) 23.8	46.9	47.8	38.6	38.8	46.7	47.4	39.9	39.4
Cheese, processed	½ lb	15.4	15.8	15.8	16.1	21.0	21.0	21.7	22.6	20.4	20.6	22.2	22.0
Eggs	dozen	21.2	18.0	16.8	20.2	30.6	31.2	32.8	33.0	34.1	33.4	35.0	34.4
Bacon	½ lb	19.1	19.2	20.3	22.3	28.3	32.1	31.8	33.4	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.5
Beef, sirloin	lb	(e) 34.9	(e) 36.3	(e) 62.9	(e) 63.4	49.5	54.7	55.7	57.7	49.0	49.0	51.6	53.3
" steak, rump	"	(e) 69.1	(e) 70.8	(e) 78.8	(e) 78.5	59.0	65.0	62.8	63.0	65.0	65.0	66.6	71.9
Mutton, leg	"	"	"	"	"	60.5	65.9	67.6	68.5	51.8	54.6	61.9	69.2
Fork, leg	"	(f) 31.1	(f) 32.0	(f) 32.9	(f) 36.3	42.1	46.9	45.2	49.3	44.8	45.4	47.4	48.6
" chops	"	"	"	"	"	43.9	47.8	45.9	51.1	45.7	46.8	50.3	51.7

(a) Not delivered. (b) Self-raising flour. (c) 'Medium priced' tea. (d) New Zealand butter. (e) Home killed. (f) Lamb—leg.

Section III

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

The figures in this section are based on benchmarks derived from the population census of June 1966. It should be noted that figures for periods prior to June 1966 that were published in issues of the Labour Report up to No. 55, 1970 are not comparable with the figures shown in this table because new definitions of the labour force were adopted in the 1966 census.

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia	
									Original	Seasonally adjusted
MALES										
1966—										
June	989.5	735.7	342.2	242.8	181.0	81.6	12.8	26.6	2,612.2	2,612.2
July	988.0	734.5	343.0	242.3	181.1	81.4	12.9	26.6	2,609.8	2,615.3
August	987.7	734.6	343.6	242.5	181.0	81.7	13.0	27.0	2,611.1	2,618.6
September	987.7	735.6	343.3	241.9	180.9	81.6	13.1	26.9	2,610.9	2,620.6
October	989.3	737.2	342.6	242.3	181.1	81.9	13.1	27.0	2,614.4	2,624.4
November	994.4	741.5	342.8	243.2	181.9	82.6	13.0	27.2	2,626.6	2,628.8
December	1,002.2	747.0	338.2	245.0	184.5	82.9	13.1	27.8	2,640.7	2,631.2
1967—										
January	995.5	746.9	339.4	245.0	182.8	83.3	12.8	27.6	2,633.5	2,634.9
February	1,000.6	750.4	342.1	245.8	183.5	83.4	12.7	27.6	2,645.3	2,637.0
March	1,001.6	748.7	342.3	246.0	183.9	83.7	13.0	27.6	2,647.0	2,639.0
April	1,002.4	747.3	343.4	245.9	183.7	83.8	13.2	27.7	2,647.5	2,642.4
May	1,033.3	748.1	345.6	245.7	184.3	83.6	13.6	27.9	2,652.1	2,648.0
June	1,002.7	747.7	345.1	245.7	184.2	83.2	13.8	28.0	2,650.6	2,650.9
July	1,000.6	746.5	347.2	246.3	185.0	82.8	14.0	28.1	2,650.5	2,656.1
August	1,003.0	747.6	347.8	246.7	185.1	82.7	14.2	28.7	2,655.8	2,663.3
September	1,004.2	748.7	348.4	247.4	186.3	82.8	14.2	28.8	2,660.8	2,670.4
October	1,006.9	750.6	348.0	249.1	187.6	82.6	14.2	29.0	2,668.1	2,678.4
November	1,012.1	756.1	348.0	251.0	189.9	83.0	14.1	29.3	2,683.5	2,685.1
December	1,018.2	761.5	343.3	253.0	192.1	84.3	13.9	29.8	2,696.3	2,685.9
1968—										
January	1,012.5	760.2	342.4	253.1	192.6	84.8	14.0	30.0	2,689.6	2,690.7
February	1,018.5	764.6	348.2	255.4	194.8	84.9	14.1	30.1	2,710.6	2,701.2
March	1,020.5	765.0	349.9	255.1	195.6	84.7	14.3	30.3	2,715.4	2,707.3
April	1,022.1	763.2	351.6	254.9	195.6	85.0	14.6	30.5	2,717.3	2,712.6
May	1,034.5	763.9	352.8	254.3	196.6	85.1	15.1	30.6	2,722.9	2,719.1
June	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3	2,726.0
July	1,024.5	764.4	356.2	253.8	197.5	84.4	16.0	30.5	2,727.4	2,733.4
August	1,025.3	765.2	357.4	254.3	198.2	84.5	16.2	30.6	2,731.6	2,739.5
September	1,029.0	765.0	357.7	254.1	199.0	84.6	16.3	30.5	2,736.4	2,746.0
October	1,031.1	765.0	357.7	255.0	199.2	84.7	16.3	30.7	2,739.7	2,750.1
November	1,037.9	771.1	357.5	256.4	201.1	84.9	16.2	31.0	2,756.1	2,757.2
December	1,047.3	778.1	353.8	258.7	203.2	86.4	16.2	31.5	2,775.2	2,764.1
1969—										
January	1,042.2	775.6	355.6	258.2	202.5	86.3	16.2	31.6	2,768.1	2,769.2
February	1,045.2	778.8	358.6	259.9	203.8	86.3	16.2	31.8	2,780.5	2,771.3
March	1,047.1	780.3	361.4	261.1	204.7	86.4	16.3	32.2	2,789.4	2,781.0
April	1,048.9	779.3	362.3	261.8	205.3	86.6	16.5	32.3	2,792.8	2,788.1
May	1,050.5	780.3	365.4	261.8	205.9	86.6	16.9	32.2	2,799.7	2,796.1
June	1,052.2	782.2	366.6	261.6	206.4	86.5	17.2	32.2	2,804.9	2,805.7
July	1,052.5	782.1	368.5	261.8	206.3	86.2	17.6	32.2	2,808.3	2,814.6
August	1,054.2	783.2	369.3	261.8	208.3	86.0	17.9	32.4	2,812.9	2,821.2
September	1,057.9	784.1	368.3	262.2	208.4	86.2	18.0	32.8	2,818.0	2,827.7
October	1,059.2	787.1	368.2	262.4	209.4	86.5	18.0	32.8	2,823.6	2,834.2
November	1,068.2	(b)785.6	369.6	262.9	211.0	87.2	18.1	33.3	(b)2,833.9	(b)2,836.7
December	1,076.8	799.9	366.5	265.4	213.6	88.0	18.0	33.8	2,862.1	2,850.4
1970—										
January	1,072.7	798.2	367.4	265.0	213.2	88.3	18.0	34.1	2,856.9	2,857.9
February	1,079.1	801.8	369.3	266.7	215.1	88.3	18.0	34.2	2,872.4	2,863.4
March	1,080.3	802.4	370.4	267.2	215.8	88.9	18.4	34.6	2,878.0	2,869.1
April	1,083.1	803.2	373.9	(b)266.1	216.3	89.2	18.9	35.0	(b)2,885.6	(b)2,880.6
May	(b)1,081.1	(b)802.5	(b)375.7	(b)266.6	(b)216.3	(b)88.9	19.3	35.2	(b)2,885.6	(b)2,881.9
June	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6	2,888.4
July	1,083.1	799.8	379.5	266.7	216.8	88.2	19.6	35.3	2,889.0	2,895.8
August	(b)1,084.3	801.2	379.6	267.1	217.9	88.2	19.6	35.5	(b)2,893.2	(b)2,902.1
September	(b)1,087.6	801.8	380.3	267.2	218.8	88.0	19.9	36.0	(b)2,899.6	(b)2,909.5
October	1,091.5	804.0	379.4	267.7	220.0	87.9	19.8	36.3	2,906.6	2,917.3
November	1,103.2	808.8	379.9	268.4	(b)220.7	88.0	20.1	36.9	(b)2,925.9	(b)2,926.6
December	1,112.2	815.9	377.9	271.3	224.6	88.9	20.1	37.3	2,948.3	2,936.2

For footnotes see page 274.

Section III—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia	
									Original	Seasonally adjusted
MALES—continued										
1971—										
January	1,104.8	813.8	379.1	270.5	225.1	89.2	19.9	37.3	2,939.7	2,940.8
February	1,109.7	818.0	382.0	271.7	227.4	89.5	20.3	37.7	2,956.2	2,947.3
March	1,111.0	818.3	384.1	271.9	228.5	89.7	20.2	37.9	2,961.6	2,952.2
April	1,109.5	816.2	386.4	(b)270.8	228.9	90.1	20.5	38.0	(b)2,960.3	(b)2,954.8
May	1,109.1	816.1	389.2	271.2	228.7	89.7	20.9	38.2	2,963.2	2,959.2
June	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9	2,961.6
July(c)	1,104.0	808.1	391.4	270.6	228.6	88.6	21.1	38.0	2,950.3	2,957.6
August	1,105.4	807.4	392.0	270.4	228.3	88.5	21.3	38.1	2,951.4	2,960.7
September	1,105.9	808.0	391.2	270.6	229.1	87.8	21.2	38.4	2,952.3	2,962.5
October	1,106.7	808.3	390.3	270.7	229.2	87.8	21.2	38.8	2,952.9	2,963.6
November	1,111.3	812.2	391.3	272.2	230.3	88.3	21.2	39.0	2,965.8	2,966.2
December	1,112.7	817.2	388.2	272.4	231.0	88.8	21.0	39.3	2,970.7	2,957.8
1972—										
January	1,104.5	816.4	389.2	271.1	228.8	89.2	20.9	39.5	2,959.7	2,960.0
February	1,107.0	819.3	392.6	271.2	229.0	89.3	20.8	39.6	2,968.9	2,960.6
March	1,107.3	822.4	394.9	271.0	228.6	89.8	20.7	40.1	2,974.9	2,965.8
April	1,104.9	823.8	396.7	271.4	227.4	89.9	20.9	40.3	2,975.1	2,969.6
May	1,104.6	823.6	398.9	271.6	226.0	89.7	20.9	40.7	2,976.0	2,972.1
June	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9	2,974.0
July	1,100.2	819.9	401.4	270.0	222.5	88.9	20.8	41.0	2,967.7	2,972.2
August	1,099.4	819.4	402.0	269.6	221.4	88.9	20.8	41.0	2,962.5	2,972.0
September	1,099.4	823.1	402.4	270.1	221.7	88.6	20.5	41.5	2,967.1	2,977.4
October	1,100.9	825.5	401.8	271.4	221.7	88.1	20.6	41.8	2,971.8	2,982.4
November	1,111.1	832.4	402.9	273.1	223.7	89.1	20.7	42.5	2,995.3	2,995.7
December	1,114.8	836.9	400.7	275.7	224.7	89.8	20.1	42.5	3,005.1	2,992.2
1973—										
January	1,110.6	835.3	403.6	277.1	224.5	90.2	20.0	42.6	3,004.0	3,004.4
February	1,117.0	836.9	406.4	278.6	226.9	90.3	20.5	43.0	3,019.6	3,011.1
March	1,119.4	837.4	409.5	279.9	228.1	90.9	20.3	43.5	3,029.1	3,019.8
April(c)	1,116.4	(b)833.1	408.3	278.9	227.7	90.6	20.5	43.8	(b)3,019.3	(b)3,013.7
May(c)	(b)1,120.5	(b)832.7	411.4	278.8	228.5	90.8	20.9	44.0	(b)3,027.6	(b)3,023.5
June	(b)1,118.5	(b)832.0	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	(b)3,026.1	(b)3,027.2
FEMALES										
1966—										
June	456.1	361.2	139.8	106.1	76.3	33.8	4.9	13.2	1,191.3	1,194.1
July	457.9	361.7	140.3	105.6	76.5	33.7	5.0	13.2	1,193.9	1,198.5
August	461.2	362.8	141.0	105.8	76.9	33.7	5.0	13.5	1,199.9	1,205.0
September	464.1	364.3	141.4	106.2	77.3	33.7	5.0	13.4	1,205.5	1,209.0
October	468.1	366.1	142.1	106.4	77.6	33.8	5.0	13.5	1,212.6	1,213.8
November	472.5	369.5	142.8	107.6	78.7	34.1	5.1	13.8	1,224.1	1,218.2
December	472.3	371.2	143.6	107.8	78.0	35.0	5.1	14.0	1,226.9	1,220.8
1967—										
January	470.9	369.5	141.6	107.8	77.5	34.3	5.1	14.0	1,220.6	1,229.9
February	476.0	377.1	144.8	109.8	80.2	34.6	5.2	14.2	1,241.9	1,237.5
March	478.5	377.9	145.4	110.0	81.2	35.2	5.2	14.4	1,247.7	1,239.8
April	479.2	377.8	145.4	109.9	82.0	35.5	5.3	14.4	1,249.6	1,247.2
May	479.2	377.5	146.6	109.8	82.1	35.6	5.4	14.5	1,250.7	1,250.9
June	480.4	376.5	147.3	109.8	82.3	35.5	5.5	14.4	1,251.7	1,254.0
July	481.0	376.5	147.7	109.8	82.5	35.1	5.6	14.5	1,252.7	1,257.2
August	482.7	377.3	148.1	110.3	82.7	35.1	5.7	14.7	1,256.6	1,261.8
September	484.0	377.9	148.6	111.3	83.2	35.1	5.7	14.9	1,260.7	1,264.6
October	486.5	378.9	149.5	112.1	83.9	35.3	5.7	14.9	1,266.7	1,268.0
November	490.2	383.0	149.8	113.1	85.1	35.5	5.7	15.1	1,277.5	1,271.4
December	489.0	384.5	151.8	113.4	84.1	36.2	5.8	15.2	1,279.8	1,273.5
1968—										
January	485.1	381.4	149.6	113.1	83.9	36.0	5.8	15.3	1,270.0	1,280.4
February	490.9	387.5	152.2	116.1	87.1	36.5	5.9	15.7	1,291.8	1,287.3
March	493.0	389.7	152.7	116.6	88.3	37.2	6.1	15.8	1,299.5	1,291.5
April	493.6	387.5	152.3	115.6	88.9	37.3	6.2	16.0	1,297.6	1,294.7
May	495.3	388.1	153.6	115.9	89.0	37.3	6.3	16.1	1,301.7	1,301.4
June	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5	1,306.5
July	499.1	389.0	154.7	116.0	89.8	36.8	6.6	16.1	1,308.1	1,312.8
August	501.1	389.6	154.1	116.3	90.2	36.5	6.6	16.2	1,310.6	1,316.2
September	503.4	390.9	155.2	116.8	91.1	36.6	6.7	16.3	1,316.8	1,321.1
October	506.4	392.6	155.3	117.2	91.4	36.6	6.7	16.5	1,322.8	1,324.3
November	511.9	396.7	156.2	118.0	91.9	36.8	6.7	16.9	1,335.1	1,328.5
December	511.6	399.3	158.2	118.6	91.2	37.8	6.6	17.0	1,340.2	1,333.7

For footnotes see page 274.

Section III—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia	
									Original	Seasonally adjusted
FEMALES—continued										
1969—										
January	506.7	394.4	154.8	117.7	90.7	36.7	6.7	16.9	1,324.5	1,335.7
February	509.2	402.6	157.3	119.8	94.0	37.0	6.8	17.5	1,344.2	1,339.7
March	513.4	405.6	159.0	121.1	95.6	37.8	6.9	17.7	1,357.0	1,348.9
April	514.4	404.3	158.9	120.7	96.3	38.2	6.9	17.8	1,357.6	1,354.2
May	516.5	404.5	160.1	120.3	96.6	38.2	7.1	18.1	1,361.3	1,360.4
June	518.4	405.8	160.7	121.4	97.3	38.1	7.2	18.1	1,366.8	1,368.8
July	519.4	406.7	161.2	121.6	97.8	37.8	7.3	18.2	1,370.1	1,375.2
August	522.7	407.6	161.6	122.3	98.4	37.8	7.4	18.3	1,376.1	1,382.4
September	526.0	409.3	162.2	123.2	99.5	38.0	7.5	18.5	1,384.2	1,388.8
October	531.8	413.3	163.0	123.9	100.7	38.1	7.6	18.7	1,397.0	1,398.5
November	538.7	417.9	164.7	125.4	102.2	38.4	7.6	19.2	1,414.1	1,406.6
December	539.4	421.0	166.4	125.9	101.9	39.4	7.6	19.2	1,420.8	1,414.1
1970—										
January	535.9	416.4	165.5	125.8	100.8	38.6	7.5	19.4	1,409.9	1,422.0
February	541.8	424.3	168.5	127.4	104.8	38.8	7.6	19.5	1,432.8	1,428.1
March	545.5	427.1	168.0	129.2	106.2	39.1	7.7	20.2	1,442.9	1,434.5
April	548.1	426.7	169.5	128.9	106.8	39.6	7.8	20.5	1,447.9	1,444.0
May	549.2	426.7	171.1	129.0	106.7	39.6	7.9	20.7	1,451.0	1,449.6
June	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8	1,454.8
July	551.0	425.6	172.6	129.5	107.9	39.2	8.2	20.7	1,454.8	1,460.5
August	551.4	425.9	172.9	130.2	108.6	39.1	8.2	20.9	1,457.2	1,464.4
September	555.9	428.4	174.0	130.9	109.8	39.0	8.2	21.2	1,467.3	1,472.4
October	560.1	430.9	175.3	131.7	110.4	39.2	8.1	21.2	1,477.0	1,478.3
November	569.5	435.9	176.3	133.2	111.2	39.5	8.3	21.6	1,495.4	1,486.8
December	569.9	438.5	178.4	133.6	110.2	40.8	8.2	21.7	1,501.3	1,494.5
1971—										
January	564.0	434.0	176.8	133.6	109.6	39.9	8.1	21.6	1,487.6	1,500.2
February	569.2	440.2	179.5	135.6	113.6	40.5	8.2	22.0	1,508.9	1,504.1
March	572.0	443.5	179.5	136.4	114.6	40.8	8.3	22.3	1,517.4	1,508.8
April	571.4	441.9	180.4	135.3	115.1	40.6	8.4	22.4	1,515.6	1,511.3
May	572.2	441.3	181.8	135.2	115.0	40.7	8.6	22.6	1,517.4	1,515.7
June	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9	1,519.1
July	566.6	433.9	180.3	134.0	113.6	39.8	8.8	22.3	1,499.4	1,505.9
August	567.2	434.3	181.3	134.2	114.1	39.7	8.9	22.5	1,502.1	1,510.0
September	569.3	435.8	181.9	134.8	114.8	39.7	8.9	22.7	1,507.8	1,513.1
October	572.5	436.9	182.2	135.0	115.7	39.9	8.9	22.6	1,513.7	1,514.7
November	577.7	439.6	182.3	136.5	116.9	40.1	8.9	22.6	1,524.7	1,515.1
December	573.4	441.8	183.2	136.9	114.1	40.6	8.8	22.7	1,521.4	1,513.8
1972—										
January	566.8	437.8	183.0	134.8	113.2	39.8	8.8	22.7	1,506.8	1,517.0
February	573.1	442.1	182.9	136.7	116.9	39.8	9.0	22.9	1,523.3	1,519.1
March	573.0	444.0	183.6	137.5	117.7	40.1	9.1	23.2	1,528.0	1,520.4
April	573.9	444.7	185.6	137.3	118.1	40.2	9.2	23.3	1,532.4	1,528.5
May	573.6	445.8	187.1	137.0	117.9	40.5	9.5	23.4	1,534.8	1,533.5
June	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1	1,536.8
July	572.5	444.6	187.9	138.0	117.5	40.3	9.7	23.4	1,534.0	1,540.8
August	573.5	445.3	188.7	137.8	118.3	40.5	9.7	23.6	1,537.4	1,545.7
September	575.5	449.1	189.3	138.6	118.6	40.3	9.9	24.0	1,545.5	1,550.9
October	579.6	452.5	190.6	139.6	119.4	40.2	9.9	24.3	1,556.1	1,557.0
November	589.6	457.9	191.9	141.3	120.5	40.5	10.0	25.0	1,576.7	1,566.6
December	588.8	456.6	193.2	141.9	118.3	41.4	9.7	24.7	1,574.5	1,566.8
1973—										
January	580.4	452.8	193.3	141.3	118.1	40.8	9.7	25.1	1,561.4	1,571.9
February	589.0	459.8	194.3	143.8	121.8	40.8	9.9	25.4	1,584.8	1,580.8
March	597.1	465.7	196.5	145.7	122.9	41.6	10.0	25.9	1,605.3	1,597.4
April	597.0	463.6	196.8	145.3	123.9	42.0	10.2	26.0	1,604.9	1,600.8
May	603.6	465.9	199.4	147.4	124.8	42.3	10.4	26.4	1,620.2	1,618.7
June	605.8	467.7	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,627.1	1,630.0

PERSONS

1966—										
June	1,445.6	1,096.9	482.0	348.9	257.3	115.4	17.7	39.8	3,803.5	3,806.1
July	1,445.9	1,096.2	483.3	347.9	257.6	115.1	17.9	39.8	3,803.7	3,813.8
August	1,448.9	1,097.4	484.6	348.3	257.9	115.4	18.0	40.5	3,811.0	3,823.5
September	1,451.8	1,099.9	484.7	348.1	258.2	115.3	18.1	40.3	3,816.4	3,830.2
October	1,457.4	1,103.3	484.7	348.7	258.7	115.7	18.1	40.5	3,827.0	3,838.6
November	1,466.9	1,111.0	485.6	350.8	260.6	116.7	18.1	41.0	3,850.7	3,846.7
December	1,474.5	1,118.2	481.8	352.8	262.5	117.9	18.2	41.8	3,867.6	3,851.8

For footnotes see page 275.

Section III—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia	
									Original	Seasonally adjusted
PERSONS—continued										
1967—										
January	1,466.4	1,116.4	481.0	352.8	260.3	117.6	17.9	41.6	3,854.1	3,865.1
February	1,476.6	1,127.5	486.9	355.6	263.7	118.0	17.9	41.8	3,888.2	3,874.2
March	1,480.1	1,126.6	487.7	356.0	265.1	118.9	18.2	42.0	3,894.7	3,878.3
April	1,481.6	1,125.1	488.8	355.8	265.7	119.3	18.5	42.1	3,897.1	3,889.7
May	1,482.5	1,125.6	492.2	355.5	266.4	119.2	19.0	42.4	3,902.8	3,898.9
June	1,483.1	1,124.2	492.4	355.5	266.5	118.7	19.3	42.4	3,902.3	3,904.8
July	1,481.6	1,123.0	494.9	356.1	267.5	117.9	19.6	42.6	3,903.2	3,913.5
August	1,485.7	1,124.9	495.9	357.0	267.8	117.8	19.9	43.4	3,912.4	3,925.3
September	1,488.2	1,126.6	497.0	358.7	269.5	117.9	19.9	43.7	3,921.5	3,935.3
October	1,493.4	1,129.5	497.5	361.2	271.5	117.9	19.9	43.9	3,934.8	3,946.7
November	1,502.3	1,139.1	497.8	364.1	275.0	118.5	19.8	44.4	3,961.0	3,956.1
December	1,507.2	1,146.0	495.1	366.4	276.2	120.5	19.7	45.0	3,976.1	3,959.3
1968—										
January	1,497.6	1,141.6	492.0	366.2	276.5	120.8	19.8	45.3	3,959.6	3,971.3
February	1,509.4	1,152.1	500.4	371.5	281.9	121.4	20.0	45.8	4,002.4	3,988.3
March	1,513.5	1,154.7	502.6	371.7	283.9	121.9	20.4	46.1	4,014.9	3,998.3
April	1,515.7	1,150.7	503.9	370.5	284.5	122.3	20.8	46.5	4,014.9	4,007.6
May	1,519.8	1,152.0	506.4	370.2	285.6	122.4	21.4	46.7	4,024.6	4,020.5
June	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8	4,032.5
July	1,523.6	1,153.4	510.9	369.8	287.3	121.2	22.6	46.6	4,035.5	4,046.3
August	1,526.4	1,154.8	511.5	370.6	288.4	121.0	22.8	46.8	4,042.2	4,056.0
September	1,532.4	1,155.9	512.9	370.9	290.1	121.2	23.0	46.8	4,053.2	4,067.3
October	1,537.5	1,157.6	513.0	372.2	290.6	121.3	23.0	47.2	4,062.5	4,074.5
November	1,549.8	1,167.8	513.7	374.4	293.0	121.7	22.9	47.9	4,091.2	4,085.0
December	1,558.9	1,177.4	512.0	377.3	294.4	124.2	22.8	48.5	4,115.4	4,097.7
1969—										
January	1,548.9	1,170.0	510.4	375.9	293.2	123.0	22.9	48.5	4,092.6	4,105.0
February	1,554.4	1,181.4	515.9	379.7	297.8	123.3	23.0	49.3	4,124.7	4,110.8
March	1,560.5	1,185.9	520.4	382.2	300.3	124.2	23.2	49.9	4,146.4	4,129.7
April	1,563.3	1,183.6	521.2	382.5	301.6	124.8	23.4	50.1	4,150.4	4,142.7
May	1,567.0	1,184.8	525.5	382.1	302.5	124.8	24.0	50.3	4,161.0	4,156.5
June	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7	4,174.6
July	1,571.9	1,188.8	529.7	383.4	305.2	124.0	24.9	50.4	4,178.4	4,189.9
August	1,576.9	1,190.8	530.9	384.1	306.7	123.8	25.3	50.7	4,189.0	4,204.1
September	1,583.9	1,193.4	530.5	385.4	307.9	124.2	25.5	51.3	4,202.2	4,216.7
October	1,591.0	1,200.4	531.2	386.3	310.1	124.6	25.6	51.5	4,220.6	4,232.7
November	1,606.9	(b)1,203.5	534.3	388.3	313.2	125.6	25.7	52.5	(b)4,250.0	(b)4,242.4
December	1,616.2	1,220.9	532.9	391.3	315.5	127.4	25.6	53.0	4,282.9	4,264.1
1970—										
January	1,608.6	1,214.6	532.9	390.8	314.0	126.9	25.5	53.5	4,266.8	4,279.9
February	1,620.9	1,226.1	537.8	394.1	319.9	127.1	25.6	53.7	4,305.2	4,291.4
March	1,625.8	1,229.5	538.4	396.4	322.0	128.0	26.1	54.8	4,320.9	4,303.9
April	1,631.2	1,229.9	543.4	(b)395.0	323.1	128.8	26.7	55.5	(b)4,333.5	(b)4,325.0
May	(b)1,630.3	(b)1,229.2	(b)546.8	(b)395.6	(b)323.0	(b)128.5	27.2	55.9	(b)4,336.6	(b)4,331.5
June	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4	4,343.4
July	1,634.1	1,225.4	552.1	396.2	324.7	127.4	27.8	56.0	4,343.8	4,356.4
August	(b)1,635.7	1,227.1	552.5	397.3	326.5	127.3	27.8	56.4	(b)4,350.4	(b)4,367.0
September	(b)1,643.5	1,230.2	554.3	398.1	328.6	127.0	28.1	57.2	(b)4,366.9	(b)4,382.0
October	1,651.6	1,234.9	554.7	399.4	330.4	127.1	27.9	57.5	4,383.6	4,395.7
November	1,672.7	1,244.7	556.2	401.6	(b)331.9	127.5	28.4	58.5	(b)4,421.3	(b)4,412.4
December	1,682.1	1,254.4	556.3	404.9	334.8	129.7	28.3	59.0	4,449.6	4,430.0
1971—										
January	1,668.8	1,247.8	555.9	404.1	334.7	129.1	28.0	58.9	4,427.3	4,441.0
February	1,678.9	1,258.2	561.5	407.3	341.0	130.0	28.5	59.7	4,465.1	4,451.3
March	1,683.0	1,261.8	563.6	408.3	343.1	130.5	28.5	60.2	4,479.0	4,461.6
April	1,680.9	1,258.1	566.8	(b)406.1	344.0	130.7	28.9	60.4	(b)4,475.9	(b)4,466.5
May	1,681.3	1,257.4	571.0	406.4	343.7	130.4	29.5	60.8	4,480.6	4,474.9
June	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8	4,480.7
July(c)	1,670.6	1,242.0	571.7	404.6	342.2	128.4	29.9	60.3	4,449.7	4,463.5
August	1,672.6	1,241.7	573.3	404.6	342.4	128.2	30.2	60.6	4,453.5	4,471.6
September	1,675.2	1,243.8	573.1	405.4	343.9	127.5	30.1	61.1	4,460.1	4,475.7
October	1,679.2	1,245.2	572.5	405.7	344.9	127.7	30.1	61.4	4,466.6	4,478.5
November	1,689.0	1,251.8	573.6	408.7	347.2	128.4	30.1	61.6	4,490.5	4,480.3
December	1,686.1	1,259.0	571.4	409.3	345.1	129.4	29.8	62.0	4,492.1	4,470.9

For footnote, see page 275.

Section III—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia	
									Original	Seasonally adjusted
PERSONS—continued										
1972—										
January	1,671.3	1,254.2	572.2	405.9	342.0	129.0	29.7	62.2	4,466.5	4,476.8
February	1,680.1	1,261.4	575.5	407.9	345.9	129.1	29.8	62.5	4,492.2	4,479.6
March	1,680.3	1,266.4	578.5	408.5	346.3	129.9	29.8	63.3	4,502.9	4,485.9
April	1,678.8	1,268.5	582.3	408.7	345.5	130.0	30.1	63.6	4,507.5	4,498.7
May	1,678.2	1,269.4	586.0	408.6	343.9	130.2	30.4	64.1	4,510.8	4,505.5
June	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0	4,510.5
July	1,672.7	1,264.5	589.3	408.0	340.0	129.2	30.5	64.4	4,498.7	4,513.1
August	1,672.9	1,264.7	590.7	407.4	339.7	129.4	30.5	64.6	4,499.9	4,518.5
September	1,674.9	1,272.2	591.7	408.7	340.3	128.9	30.4	65.5	4,512.6	4,528.4
October	1,680.5	1,278.0	592.4	411.0	341.1	128.3	30.5	66.1	4,527.9	4,539.8
November	1,700.7	1,290.3	594.8	414.4	344.2	129.6	30.7	67.5	4,572.1	4,561.4
December	1,703.6	1,293.5	593.9	417.6	343.0	131.2	29.8	67.2	4,579.6	4,558.0
1973—										
January	1,691.0	1,288.1	596.9	418.4	342.6	131.0	29.7	67.7	4,565.4	4,576.0
February	1,706.0	1,298.0	600.7	422.4	348.7	131.1	30.4	68.4	4,605.7	4,593.3
March	1,716.5	1,304.5	606.0	425.6	351.0	132.5	30.3	69.4	4,635.8	4,619.4
April(d)	1,713.4	(b)1,298.2	605.1	424.2	351.6	132.6	30.7	69.8	4,625.7	(b)4,616.5
May(d)	(b)1,724.1	(b)1,300.1	610.8	426.2	353.3	133.1	31.3	70.4	4,649.3	(b)4,643.7
June	(b)1,724.3	(b)1,301.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	4,654.6	(b)4,658.2

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) Affected by industrial dispute. (c) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See Note on page 188. (d) April 1973 held an unusual holiday period because Anzac Day fell two days after Easter Monday. This feature is thought to have had a depressing effect on the expansion of employment in the last pay-period of April and, by posturement, to have reinforced expansion in May. Such an effect remains in the seasonally adjusted, as well as in the original, figures.

Section IV
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, MALES(a)
(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
 ('000)

Month	Forestry, fishing and trapping	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, water, etc., services	Building and con- struction	Transport and storage	Communi- cation	Finance and property	Com- merce	Public authority activities (a.e.i.)	Com- munity and business services (b)	Amuse- ment, hotels, cafes, personal service	Total all industries
1971—													
January	14.0	68.7	1,030.6	106.8	359.2	222.3	91.6	120.1	424.9	135.9	251.2	114.5	2,939.7
February	13.9	69.0	1,034.9	106.9	360.6	223.0	92.3	122.2	424.2	136.5	258.0	114.7	2,956.2
March	13.7	68.7	1,037.0	106.7	361.7	223.4	91.8	123.2	424.2	136.9	259.0	115.2	2,961.6
April	13.6	68.6	(c)1,035.5	106.8	361.2	223.2	91.9	123.3	424.7	136.9	259.2	115.5	(c)2,960.3
May	13.8	69.0	1,036.8	106.7	361.0	223.0	92.0	123.4	425.1	137.1	259.7	115.6	2,963.2
June	14.0	69.4	1,034.5	106.7	361.4	222.8	92.2	123.2	424.4	137.8	259.8	114.7	2,960.9
July	13.9	69.6	1,033.3	106.6	360.9	222.1	92.4	123.0	423.5	137.7	253.1	114.3	2,950.3
August	13.8	69.9	1,033.9	106.6	359.4	222.2	92.5	122.8	423.3	138.1	253.4	115.4	2,951.4
September	13.5	70.0	1,034.2	106.6	358.0	222.7	92.2	122.3	424.8	138.2	253.5	116.4	2,952.3
October	13.4	70.0	1,034.3	106.4	358.1	222.5	92.2	122.2	425.3	138.3	253.5	116.8	2,952.9
November	13.4	70.0	1,038.3	106.5	359.2	222.8	92.2	122.2	429.6	138.8	254.5	118.1	2,965.8
December	13.6	70.3	1,029.1	106.8	357.5	222.3	100.3	122.3	435.3	139.4	254.6	119.2	2,970.7
1972—													
January	14.4	70.0	1,027.3	107.8	358.2	221.9	93.2	123.0	429.6	139.8	255.7	118.8	2,959.7
February	14.3	69.8	1,027.4	108.2	362.4	221.9	93.7	124.0	428.7	140.9	259.0	118.7	2,968.9
March	14.3	69.7	1,026.4	108.1	366.1	221.5	93.6	124.5	429.8	141.7	260.1	119.1	2,974.9
April	14.3	69.6	1,023.2	108.1	367.2	221.6	93.7	124.4	430.6	142.1	260.8	119.7	2,975.1
May	14.3	70.0	1,022.7	108.0	367.7	220.7	93.9	124.5	431.5	142.4	261.0	119.4	2,976.0
June	14.3	69.8	1,021.0	108.2	365.8	220.5	93.8	124.7	431.3	142.7	261.4	119.4	2,973.2
July	14.4	69.6	1,017.8	108.4	362.4	219.7	94.0	124.7	430.6	142.5	261.7	119.0	2,964.7
August	14.2	69.6	1,016.7	108.6	359.9	219.3	94.2	124.6	430.8	143.0	262.0	119.5	2,962.5
September	14.0	69.4	1,016.5	108.9	358.9	219.8	94.3	124.6	432.8	143.4	262.7	121.7	2,967.1
October	14.2	69.3	1,019.1	108.9	357.6	219.9	94.3	124.8	434.6	143.9	263.5	121.9	2,971.8
November	14.2	69.4	1,026.8	109.0	360.9	220.9	94.6	125.1	441.5	144.6	264.6	123.8	2,995.4
December	14.3	69.9	1,023.7	109.5	358.0	221.1	101.3	125.5	446.6	145.0	264.5	125.7	3,005.1
1973—													
January	14.5	70.1	1,026.8	109.4	361.8	220.5	95.3	126.6	442.0	145.7	266.1	125.1	3,004.0
February	14.4	70.1	1,030.2	109.1	366.4	221.2	96.2	128.0	442.1	146.3	272.2	124.7	3,020.9
March	14.3	69.8	1,032.4	109.2	367.9	221.2	96.2	128.8	444.0	147.0	273.6	126.1	3,030.5
April(d)	14.3	69.3	(c)1,026.5	109.2	364.5	221.0	96.6	128.7	443.0	147.7	273.9	126.1	(c)3,020.8
May(d)	14.6	69.7	(c)1,026.9	109.6	(c)365.1	222.3	96.8	128.8	446.2	148.0	274.5	126.5	(c)3,029.1
June	14.4	70.0	1,022.4	109.1	366.7	222.3	96.9	129.2	446.6	148.3	273.8	126.4	3,027.5

For footnotes see page 278.

Section IV—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, FEMALES(a)

(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

('000)

Month	Forestry, fishing and trapping	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, water, etc., services	Building and con- struction	Transport and storage	Communi- cation	Finance and property	Com- merce	Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	Com- munity and business services (b)	Amuse- ment, hotels, cafes, personal service	Total all industries
1971—													
January	0.6	4.6	355.8	8.5	16.9	28.2	27.8	93.7	323.3	62.6	404.4	161.2	1,487.6
February	0.6	4.8	361.4	8.5	17.0	28.4	27.5	95.0	321.7	62.9	419.2	161.9	1,508.9
March	0.5	4.7	363.5	8.5	17.1	28.5	27.5	95.6	322.0	63.0	422.6	164.0	1,517.4
April	0.5	4.8	359.2	8.5	17.2	28.4	27.5	95.0	322.2	62.8	424.5	164.9	1,515.6
May	0.6	4.8	358.3	8.5	17.4	28.4	27.4	94.7	322.8	62.7	426.2	165.7	1,517.4
June	0.6	4.8	357.4	8.5	17.6	28.4	27.4	94.0	322.2	63.2	427.6	165.0	1,516.9
July	0.6	4.9	355.0	8.5	17.6	28.3	27.3	93.7	321.7	63.9	413.2	164.6	1,499.4
August	0.6	4.9	355.8	8.5	17.7	28.5	27.4	93.1	320.7	64.3	414.6	166.0	1,502.1
September	0.5	4.9	356.6	8.4	17.9	28.4	27.5	92.6	322.0	64.4	416.9	167.7	1,507.8
October	0.5	4.9	358.6	8.4	18.1	28.4	28.0	92.0	324.3	64.4	417.3	168.7	1,513.7
November	0.5	4.9	359.6	8.4	18.2	28.5	28.3	92.4	329.8	65.6	418.4	170.0	1,524.7
December	0.6	4.9	354.6	8.5	18.0	28.6	29.5	92.6	334.7	66.2	413.7	169.4	1,521.4
1972—													
January	0.6	4.7	352.1	8.6	17.9	28.6	28.3	93.4	325.5	65.4	414.0	167.6	1,506.8
February	0.6	4.7	355.6	8.5	18.0	28.5	28.0	94.7	325.1	66.3	426.1	167.2	1,523.3
March	0.6	4.7	353.9	8.5	18.2	28.5	28.0	95.2	327.4	66.8	429.8	166.6	1,528.0
April	0.6	4.7	351.3	8.5	18.1	28.3	27.9	95.0	330.5	67.0	432.5	168.4	1,532.4
May	0.7	4.7	350.3	8.5	18.1	28.3	27.9	94.6	333.2	67.1	433.1	168.2	1,534.8
June	0.7	4.7	348.0	8.5	18.2	28.3	28.0	94.5	332.7	66.8	436.1	167.8	1,534.1
July	0.6	4.7	345.5	8.5	18.2	28.3	27.7	94.2	333.0	67.6	438.4	167.3	1,534.0
August	0.6	4.6	346.2	8.4	18.2	28.5	27.8	94.3	334.3	67.9	438.5	168.1	1,537.4
September	0.6	4.6	347.9	8.5	18.2	28.5	27.8	94.3	336.9	67.6	440.3	170.4	1,545.5
October	0.6	4.6	350.6	8.4	18.5	28.5	27.9	94.3	341.3	67.5	442.3	171.7	1,556.1
November	0.6	4.6	354.6	8.4	18.5	28.8	28.2	95.2	350.6	68.4	444.4	174.4	1,576.7
December	0.7	4.6	351.0	8.4	18.6	28.7	29.5	95.7	354.9	68.2	439.8	174.4	1,574.5
1973—													
January	0.6	4.6	350.3	8.5	18.7	28.9	28.6	96.7	342.0	68.6	440.5	173.3	1,561.4
February	0.6	4.7	356.7	8.6	18.9	28.9	28.4	98.1	342.3	69.2	453.7	174.6	1,584.8
March	0.7	4.6	360.8	8.6	19.2	29.0	28.3	98.8	348.7	69.8	458.9	177.8	1,605.3
April(d)	0.7	4.7	356.9	8.6	19.1	29.1	28.5	98.8	349.6	70.7	460.5	177.8	1,604.9
May(d)	0.7	4.7	360.8	8.6	19.4	29.4	28.7	98.9	355.3	71.4	462.8	179.5	1,620.2
June	0.6	4.7	362.0	8.7	19.6	29.4	28.7	98.7	358.0	71.2	466.4	179.0	1,627.1

For footnotes see page 278.

Section IV—continued
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, PERSONS(a)
(Excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)
 ('000)

Month	Forestry, fishing and trapping	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing		Electricity, gas, water, etc., services	Building and con- struction	Transport and storage	Communi- cation	Finance and property	Commerce		Public authority activities (n.e.l.)	Commu- nity and business services (b)	Amuse- ment, hotels, cafes, personal service	Total all industries
			Original	Seasonally adjusted (c)						Original	Seasonally adjusted (c)				
1971—															
January	14.5	73.3	1,386.3	1,389.3	115.3	376.1	250.6	119.4	213.7	748.3	747.0	198.5	655.6	275.7	4,427.3
February	14.5	73.8	1,396.3	1,390.4	115.4	377.7	251.4	119.8	217.2	746.0	748.0	199.4	677.2	276.6	4,465.1
March	14.2	73.5	1,400.5	1,390.8	115.2	378.8	251.8	119.3	218.8	746.2	748.8	199.8	681.6	279.2	4,479.0
April	14.2	73.3	(c)1,394.7	(c)1,392.0	115.3	378.5	251.6	119.5	218.3	746.9	749.5	199.7	683.7	280.3	(c)4,475.9
May	14.4	73.8	1,395.1	1,393.4	115.1	378.4	251.4	119.4	218.0	747.9	749.6	199.8	685.8	281.3	4,480.6
June	14.6	74.2	1,392.0	1,394.1	115.1	379.0	251.2	119.6	217.3	746.6	749.9	201.0	687.5	279.7	4,477.8
July	14.5	74.5	1,388.3	1,393.8	115.0	378.6	250.4	119.7	216.7	745.2	750.9	201.6	666.2	278.9	4,449.7
August	14.4	74.8	1,389.7	1,395.2	115.0	377.1	250.7	119.9	215.9	744.0	750.8	202.4	668.0	281.4	4,453.5
September	14.0	74.8	1,390.8	1,394.5	115.0	376.0	251.2	119.7	214.9	746.8	751.6	202.6	670.4	284.1	4,460.1
October	13.9	74.9	1,392.9	1,393.9	114.8	376.1	250.8	120.2	214.2	749.7	751.5	202.7	670.9	285.5	4,466.6
November	14.0	74.9	1,397.9	1,394.0	114.9	377.4	251.4	120.5	214.7	759.4	750.1	204.4	673.0	288.1	4,490.5
December	14.2	75.2	1,383.8	1,386.5	115.3	375.6	250.9	129.8	214.9	770.0	749.4	205.6	668.2	288.7	4,492.1
1972—															
January	15.0	74.7	1,379.4	1,382.1	116.4	376.1	250.5	121.5	216.3	755.1	753.8	205.2	669.7	286.5	4,466.5
February	14.9	74.5	1,382.9	1,377.4	116.7	380.5	250.4	121.6	218.7	753.8	755.9	207.1	685.1	285.9	4,492.2
March	14.8	74.4	1,380.3	1,371.0	116.6	384.3	250.0	121.6	219.6	757.2	759.8	208.4	689.8	285.7	4,502.9
April	14.8	74.3	1,374.4	1,371.8	116.6	385.3	249.8	121.6	219.3	761.1	763.7	209.1	693.0	288.1	4,507.5
May	15.0	74.7	1,337.0	1,371.3	116.6	385.7	249.0	121.8	219.2	764.7	766.2	209.5	694.1	287.6	4,510.8
June	15.1	74.5	1,369.0	1,371.0	116.6	384.0	248.8	121.8	219.2	764.0	767.4	209.4	697.5	287.1	4,507.0
July	15.0	74.2	1,363.3	1,368.9	116.8	380.6	248.1	121.8	218.9	763.6	769.3	210.0	700.1	286.3	4,498.7
August	14.8	74.2	1,362.8	1,368.3	117.0	378.1	247.8	122.0	219.0	765.1	772.2	210.9	700.5	287.5	4,499.9
September	14.6	74.0	1,364.4	1,368.0	117.4	377.2	248.3	122.2	218.9	769.6	774.6	211.0	703.0	292.1	4,512.6
October	14.8	73.9	1,369.7	1,370.6	117.3	376.1	248.4	122.1	219.0	775.8	777.7	211.4	705.8	293.6	4,527.9
November	14.8	74.0	1,381.5	1,377.5	117.4	379.4	249.7	122.8	220.3	792.1	782.5	213.0	709.0	298.1	4,572.1
December	15.0	74.5	1,374.7	1,377.1	118.0	376.5	249.8	130.8	221.2	801.5	780.0	213.2	704.3	300.1	4,579.6
1973—															
January	15.1	74.7	1,377.1	1,379.7	118.0	380.6	249.3	123.9	223.4	784.1	782.8	214.3	706.6	298.4	4,565.4
February	15.0	74.8	1,386.9	1,381.6	117.6	385.3	250.2	124.6	226.1	784.4	786.5	215.5	725.9	299.3	4,605.7
March	14.9	74.4	1,393.1	1,383.9	117.8	387.1	250.3	124.5	227.6	792.7	795.4	216.8	732.5	303.9	4,635.8
April (d)	14.9	74.0	(c)1,383.4	1,380.8	117.8	383.6	250.0	125.1	227.4	792.6	795.2	218.4	734.4	304.0	(c)4,625.7
May (d)	15.3	74.4	(c)1,387.7	1,385.9	118.2	(c)384.5	251.6	125.6	227.7	801.6	803.1	219.5	737.3	306.0	(c)4,649.3
June	15.0	74.7	1,384.5	1,386.6	117.8	386.3	251.7	125.6	227.9	804.6	808.2	219.5	741.6	305.4	4,654.6

(a) Based on benchmarks derived from the June 1966 population census. (b) Comprises law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; health, hospitals, etc.; education; and other community and business services (including professional). From July 1971, the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (c) Affected by industrial dispute (d) See NOTE on page 275. (e) For details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting this and other series see *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators* 1973 (Reference No. 1 10).

Section IV—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, MALES(a)

('000)

Month	Cement, bricks, etc.	Founding, engineering, etc.	Ships, vehicles, etc.	Yarns, textiles, etc.	Clothing and knitted goods	Food, drink and tobacco	Sawmilling and wood products	Paper, printing, photography	Chemicals, dyes, paints, etc.	Other manu- facturing(b)	Total
1971—											
January . . .	50.2	349.8	174.0	29.9	17.7	139.4	45.3	81.7	45.2	97.3	1,030.6
February . . .	50.0	351.6	174.3	29.6	17.8	141.6	45.4	81.7	45.1	97.7	1,034.9
March . . .	49.7	351.8	174.4	29.7	17.8	143.0	45.4	82.0	45.2	98.0	1,037.0
April . . .	49.7	353.0	(c)173.8	29.3	17.9	141.5	45.5	81.8	45.1	97.8	(c)1,035.5
May . . .	49.7	352.9	175.3	29.1	17.6	142.3	45.1	81.8	45.1	97.8	1,036.8
June . . .	49.4	352.5	175.7	28.8	17.6	142.2	45.1	81.4	44.7	97.1	1,034.5
July . . .	49.5	350.9	175.4	28.8	17.5	143.7	44.8	81.2	44.2	97.2	1,033.3
August . . .	49.9	351.3	176.8	28.6	17.6	142.7	44.7	80.9	44.2	97.4	1,033.9
September . . .	49.9	351.5	175.9	28.5	17.6	143.3	44.5	80.8	44.1	98.0	1,034.2
October . . .	49.9	351.1	175.4	28.6	17.5	144.1	44.4	80.8	44.3	98.2	1,034.3
November . . .	49.9	351.8	175.5	28.8	17.6	145.8	44.7	81.0	44.3	98.9	1,038.3
December . . .	49.6	349.5	174.4	28.7	17.5	141.4	44.6	80.4	44.2	98.8	1,029.1
1972—											
January . . .	49.3	347.2	173.8	28.6	17.5	143.9	44.0	80.8	44.2	98.1	1,027.3
February . . .	49.5	346.3	172.7	28.5	17.4	146.6	44.2	80.3	44.1	97.9	1,027.4
March . . .	49.2	343.8	173.7	28.3	17.3	147.6	43.9	80.4	44.4	97.8	1,026.4
April . . .	48.8	342.5	174.1	28.3	17.2	146.3	43.9	80.5	44.2	97.2	1,023.2
May . . .	48.9	341.3	175.0	28.5	17.3	145.9	44.1	80.5	44.1	97.2	1,022.7
June . . .	48.9	339.5	175.9	28.6	17.1	146.1	44.0	80.2	43.9	96.8	1,021.0
July . . .	49.0	338.0	175.2	28.1	17.1	146.5	43.9	80.0	43.7	96.3	1,017.8
August . . .	48.8	338.4	174.4	28.2	17.1	145.8	44.1	79.5	43.5	96.8	1,016.7
September . . .	48.8	337.1	174.2	28.2	17.0	146.5	44.0	79.8	43.8	97.0	1,016.5
October . . .	48.9	337.3	174.3	28.2	17.1	147.3	44.4	80.0	43.8	97.7	1,019.1
November . . .	49.3	339.3	174.9	28.5	17.2	148.7	44.8	80.6	44.2	99.2	1,026.8
December . . .	49.2	339.4	174.7	28.3	17.2	146.4	44.9	80.4	44.4	99.0	1,023.7
1973—											
January . . .	48.9	339.9	175.6	28.4	17.0	149.2	45.0	80.3	44.6	98.0	1,026.8
February . . .	49.1	340.6	176.3	28.5	17.0	150.4	45.0	80.5	44.6	98.2	1,030.2
March . . .	49.2	341.4	177.1	28.5	17.0	149.8	45.2	80.7	44.7	98.6	1,032.4
April (d) . . .	48.8	341.1	177.3	28.3	16.9	(c)146.3	45.0	80.3	44.4	98.1	(c)1,026.5
May (d) . . .	49.1	343.1	(c)173.9	28.7	17.0	(c)145.6	45.5	80.7	44.4	89.7	(c)1,026.9
June . . .	49.3	343.3	173.1	28.5	17.0	142.7	45.5	80.5	44.3	98.4	1,022.4

For footnotes see page 281.

Section IV—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, FEMALES(a)

('000)

Month	Cement, bricks, etc.	Founding, engineering, etc.	Ships, vehicles, etc.	Yarns, textiles, etc.	Clothing and knitted goods	Food, drink and tobacco	Sawmilling and wood products	Paper, printing, photography	Chemicals, dyes, paints, etc.	Other manu- facturing(b)	Total
1971—											
January	6.0	78.5	20.0	24.4	75.4	52.3	4.6	32.6	16.1	45.9	355.8
February	6.0	79.2	20.3	24.2	76.0	56.0	4.7	32.8	16.3	45.9	361.4
March	6.0	79.9	20.6	24.1	75.9	56.6	4.7	32.9	16.6	46.3	363.5
April	6.0	80.2	20.7	23.8	75.3	52.7	4.7	32.8	16.6	46.4	359.2
May	6.0	80.3	21.0	23.5	74.5	52.9	4.6	32.8	16.6	46.1	358.3
June	6.0	80.2	21.2	23.2	74.3	52.5	4.6	32.7	16.6	46.0	357.4
July	6.1	79.5	21.2	22.8	73.9	52.0	4.6	32.6	16.5	45.9	355.0
August	6.2	79.8	21.4	22.6	74.1	51.9	4.6	32.5	16.5	46.2	355.8
September	6.3	80.1	21.6	22.7	74.0	51.9	4.6	32.3	16.5	46.6	356.6
October	6.3	80.1	21.6	22.8	74.6	52.6	4.6	32.4	16.5	47.1	358.6
November	6.3	80.2	21.6	23.0	74.5	52.6	4.6	32.7	16.7	47.4	359.6
December	6.3	79.2	21.3	22.7	73.7	51.6	4.6	32.3	16.4	46.7	354.6
1972—											
January	6.2	77.6	20.8	22.8	73.2	53.1	4.5	32.0	16.1	45.7	352.1
February	6.3	76.4	20.5	22.7	73.9	57.1	4.5	32.0	16.1	46.0	355.6
March	6.2	75.5	20.4	22.4	73.6	57.3	4.5	31.9	16.1	46.0	353.9
April	6.2	75.2	20.6	22.2	73.8	54.8	4.5	32.0	16.1	46.0	351.3
May	6.3	74.8	20.7	22.2	73.8	54.2	4.5	32.0	16.1	45.8	350.3
June	6.3	74.1	20.9	22.3	73.4	53.1	4.5	32.0	16.0	45.4	348.0
July	6.3	73.7	20.9	21.8	72.8	52.3	4.6	31.8	16.0	45.4	345.5
August	6.3	73.8	20.7	22.2	72.6	52.5	4.5	31.9	15.9	45.6	346.2
September	6.4	74.5	20.7	22.3	72.8	52.3	4.6	32.2	16.2	45.9	347.9
October	6.4	75.6	20.9	22.4	73.2	52.6	4.6	32.3	16.3	46.3	350.6
November	6.4	76.7	21.0	22.5	73.7	53.0	4.7	32.9	16.4	47.3	354.6
December	6.4	76.3	21.0	22.2	72.8	52.3	4.7	32.3	16.2	46.9	351.0
1973—											
January	6.4	75.8	21.1	22.0	71.9	54.0	4.7	32.2	16.0	46.2	350.3
February	6.5	77.3	21.6	22.2	72.0	57.2	4.8	32.5	16.2	46.6	356.7
March	6.5	79.1	22.3	22.3	72.0	57.8	4.8	32.6	16.3	47.0	360.8
April (d)	6.6	79.7	22.7	22.1	71.2	54.4	4.8	32.4	16.4	46.8	356.9
May (d)	6.6	81.3	23.5	22.2	71.3	54.8	4.9	32.6	16.3	47.2	360.8
June	6.6	82.2	24.0	22.5	70.9	54.6	4.9	32.6	16.3	47.5	362.0

For footnotes see page 281.

Section IV—continued

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, PERSONS(a)

('000)

Month	Cement, bricks, etc.	Founding, engineering, etc.	Ships, vehicles, etc.	Yarns, textiles, etc.	Clothing and knitted goods	Food, drink and tobacco	Sawmilling and wood products	Paper, printing, photography	Chemicals, dyes, paints, etc.	Other manufac- turing(b)	Total	
											Original	Seasonally adjusted(c)
1971—												
January	56.1	428.3	194.0	54.2	93.1	191.7	50.0	114.4	61.3	143.2	1,386.3	1,389.9
February	56.0	430.8	194.6	53.8	93.8	197.6	50.2	114.5	61.4	143.6	1,396.3	1,390.2
March	55.8	431.7	194.9	53.8	93.7	199.6	50.1	114.9	61.8	144.3	1,400.5	1,389.6
April	55.7	433.2	(c)194.5	53.1	93.2	194.2	50.2	114.6	61.7	144.2	(c)1,394.7	(c)1,391.2
May	55.8	433.2	196.2	52.5	92.2	195.2	49.8	114.6	61.7	143.9	1,395.1	1,392.9
June	55.5	432.6	196.9	52.1	91.9	194.7	49.7	114.2	61.3	143.2	1,392.0	1,393.5
July	55.6	430.4	196.6	51.7	91.4	195.7	49.4	113.8	60.7	143.1	1,388.3	1,392.7
August	56.1	431.1	198.2	51.2	91.7	194.6	49.3	113.4	60.7	143.6	1,389.7	1,394.6
September	56.2	431.6	197.5	51.2	91.6	195.2	49.1	113.1	60.7	144.6	1,390.8	1,394.7
October	56.2	431.2	197.0	51.4	92.1	196.6	49.0	113.3	60.7	145.3	1,392.9	1,395.4
November	56.3	432.1	197.1	51.7	92.1	198.4	49.3	113.7	61.0	146.3	1,397.9	1,395.5
December	55.9	428.7	195.7	51.4	91.3	193.0	49.2	112.6	60.5	145.5	1,383.8	1,387.9
1972—												
January	55.6	424.8	194.6	51.4	90.6	197.0	48.5	112.8	60.3	143.8	1,379.4	1,382.8
February	55.7	422.7	193.2	51.2	91.4	203.7	48.7	112.3	60.2	143.9	1,382.9	1,377.1
March	55.4	419.3	194.1	50.8	90.9	204.9	48.4	112.3	60.5	143.8	1,380.3	1,369.6
April	55.1	417.7	194.6	50.5	91.0	201.1	48.4	112.5	60.3	143.2	1,374.4	1,374.4
May	55.2	416.1	195.7	50.7	91.1	200.1	48.6	112.5	60.1	142.9	1,373.0	1,373.0
June	55.2	413.5	196.7	50.8	90.5	199.3	48.6	112.3	59.9	142.2	1,369.0	1,370.5
July	55.3	411.6	196.0	49.9	89.9	198.8	48.5	111.8	59.6	141.8	1,363.3	1,368.9
August	55.1	412.2	195.0	50.4	89.7	198.3	48.6	111.5	59.4	142.4	1,362.8	1,368.3
September	55.2	411.6	194.9	50.6	89.9	198.8	48.6	111.9	60.0	142.9	1,364.4	1,368.0
October	55.3	412.9	195.3	50.6	90.3	199.9	49.0	112.3	60.1	144.0	1,369.7	1,370.6
November	55.7	416.1	195.9	50.9	91.0	201.6	49.5	113.5	60.7	146.5	1,381.5	1,377.5
December	55.5	415.6	195.7	50.5	90.0	198.7	49.6	112.7	60.6	145.8	1,374.7	1,377.1
1973—												
January	55.3	415.7	196.7	50.4	88.9	203.2	49.6	112.5	60.7	144.2	1,377.1	1,379.7
February	55.5	417.9	197.8	50.6	89.0	207.6	49.8	113.0	60.8	144.8	1,386.9	1,381.6
March	55.8	420.5	199.4	50.8	89.0	207.7	50.1	113.3	61.0	145.7	1,393.1	1,383.9
April (d)	55.4	420.7	200.1	50.5	88.1	(c)200.6	49.8	112.7	60.7	144.9	(c)1,383.4	(c)1,380.8
May (d)	55.6	424.4	(c)197.4	50.9	88.3	(c)200.3	50.4	113.3	60.7	146.2	(c)1,387.7	(c)1,385.9
June	55.9	425.4	197.1	51.0	87.9	197.2	50.4	113.0	60.6	145.9	1,384.5	1,386.6

(a) Based on benchmarks derived from the June 1966 population census. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, bedding and furnishing drapery; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Affected by industrial dispute. (d) See footnote (d) on page 275. (e) For details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting this and other series see *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators*, 1973 (Reference No. 1.10).

Section V

THE LABOUR FORCE

NOTE Figures in this section are derived from the results of the labour force survey, a sample survey of households carried out at quarterly intervals. A description of this survey is given on pages 170 to 182.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agriculture (^{'000})	Other industries (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of population(a)		
MALES									
1965—									
February	386.1	2,899.6	3,285.7	28.2	0.9	3,313.9	84.5	608.7	3,922.6
May	378.5	2,907.2	3,285.7	24.5	0.7	3,310.2	83.9	633.6	3,943.8
August	378.8	2,913.2	3,292.0	27.8	0.8	3,319.8	83.8	640.0	3,959.8
November	382.7	2,915.4	3,298.1	33.6	1.0	3,331.7	83.7	648.9	3,980.6
1966—									
February	372.2	2,970.5	3,342.7	42.3	1.2	3,385.0	84.5	619.9	4,004.9
May	370.9	2,980.9	3,351.8	32.9	1.0	3,384.6	84.2	635.9	4,020.5
August	361.5	2,992.3	3,353.8	36.0	1.1	3,389.8	83.8	653.4	4,043.2
November	364.8	3,001.6	3,366.5	32.3	1.0	3,398.8	83.7	664.1	4,062.9
1967—									
February	372.2	3,022.1	3,394.4	47.6	1.4	3,442.0	84.2	643.5	4,085.5
May	369.8	3,023.6	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
August	369.3	3,031.1	3,400.4	38.1	1.1	3,438.5	83.4	684.8	4,123.3
November	372.1	3,055.3	3,427.4	35.3	1.0	3,462.7	83.5	685.2	4,147.9
1968—									
February	370.8	3,086.2	3,457.0	43.7	1.2	3,500.7	83.9	671.7	4,172.4
May	359.9	3,099.2	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
August	360.9	3,106.9	3,467.8	32.1	0.9	3,499.9	83.0	715.7	4,215.6
November	368.6	3,123.8	3,492.4	35.2	1.0	3,527.6	83.1	719.5	4,247.1
1969—									
February	358.8	3,181.8	3,540.6	43.6	1.2	3,584.2	83.9	687.4	4,271.6
May	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
August	353.4	3,196.3	3,549.7	31.8	0.9	3,581.5	83.0	733.9	4,315.4
November	357.5	3,210.5	3,568.0	43.3	1.2	3,611.3	83.1	735.6	4,346.9
1970—									
February	357.2	3,271.2	3,628.4	39.1	1.1	3,667.5	83.8	707.3	4,374.8
May	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
August	350.2	3,280.6	3,630.8	33.5	0.9	3,664.3	83.0	749.2	4,413.5
November	349.5	3,289.3	3,638.9	39.3	1.1	3,678.2	82.7	768.2	4,446.4
1971—									
February(b)	352.7	3,327.1	3,679.8	41.7	1.1	3,721.5	83.1	755.0	4,476.5
May	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
August	333.8	3,336.3	3,670.1	39.3	1.1	3,709.4	82.3	799.6	4,509.0
November	344.1	3,333.4	3,677.5	57.0	1.5	3,734.6	82.3	804.4	4,539.0
1972—									
February(b)	355.8	3,350.6	3,706.4	74.8	2.0	3,781.3	82.8	784.3	4,565.6
May	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
August	351.4	3,349.6	3,701.0	67.4	1.8	3,768.4	82.3	809.9	4,578.3
November	315.8	3,415.1	3,730.9	70.7	1.9	3,801.6	82.5	807.5	4,609.1
1973—									
February	311.2	3,452.2	3,763.4	67.9	1.8	3,831.3	82.6	806.8	4,638.1
May	309.4	3,453.7	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8

For footnotes see page 286.

Section V—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(a)		
MARRIED WOMEN									
1965—									
February	38.5	592.5	630.9	17.2	2.7	648.1	25.2	1,927.6	2,575.8
May	39.1	614.8	653.8	13.9	2.1	667.8	25.7	1,929.7	2,597.5
August	42.1	618.9	661.0	13.6	2.0	674.6	26.0	1,924.2	2,598.7
November	45.4	644.7	690.1	12.4	1.8	702.5	27.0	1,901.0	2,603.5
1966—									
February	45.7	635.9	681.6	19.4	2.8	700.9	26.7	1,923.9	2,624.9
May	40.1	659.4	699.4	16.6	2.3	716.0	27.0	1,936.8	2,652.8
August	43.6	684.2	727.8	14.7	2.0	742.5	27.8	1,924.6	2,667.1
November	47.9	700.6	748.4	14.4	1.9	762.8	28.5	1,916.6	2,679.4
1967—									
February	46.6	698.9	745.5	20.4	2.7	765.9	28.4	1,930.2	2,696.1
May	43.7	715.5	759.2	20.6	2.6	779.7	28.8	1,931.8	2,711.5
August	42.5	736.3	778.8	18.7	2.3	797.6	29.3	1,923.8	2,721.4
November	46.3	763.9	810.2	15.9	1.9	826.2	30.1	1,916.9	2,743.0
1968—									
February	49.0	757.3	806.3	23.4	2.8	829.7	30.0	1,932.7	2,762.4
May	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
August	45.4	787.2	832.6	18.7	2.2	851.2	30.5	1,943.3	2,794.6
November	47.2	806.7	854.0	16.6	1.9	870.6	31.0	1,941.4	2,812.0
1969—									
February	48.1	820.2	868.2	22.9	2.6	891.1	31.3	1,957.6	2,848.7
May	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
August	52.1	849.3	901.4	19.2	2.1	920.7	31.9	1,964.5	2,885.2
November	53.8	897.9	951.7	19.8	2.0	971.5	33.5	1,930.9	2,902.5
1970—									
February	52.1	882.7	934.8	26.2	2.7	960.9	32.9	1,961.1	2,922.0
May	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
August	54.8	931.8	986.6	17.0	1.7	1,003.5	34.0	1,949.0	2,952.6
November	59.7	981.7	1,041.5	17.9	1.7	1,059.4	35.4	1,929.3	2,988.7
1971—									
February(b)	60.1	955.1	1,015.2	30.2	2.9	1,045.4	34.7	1,966.7	3,012.1
May	50.4	990.0	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.4	3,026.8
August	54.5	991.2	1,045.7	21.4	2.0	1,067.1	35.3	1,954.3	3,021.4
November	54.6	1,023.7	1,078.2	19.5	1.8	1,097.7	35.9	1,955.9	3,053.6
1972—									
February(b)	58.7	988.5	1,047.2	33.1	3.1	1,080.3	35.2	1,989.8	3,070.1
May	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
August	55.8	1,047.8	1,103.6	27.6	2.4	1,131.2	36.5	1,971.3	3,102.5
November	61.7	1,080.8	1,142.5	28.2	2.4	1,170.7	37.5	1,949.7	3,120.4
1973—									
February	59.4	1,068.4	1,127.8	39.3	3.4	1,167.1	37.2	1,971.2	3,138.4
May	54.5	1,099.9	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
OTHER FEMALES(c)									
1965—									
February	15.6	666.3	681.9	21.8	3.1	703.7	51.0	676.1	1,379.8
May	15.3	658.2	673.5	17.0	2.5	690.5	50.1	688.4	1,378.9
August	13.0	662.6	675.6	12.9	1.9	688.5	49.3	708.6	1,397.2
November	13.8	669.8	683.6	19.8	2.8	703.3	49.6	715.1	1,418.4
1966—									
February	14.4	686.2	700.6	24.6	3.4	725.2	51.0	697.7	1,422.9
May	14.3	672.2	686.4	15.9	2.3	702.4	49.7	710.9	1,413.3
August	15.9	672.7	688.5	16.2	2.3	704.8	49.3	724.8	1,429.6
November	16.7	678.0	694.7	20.9	2.9	715.5	49.6	726.7	1,442.2

For footnotes see page 286.

Section V—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agriculture (^{'000})	Other industries (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of population(a)		
OTHER FEMALES(c)—continued									
1967—									
February	15.2	698.6	713.7	22.9	3.1	736.6	50.8	714.5	1,451.1
May	11.9	691.2	703.1	18.2	2.5	721.3	49.6	733.0	1,454.4
August	10.7	692.5	703.2	16.0	2.2	719.2	49.2	744.1	1,463.3
November	12.6	679.4	692.0	22.5	3.2	714.6	48.6	755.0	1,469.6
1968—									
February	12.9	694.7	707.6	25.8	3.5	733.4	49.7	742.5	1,475.9
May	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
August	10.3	692.8	703.2	16.4	2.3	719.5	48.5	763.9	1,483.4
November	11.8	687.9	699.7	21.0	2.9	720.6	48.1	778.1	1,498.7
1969—									
February	12.2	694.2	706.4	25.8	3.5	732.2	49.1	758.6	1,490.8
May	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
August	13.1	681.2	694.3	15.0	2.1	709.4	47.6	780.7	1,490.0
November	13.3	687.7	701.0	23.4	3.2	724.4	48.0	786.0	1,510.4
1970—									
February	12.8	711.4	724.3	21.2	2.8	745.5	49.1	773.6	1,519.1
May	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
August	12.3	696.8	709.1	14.6	2.0	723.7	47.6	796.3	1,519.9
November	11.9	696.3	708.2	18.7	2.6	726.8	47.7	796.2	1,523.0
1971—									
February(b)	12.3	712.7	725.0	21.1	2.8	746.1	48.8	781.9	1,528.1
May	11.5	706.6	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.7	1,530.4
August	11.8	677.9	689.7	14.3	2.0	704.0	45.4	847.3	1,551.3
November	12.0	662.3	674.4	23.2	3.3	697.5	44.9	854.3	1,551.9
1972—									
February(b)	12.6	680.5	693.1	28.0	3.9	721.1	46.1	843.5	1,564.5
May	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
August	12.2	662.2	674.3	26.4	3.8	700.7	45.3	845.5	1,546.2
November	12.2	681.3	693.5	37.3	5.1	730.9	46.6	837.2	1,568.1
1973—									
February	11.3	694.6	705.9	36.3	4.9	742.3	47.0	836.3	1,578.5
May	10.5	672.9	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
ALL FEMALES									
1965—									
February	54.0	1,258.8	1,312.8	39.0	2.9	1,351.8	34.2	2,603.8	3,955.6
May	54.4	1,272.9	1,327.3	30.9	2.3	1,358.3	34.2	2,618.1	3,976.4
August	55.1	1,281.5	1,336.6	26.5	1.9	1,363.1	34.1	2,632.8	3,995.9
November	59.2	1,314.5	1,373.7	32.2	2.3	1,405.9	35.0	2,616.0	4,021.9
1966—									
February	60.1	1,322.1	1,382.2	43.9	3.1	1,426.1	35.2	2,621.7	4,047.8
May	54.3	1,331.6	1,385.9	32.5	2.3	1,418.4	34.9	2,647.7	4,066.1
August	59.5	1,356.9	1,416.4	30.9	2.1	1,447.3	35.3	2,649.4	4,096.7
November	64.5	1,378.6	1,443.1	35.2	2.4	1,478.4	35.9	2,643.2	4,121.6

For footnotes see page 286.

Section V—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agriculture (^{'000})	Other industries (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of population(a)		
ALL FEMALES—continued									
1967—									
February	61.8	1,397.5	1,459.2	43.3	2.9	1,502.5	36.2	2,644.7	4,147.2
May	55.6	1,406.7	1,462.3	38.8	2.6	1,501.1	36.0	2,664.8	4,165.9
August	53.2	1,428.8	1,482.0	34.8	2.3	1,516.8	36.2	2,667.9	4,184.7
November	58.9	1,443.3	1,502.2	38.5	2.5	1,540.7	36.6	2,671.9	4,212.6
1968—									
February	61.9	1,452.0	1,513.9	49.2	3.1	1,563.1	36.9	2,675.2	4,238.3
May	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
August	55.7	1,480.0	1,535.7	35.0	2.2	1,570.7	36.7	2,707.3	4,278.0
November	59.1	1,494.6	1,553.7	37.5	2.4	1,591.2	36.9	2,719.5	4,310.7
1969—									
February	60.3	1,514.3	1,574.6	48.7	3.0	1,623.3	37.4	2,716.2	4,339.5
May	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
August	65.1	1,530.6	1,595.7	34.3	2.1	1,630.0	37.3	2,745.2	4,375.2
November	67.2	1,585.6	1,652.7	43.3	2.6	1,696.0	38.4	2,716.9	4,412.9
1970—									
February	65.0	1,594.1	1,659.0	47.4	2.8	1,706.4	38.4	2,734.7	4,441.1
May	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
August	67.0	1,628.6	1,695.7	31.5	1.8	1,727.2	38.6	2,745.3	4,472.5
November	71.6	1,678.0	1,749.6	36.6	2.0	1,786.2	39.6	2,725.5	4,511.7
1971—									
February(b)	72.3	1,667.9	1,740.2	51.3	2.9	1,791.5	39.5	2,748.7	4,540.2
May	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
August	66.3	1,669.1	1,735.3	35.8	2.0	1,771.1	38.7	2,801.6	4,572.7
November	66.6	1,686.0	1,752.6	42.7	2.4	1,795.2	39.0	2,810.3	4,605.5
1972—									
February(b)	71.3	1,669.0	1,740.3	61.0	3.4	1,801.3	38.9	2,833.3	4,634.6
May	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
August	68.0	1,710.0	1,778.0	53.9	2.9	1,831.9	39.4	2,816.8	4,648.7
November	73.9	1,762.1	1,836.0	65.5	3.4	1,901.6	40.6	2,786.9	4,688.5
1973—									
February	70.7	1,763.0	1,833.7	75.6	4.0	1,909.4	40.5	2,807.5	4,716.9
May	65.0	1,772.8	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2

PERSONS

1965—									
February	440.1	4,158.4	4,598.5	67.3	1.4	4,665.7	59.2	3,212.5	7,878.2
May	432.9	4,180.1	4,613.0	55.5	1.2	4,668.5	58.9	3,251.7	7,920.2
August	433.9	4,194.7	4,628.7	54.2	1.2	4,682.9	58.9	3,272.8	7,955.7
November	441.9	4,229.9	4,671.8	65.8	1.4	4,737.6	59.2	3,264.9	8,002.5
1966—									
February	432.3	4,292.6	4,724.9	86.2	1.8	4,811.1	59.7	3,241.6	8,052.7
May	425.2	4,312.4	4,737.6	65.4	1.4	4,803.0	59.4	3,283.6	8,086.6
August	421.0	4,349.2	4,770.2	66.9	1.4	4,837.1	59.4	3,302.8	8,139.9
November	429.4	4,380.2	4,809.6	67.6	1.4	4,877.2	59.6	3,307.3	8,184.5

For footnotes see page 286.

Section V—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agri- culture (^{'000})	Other industries (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of population(a)		
	PERSONS—continued								
1967—									
February	434.0	4,419.6	4,853.6	90.9	1.8	4,944.5	60.1	3,288.2	8,232.7
May	425.4	4,430.2	4,855.7	78.8	1.6	4,934.4	59.7	3,336.1	8,270.5
August	422.6	4,459.9	4,882.4	72.9	1.5	4,955.3	59.6	3,352.7	8,308.0
November	431.0	4,498.7	4,929.7	73.8	1.5	5,003.4	59.8	3,357.1	8,360.5
1968—									
February	432.6	4,538.3	4,970.9	92.9	1.8	5,063.8	60.2	3,346.9	8,410.7
May	413.0	4,572.2	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
August	416.6	4,586.9	5,003.5	67.1	1.3	5,070.6	59.7	3,423.0	8,493.6
November	427.7	4,618.4	5,046.1	72.7	1.4	5,118.8	59.8	3,439.0	8,557.8
1969									
February	419.1	4,696.1	5,115.2	92.3	1.8	5,207.5	60.5	3,403.6	8,611.1
May	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
August	418.5	4,726.9	5,145.4	66.1	1.3	5,211.5	60.0	3,479.1	8,690.6
November	424.7	4,796.1	5,220.7	86.6	1.6	5,307.3	60.6	3,452.5	8,759.8
1970—									
February	422.2	4,865.3	5,287.5	86.4	1.6	5,373.9	61.0	3,442.0	8,815.9
May	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
August	417.3	4,909.3	5,326.5	65.0	1.2	5,391.5	60.7	3,494.5	8,886.0
November	421.2	4,967.3	5,388.5	75.9	1.4	5,464.4	61.0	3,493.7	8,958.1
1971—									
February(b)	425.0	4,995.0	5,420.0	93.0	1.7	5,513.0	61.1	3,503.7	9,016.7
May	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
August	400.1	5,005.3	5,405.4	75.1	1.4	5,480.5	60.3	3,601.2	9,081.7
November	410.6	5,019.5	5,430.1	99.7	1.8	5,529.8	60.5	3,614.7	9,144.5
1972—									
February(b)	427.2	5,019.6	5,446.8	135.8	2.4	5,582.6	60.7	3,617.6	9,200.2
May	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8
August	419.4	5,059.6	5,478.9	121.3	2.2	5,600.3	60.7	3,626.7	9,227.0
November	389.7	5,177.2	5,566.9	136.3	2.4	5,703.2	61.3	3,594.4	9,297.6
1973—									
February	382.0	5,215.2	5,597.2	143.5	2.5	5,740.7	61.4	3,614.3	9,355.0
May	374.4	5,226.5	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0

(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (b) The survey periods for February 1971 and February 1972 were later than in the immediately preceding years, and as a consequence the estimate of the proportion of the population 15 years and over who 'went to school' and who were therefore not in the labour force, is correspondingly higher. Probably about 20,000 persons were affected. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

NOTE *Discontinuity.* (i) May 1971–August 1971. At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers' colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is now a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the number of males and females excluded being approximately seven thousand and seventeen thousand respectively.

(ii) August 1972–November 1972. See page 171 regarding a change in the basis of industry coding.

It is possible, also, that the introduction of the new sample during 1972 may have resulted in some discontinuity in the estimates shown above between May 1972 and May 1973.

Section VI

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT MALES

NOTE: The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, see pages 78-9.

Weekly and hourly wage rates and index numbers for adult males from March 1939 to June 1972 were published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* (Reference No. 6.17), in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1965 to June 1968* (Reference No. 6.21) and in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1968 to June 1972* (Reference No. 6.33). Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 were published in monthly bulletins, *Wage Rates and Earnings* (Reference No. 6.16), commencing with the June 1973 issue.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(b)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939 . . .	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
1940 . . .	10.38	10.09	10.01	9.85	10.39	9.61	10.18
1941 . . .	11.05	10.88	10.62	10.58	11.01	10.35	10.88
1942 . . .	11.96	11.83	11.25	11.50	11.72	11.17	11.74
1943 . . .	12.21	12.08	11.58	11.61	12.08	11.58	12.00
1944 . . .	12.22	12.08	11.71	11.58	12.02	11.53	12.02
1945 . . .	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
1946 . . .	13.18	12.98	12.68	12.41	12.32	12.45	12.90
1947 . . .	14.48	14.05	13.45	13.78	13.66	13.54	14.07
1948 . . .	16.02	15.59	15.32	15.22	15.23	15.18	15.65
1949 . . .	17.14	16.84	16.52	16.44	16.83	16.43	16.87
1950 . . .	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
1951 . . .	25.02	24.05	22.99	23.60	24.15	23.82	24.24
1952 . . .	28.02	27.07	25.85	27.08	27.55	27.22	27.32
1953 . . .	28.73	27.86	26.47	27.35	28.37	28.33	28.02
1954 . . .	29.32	28.48	27.56	28.16	28.72	28.77	28.68
1955 . . .	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
1956 . . .	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
1957 . . .	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
1958 . . .	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
1959 . . .	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
1960 . . .	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
1961 . . .	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
1962 . . .	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
1963 . . .	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
1964 . . .	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
1965 . . .	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
1966 . . .	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
1967 . . .	45.35	44.59	45.55	43.79	45.08	45.31	45.00
1968 . . .	49.46	48.86	49.01	48.23	47.72	48.98	48.98
1969 . . .	52.38	51.74	51.91	50.76	50.69	52.00	51.86
1970 . . .	54.40	53.68	55.07	52.12	55.99	54.49	54.20
1971 . . .	61.70	61.40	62.91	59.38	61.98	60.86	61.56
1972(c) . . .	67.52	67.42	68.16	65.41	65.72	66.46	67.23

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural industry. (c) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)
INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 . . .	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
1940 . . .	36.7	35.7	35.4	34.9	36.8	34.0	36.0
1941 . . .	39.1	38.5	37.6	37.4	39.0	36.6	38.5
1942 . . .	42.3	41.9	39.8	40.7	41.5	39.5	41.6
1943 . . .	43.2	42.8	41.0	41.1	42.8	41.0	42.5
1944 . . .	43.3	42.8	41.5	41.0	42.6	40.8	42.6
1945 . . .	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
1946 . . .	46.7	45.9	44.9	43.9	43.6	44.1	45.7
1947 . . .	51.3	49.7	47.6	48.8	48.4	47.9	49.8
1948 . . .	56.7	55.2	54.2	53.9	53.9	53.8	55.4
1949 . . .	60.7	59.6	58.5	58.2	59.6	58.2	59.7
1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
1951 . . .	88.6	85.2	81.4	83.6	85.5	84.4	85.8
1952 . . .	99.2	95.8	91.5	95.9	97.5	96.4	96.7
1953 . . .	101.7	98.6	93.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.2
1954 . . .	103.8	100.9	97.6	99.7	101.7	101.9	101.6
1955 . . .	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
1956 . . .	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
1957 . . .	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
1958 . . .	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
1959 . . .	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
1960 . . .	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
1961 . . .	132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.4	129.5
1962 . . .	132.3	128.8	127.4	126.2	129.5	129.2	129.8
1963 . . .	135.5	131.7	131.0	128.9	132.8	132.0	133.0
1964 . . .	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
1965 . . .	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
1966 . . .	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.2	152.4
1967 . . .	160.6	157.9	161.3	155.1	159.6	160.4	159.3
1968 . . .	175.1	173.0	173.5	170.8	169.0	173.4	173.4
1969 . . .	185.5	183.2	183.8	179.7	179.5	184.1	183.6
1970 . . .	192.6	190.1	195.0	184.6	198.2	192.9	191.9
1971 . . .	218.5	217.4	222.8	210.3	219.5	215.5	218.0
1972(b) . . .	239.1	238.7	241.4	231.6	232.7	235.3	238.1

(a) Excludes rural industry. (b) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA
Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime)
as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements
 (See NOTE at top of page 287.)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Mining and quarrying (b)	\$ 33.42	\$ 34.12	\$ 35.09	\$ 36.68	\$ 38.46	\$ 37.57	\$ 37.62
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	27.18	27.84	28.94	29.48	30.92	31.50	32.02
Textiles, clothing and footwear	26.91	27.50	27.55	28.50	29.66	30.60	31.09
Food, drink and tobacco	27.23	28.02	28.45	29.58	31.22	31.63	32.24
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	26.57	27.22	27.66	28.88	30.19	30.76	31.48
Paper, printing, etc.	28.92	29.76	30.49	31.25	32.72	33.39	34.32
Other manufacturing	26.88	27.62	28.07	29.13	30.75	31.15	31.66
All manufacturing groups	27.16	27.86	28.60	29.41	30.88	31.44	32.00
Building and construction	26.88	27.67	28.20	29.55	31.22	31.65	32.27
Railway services	26.41	27.07	28.08	29.09	31.03	31.12	31.67
Road and air transport	26.90	27.58	28.26	29.42	31.09	31.42	31.94
Shipping and stevedoring(c)	26.70	27.23	27.29	27.69	30.08	30.93	31.45
Communication	28.69	29.38	31.34	31.65	32.57	33.60	34.10
Wholesale and retail trade	27.28	27.98	28.22	29.78	31.54	31.88	32.49
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	26.75	27.48	28.02	28.98	30.53	30.93	31.54
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	26.37	27.08	27.15	28.36	29.79	30.37	30.88
All industry groups(d)	27.32	28.02	28.68	29.70	31.30	31.74	32.29

Industry group	End of December—						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Mining and quarrying (b)	\$ 40.71	\$ 41.47	\$ 42.40	\$ 42.09	\$ 43.94	\$ 47.48	\$ 48.54
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	34.48	35.02	36.15	36.14	36.95	38.90	39.71
Textiles, clothing and footwear	33.18	34.04	35.20	35.22	35.91	37.91	38.62
Food, drink and tobacco	33.97	35.22	36.30	36.35	37.18	39.25	40.33
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	33.51	34.62	35.64	35.63	36.40	38.23	39.55
Paper, printing, etc.	36.50	37.92	39.04	39.34	40.08	42.24	43.09
Other manufacturing	33.58	34.72	35.93	36.04	36.73	38.79	39.71
All manufacturing groups	34.18	35.05	36.19	36.22	37.00	38.99	39.92
Building and construction	34.38	35.75	36.62	37.02	38.02	40.21	41.42
Railway services	33.68	34.65	35.77	35.78	36.73	38.46	39.91
Road and air transport	34.09	35.25	36.33	36.42	37.13	39.03	40.69
Shipping and stevedoring(c)	33.84	34.46	35.62	35.62	36.86	38.86	39.79
Communication	38.36	38.49	39.71	39.71	41.12	44.69	47.45
Wholesale and retail trade	34.12	35.71	36.73	36.86	37.67	39.57	40.54
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	33.44	34.81	35.78	35.81	36.73	38.85	40.27
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	32.80	33.73	34.82	34.85	35.60	37.52	38.55
All industry groups(d)	34.47	35.50	36.58	36.66	37.55	39.65	40.76

Industry group	End of December—						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972(e)
Mining and quarrying (b)	\$ 50.34	\$ 52.26	\$ 56.79	\$ 59.07	\$ 60.83	\$ 69.04	\$ 73.22
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	41.89	43.72	48.74	50.86	51.88	59.89	64.92
Textiles, clothing and footwear	40.66	42.40	45.14	48.18	50.92	57.33	62.94
Food, drink and tobacco	42.56	44.39	47.22	50.35	52.98	58.81	64.52
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	41.64	43.36	46.81	49.93	51.84	58.30	62.20
Paper, printing, etc.	45.76	47.84	53.13	55.81	57.47	65.81	71.93
Other manufacturing	41.98	43.90	47.61	50.10	52.34	59.97	65.76
All manufacturing groups	42.11	43.95	48.14	50.65	52.36	59.77	65.06
Building and construction	44.44	46.16	50.61	53.14	56.67	63.70	69.96
Railway services	41.84	43.50	46.42	49.65	51.32	58.34	64.09
Road and air transport	42.97	45.16	47.90	51.34	53.65	61.48	67.47
Shipping and stevedoring(c)	41.90	45.48	51.23	55.75	60.54	64.86	72.54
Communication	49.69	52.69	58.77	64.42	68.95	77.29	86.72
Wholesale and retail trade	42.86	44.79	47.99	51.04	53.82	61.57	67.27
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.68	45.53	47.86	52.57	54.11	62.52	67.87
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.54	42.33	44.64	47.23	49.16	56.73	60.61
All industry groups(d)	43.05	45.00	48.98	51.86	54.20	61.56	67.23

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (c) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers. (d) Excludes rural industry. (e) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA
INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Mining and quarrying (b)	118.3	120.8	124.3	129.9	136.2	133.0	133.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	96.2	98.6	102.5	104.4	109.5	111.5	113.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	95.3	97.4	97.5	100.9	105.0	108.3	110.1
Food, drink and tobacco	96.4	99.2	100.7	104.7	110.6	112.0	114.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	94.1	96.4	97.9	102.3	106.9	108.9	111.5
Paper, printing, etc.	102.4	105.4	108.0	110.7	115.8	118.2	121.5
Other manufacturing	95.2	97.8	99.4	103.2	108.9	110.3	112.1
All manufacturing groups	96.2	98.6	101.3	104.1	109.4	111.3	113.3
Building and construction	95.2	98.0	99.9	104.6	110.6	112.1	114.3
Railway services	93.5	95.8	99.4	103.0	109.9	110.2	112.1
Road and air transport	95.2	97.7	100.1	104.2	110.1	111.2	113.1
Shipping and stevedoring (c)	94.5	96.4	96.6	98.1	106.5	109.5	111.4
Communication	101.6	104.0	111.0	112.1	115.3	119.0	120.7
Wholesale and retail trade	96.6	99.1	99.9	105.4	111.7	112.9	115.0
Public authority (n.e.l.) and community and business services	94.7	97.3	99.2	102.6	108.1	109.5	111.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	93.4	95.9	96.1	100.4	105.5	107.5	109.3
All industry groups (d)	96.7	99.2	101.6	105.2	110.8	112.4	114.3

Industry group	End of December—						
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Mining and quarrying (b)	144.1	146.8	150.1	149.0	155.6	168.1	171.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	122.1	124.0	128.0	128.0	130.8	137.7	140.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	117.5	120.5	124.6	124.7	127.1	134.2	136.7
Food, drink and tobacco	120.3	124.7	128.5	128.7	131.6	139.0	143.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	118.6	122.6	126.2	126.2	128.9	135.4	140.0
Paper, printing, etc.	129.2	134.3	138.2	139.3	141.9	149.6	152.6
Other manufacturing	118.9	122.9	127.2	127.6	130.1	137.3	140.6
All manufacturing groups	121.0	124.1	128.1	128.3	131.0	138.1	141.4
Building and construction	121.7	126.6	129.7	131.1	134.6	142.4	146.6
Railway services	119.3	122.7	126.6	126.7	130.1	136.2	141.3
Road and air transport	120.7	124.8	128.6	128.9	131.5	138.3	144.1
Shipping and stevedoring (c)	119.8	122.0	126.1	126.1	130.5	137.6	140.9
Communication	135.8	136.3	140.6	140.6	145.6	158.2	163.0
Wholesale and retail trade	120.8	126.4	130.1	130.5	133.4	140.1	143.5
Public authority (n.e.l.) and community and business services	118.4	123.2	126.7	126.8	130.1	137.6	142.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	116.1	119.4	123.3	123.4	126.1	132.9	136.5
All industry groups (d)	122.0	125.7	129.5	129.8	133.0	140.4	144.3

Industry group	End of December—						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972(e)
Mining and quarrying (b)	178.2	185.0	201.1	209.2	215.4	244.4	259.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	148.3	154.8	172.6	180.1	183.7	212.1	229.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	144.0	150.1	159.8	170.6	180.3	203.0	222.8
Food, drink and tobacco	150.7	157.2	167.2	178.3	187.6	208.2	228.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	147.4	153.5	165.7	176.8	183.6	206.4	220.2
Paper, printing, etc.	162.0	169.4	188.1	197.6	203.5	233.0	254.7
Other manufacturing	148.6	155.4	168.6	177.4	185.3	212.3	232.8
All manufacturing groups	149.1	155.6	170.5	179.4	185.4	211.6	230.4
Building and construction	157.3	163.4	179.2	188.1	200.7	225.6	247.7
Railway services	148.2	154.0	164.4	175.8	181.7	206.6	226.9
Road and air transport	152.2	159.9	169.6	181.8	193.5	217.7	238.9
Shipping and stevedoring (c)	148.4	161.0	181.4	197.4	214.3	229.0	256.9
Communication	176.0	186.6	208.1	228.1	244.1	273.7	307.1
Wholesale and retail trade	151.8	158.6	169.9	180.7	190.6	218.0	238.2
Public authority (n.e.l.) and community and business services	151.1	161.2	169.5	186.1	191.6	221.4	240.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	143.5	149.9	158.1	167.2	174.1	200.9	214.6
All industry groups (d)	152.4	159.3	173.4	183.6	191.9	218.0	238.1

NOTES. See footnotes on page 289.

Section VI—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES,
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC., ALL GROUPS(b)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements

(See NOTE at top of page 287)

End of December—	New South Wales			Victoria			Queensland		
	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.
1944	\$ 12.30	\$ 12.12	12.22	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.27	12.08	\$ 11.89	\$ 11.67	11.71
1945	12.28	12.22	12.25	12.03	12.28	12.11	11.89	11.79	11.81
1946	13.17	13.18	13.18	12.87	13.21	12.98	12.70	12.68	12.68
1947	14.62	14.32	14.48	14.09	13.97	14.05	13.99	13.32	13.45
1948	15.90	16.16	16.02	15.49	15.82	15.59	15.46	15.29	15.31
1949	17.11	17.18	17.14	16.68	17.21	16.84	16.87	16.44	16.52
1950	20.50	20.75	20.62	20.00	20.57	20.18	19.98	19.41	19.52
1951	24.86	25.19	25.02	23.88	24.43	24.05	23.83	22.80	22.99
1952	27.94	28.10	28.02	26.88	27.49	27.07	27.12	25.56	25.85
1953	28.57	28.92	28.73	27.61	28.41	27.86	27.51	26.22	26.47
1954	29.50	29.14	29.32	28.41	28.64	28.48	28.35	27.38	27.56
1955	30.11	30.98	30.52	28.97	30.89	29.56	28.87	28.23	28.35
1956	31.41	33.20	32.28	30.21	32.63	30.96	30.15	30.30	30.28
1957	32.18	32.74	32.45	31.08	32.72	31.60	31.22	30.25	30.43
1958	32.66	33.22	32.92	31.51	32.99	31.97	31.75	31.78	31.78
1959	35.59	34.40	35.02	34.35	34.58	34.42	35.09	33.06	33.43
1960	35.90	36.68	36.28	34.49	36.14	34.99	35.18	35.05	35.07
1961	37.22	37.48	37.34	35.74	37.29	36.22	36.42	35.88	35.98
1962	37.23	37.51	37.37	35.87	37.48	36.37	36.36	35.86	35.97
1963	38.13	38.42	38.28	36.65	38.47	37.20	37.31	36.92	37.00
1964	40.16	40.40	40.27	38.97	40.60	39.47	39.78	39.08	39.22
1965	40.99	41.19	41.08	39.88	41.38	40.34	40.85	41.87	41.66
1966	43.20	43.35	43.27	42.34	43.76	42.78	43.10	43.68	43.56
1967	45.38	45.31	45.35	44.17	45.33	44.59	45.24	45.63	45.55
1968	49.92	48.95	49.46	48.67	49.26	48.86	50.77	48.55	49.01
1969	52.59	52.15	52.38	51.31	52.70	51.74	53.86	51.41	51.91
1970	53.67	54.84	54.22	52.98	54.60	53.48	55.66	54.88	55.04
1971	61.72	61.67	61.70	60.79	62.79	61.40	63.24	62.83	62.91
1972(d)	67.29	67.78	67.52	66.70	69.04	67.42	69.08	67.92	68.16

End of December—	South Australia			Western Australia			Tasmania		
	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.
1944	\$ 11.75	\$ 11.21	11.58	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.02	12.02	\$ 11.29	\$ 11.89	11.53
1945	11.76	11.26	11.60	11.98	12.04	12.03	11.28	11.97	11.56
1946	12.64	11.92	12.41	12.67	12.27	12.32	12.22	12.79	12.45
1947	14.08	13.13	13.78	13.87	13.63	13.66	13.34	13.85	13.54
1948	15.41	14.81	15.22	15.48	15.21	15.23	14.91	15.60	15.18
1949	16.59	16.13	16.44	17.18	16.78	16.83	16.17	16.85	16.43
1950	19.88	19.58	19.79	20.60	19.98	20.06	19.56	20.18	19.80
1951	23.72	23.35	23.60	24.65	24.08	24.15	23.55	24.25	23.82
1952	27.13	26.98	27.08	27.87	27.51	27.55	26.76	27.92	27.22
1953	27.40	27.25	27.35	28.48	28.36	28.37	27.82	29.11	28.33
1954	28.51	27.42	28.16	29.28	28.64	28.72	28.44	29.25	28.77
1955	28.78	27.92	28.50	29.98	30.02	30.01	28.75	30.27	29.36
1956	29.88	29.12	29.63	31.27	31.28	31.28	30.34	32.95	31.39
1957	30.92	30.22	30.69	32.47	32.12	32.16	31.08	32.98	31.85
1958	31.45	30.79	31.24	33.00	32.32	32.40	31.83	33.14	32.36
1959	34.48	32.97	33.99	36.36	33.78	34.08	34.44	35.13	34.71
1960	34.54	33.48	34.22	36.54	35.72	35.81	34.87	35.62	35.15
1961	35.78	34.77	35.46	37.78	36.20	36.38	35.81	36.98	36.27
1962	36.03	34.80	35.65	37.78	36.41	36.57	36.07	37.09	36.48
1963	36.81	35.48	36.40	38.95	37.31	37.50	36.79	38.08	37.29
1964	39.00	37.98	38.69	41.55	38.47	38.82	39.14	40.54	39.69
1965	39.87	38.58	39.48	43.12	40.14	40.49	40.21	41.52	40.73
1966	42.13	40.90	41.75	45.63	43.08	43.38	42.71	44.14	43.27
1967	44.15	42.96	43.79	47.84	44.72	45.08	44.58	46.43	45.31
1968	49.07	46.32	48.23	53.13	47.01	47.72	48.46	49.77	48.98
1969	51.65	48.72	50.76	57.27	49.82	50.69	51.48	52.80	52.00
1970	52.80	50.54	52.11	60.42	55.35	55.94	53.56	55.84	54.46
1971	60.20	57.36	59.38	68.35	61.15	61.98	60.46	61.49	60.86
1972(d)	66.54	62.87	65.41	75.30	64.31	65.72	66.01	67.15	66.46

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural industry. (c) For definitions, see page 86. (d) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC., ALL GROUPS(b)—continued

End of December—	Australia						
	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.	End of—	Common-wealth awards, etc.(c)	State awards, etc.(c)	All awards, etc.
1944	\$ 12.06	\$ 11.98	\$ 12.02	1971—January	\$ 57.45	\$ 57.97	\$ 57.70
1945	12.07	12.05	12.06	February	57.72	58.11	57.91
1946	12.92	12.88	12.90	March	57.74	58.16	57.95
1947	14.27	13.87	14.07	April	57.84	58.35	58.08
1948	15.62	15.69	15.65	May	58.03	58.47	58.24
1949	16.83	16.90	16.87	June	58.44	58.53	58.49
1950	20.18	20.23	20.20	July	58.59	59.08	58.82
1951	24.24	24.24	24.24	August	60.10	59.85	59.98
1952	27.36	27.28	27.32	September	60.60	60.10	60.36
1953	27.98	28.06	28.02	October	60.96	60.76	60.86
1954	28.87	28.49	28.68	November	61.17	61.03	61.10
1955	29.40	30.02	29.70	December	61.34	61.81	61.56
1956	30.67	31.96	31.30				
1957	31.53	31.96	31.74				
1958	32.01	32.59	32.29				
1959	34.93	33.98	34.47				
1960	35.14	35.88	35.50				
1961	36.39	36.76	36.58	1972—January	61.41	61.96	61.67
1962	36.49	36.83	36.66	February	61.94	61.99	61.96
1963	37.33	37.77	37.55	March	62.03	62.36	62.19
1964	39.54	39.76	39.65	April	62.06	62.56	62.30
1965	40.44	41.10	40.76	May	64.53	64.20	64.37
1966	42.77	43.35	43.05	June	64.75	64.76	64.76
1967	44.77	45.24	45.00	July(d)	64.91	65.25	65.07
1968	49.39	48.54	48.98	August(d)	64.92	65.44	65.17
1969	52.10	51.61	51.86	September(d)	65.94	65.77	65.86
1970	53.77	54.65	54.20	October(d)	66.06	65.94	66.00
1971	61.34	61.81	61.56	November(d)	66.36	66.79	66.56
1972(d)	67.16	67.30	67.23	December(d)	67.16	67.30	67.23

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural industry. (c) For definitions, see page 86. (d) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI—continued

HOURLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(b)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable

Rates of wages (cents)

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1941 . . .	25.27	24.71	24.42	24.07	25.02	23.60	24.83
1942 . . .	27.34	26.89	25.86	26.19	26.59	25.44	26.80
1943 . . .	27.91	27.44	26.62	26.44	27.45	26.42	27.39
1944 . . .	27.93	27.46	26.92	26.37	27.30	26.32	27.43
1945 . . .	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
1946 . . .	30.12	29.57	29.18	28.27	27.96	28.47	29.49
1947 . . .	34.70	32.13	31.04	31.48	31.18	31.15	32.80
1948 . . .	40.14	38.99	38.33	38.07	38.16	37.82	39.18
1949 . . .	42.94	42.15	41.35	41.17	42.21	41.08	42.22
1950 . . .	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
1951 . . .	62.69	60.17	57.51	59.07	60.60	59.64	60.72
1952 . . .	70.19	67.70	64.63	67.82	69.15	68.18	68.40
1953 . . .	72.01	69.72	66.17	68.47	71.22	71.02	70.17
1954 . . .	73.53	71.32	68.99	70.52	72.09	72.17	71.88
1955 . . .	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
1956 . . .	80.89	77.49	75.79	74.16	78.52	78.71	78.41
1957 . . .	81.31	79.08	76.10	76.81	80.72	79.79	79.47
1958 . . .	82.50	80.02	79.54	78.16	81.31	81.04	80.87
1959 . . .	87.73	86.12	83.62	85.07	85.47	86.98	86.29
1960 . . .	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1961 . . .	93.57	90.63	90.04	88.72	91.27	90.86	91.59
1962 . . .	93.62	91.01	90.00	89.23	91.77	91.42	91.80
1963 . . .	95.87	93.09	92.59	91.07	94.09	93.40	94.01
1964 . . .	100.89	98.78	98.15	96.81	97.37	99.46	99.28
1965 . . .	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
1966 . . .	108.40	107.08	109.09	104.47	108.84	108.53	107.81
1967 . . .	113.32	111.58	114.08	109.58	113.10	113.65	112.59
1968 . . .	123.68	122.08	122.38	120.39	119.48	122.88	122.44
1969 . . .	130.87	129.22	129.57	126.62	126.84	129.55	129.53
1970 . . .	136.08	133.91	137.49	129.74	140.09	135.50	135.35
1971 . . .	154.93	153.44	157.60	148.17	155.26	151.92	154.19
1972(c) . . .	169.44	168.40	170.52	163.09	164.33	165.56	168.25

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(b) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available.

(c) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI—continued
HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS^(a)
INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1941 . . .	35.7	34.9	34.5	34.0	35.4	33.4	35.1
1942 . . .	38.6	38.0	36.5	37.0	37.6	36.0	37.9
1943 . . .	39.4	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	38.7
1944 . . .	39.5	38.8	38.1	37.3	38.6	37.2	38.8
1945 . . .	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1946 . . .	42.6	41.8	41.2	40.0	39.5	40.2	41.7
1947 . . .	49.0	45.4	43.9	44.5	44.1	44.0	46.4
1948 . . .	56.7	55.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	53.5	55.4
1949 . . .	60.7	59.6	58.4	58.2	59.7	58.1	59.7
1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1951 . . .	88.6	85.1	81.3	83.5	85.7	84.3	85.8
1952 . . .	99.2	95.7	91.4	95.9	97.7	96.4	96.7
1953 . . .	101.8	98.5	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.4	99.2
1954 . . .	103.9	100.8	97.5	99.7	101.9	102.0	101.6
1955 . . .	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1956 . . .	114.3	109.5	107.1	104.8	111.0	111.2	110.8
1957 . . .	114.9	111.8	107.6	108.6	114.1	112.8	112.3
1958 . . .	116.6	113.1	112.4	110.5	114.9	114.5	114.3
1959 . . .	124.0	121.7	118.2	120.2	120.8	122.9	122.0
1960 . . .	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1961 . . .	132.3	128.1	127.3	125.4	129.0	128.4	129.5
1962 . . .	132.3	128.6	127.2	126.1	129.7	129.2	129.8
1963 . . .	135.5	131.6	130.9	128.7	133.0	132.0	132.9
1964 . . .	142.6	139.6	138.7	136.8	137.6	140.6	140.3
1965 . . .	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
1966 . . .	153.2	151.3	154.2	147.7	153.8	153.4	152.4
1967 . . .	160.2	157.7	161.2	154.9	159.9	160.6	159.1
1968 . . .	174.8	172.5	173.0	170.2	168.9	173.7	173.1
1969 . . .	185.0	182.6	183.1	179.0	179.3	183.1	183.1
1970 . . .	192.3	189.3	194.3	183.4	198.0	191.5	191.3
1971 . . .	219.0	216.9	222.8	209.4	219.4 ^(b)	214.7	217.9
1972(b) . . .	239.5	238.0	241.0	230.5	232.3	234.0	237.8

(a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (b) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VII

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT FEMALES

NOTE. The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of minimum wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, see pages 78-9.

Weekly and hourly rates and index numbers for adult females at the end of each quarter from March 1951 to June 1972 are published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* (Reference No. 6.17), in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1965 to June 1968* (Reference No. 6.21) and in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1968 to June 1972* (Reference No. 6.33). Figures subsequent to June 1972 are published in monthly bulletins, *Wage Rates and Earnings* (Reference No. 6.16) commencing with the June 1973 issue.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1953	20.05	20.13	18.82	19.91	19.02	19.72	19.88
1954	20.12	20.08	19.04	19.99	19.04	19.76	19.92
1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
1956	22.14	22.02	20.29	20.92	20.62	21.52	21.72
1957	22.37	22.50	20.61	21.95	21.24	21.90	22.12
1958	22.90	22.75	21.52	22.38	21.41	22.12	22.57
1959	24.92	24.12	22.97	23.92	22.41	23.42	24.22
1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
1961	26.92	25.66	25.55	25.20	25.66	24.82	26.12
1962	26.91	25.67	25.58	25.23	26.22	24.83	26.15
1963	27.61	26.08	26.17	25.52	26.65	25.21	26.69
1964	29.24	27.67	28.15	27.29	27.70	27.04	28.34
1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.72	29.80	30.70
1967	33.29	32.04	32.71	31.32	32.01	31.62	32.57
1968	35.53	34.52	34.70	33.60	34.13	33.46	34.85
1969	38.69	37.08	37.64	35.94	36.68	36.94	37.70
1970	40.68	38.65	40.60	37.51	40.02	38.17	39.68
1971	49.18	45.68	46.53	44.16	45.13	44.35	47.06
1972(c)	53.00	51.09	52.23	50.48	51.80	49.05	51.96

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

1953	100.7	101.1	94.5	100.0	95.5	99.0	99.8
1954	101.1	100.8	95.6	100.4	95.6	99.2	100.0
1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
1956	111.2	110.6	101.9	105.1	103.6	108.1	109.1
1957	112.4	113.0	103.5	110.3	106.7	110.0	111.1
1958	115.0	114.3	108.1	112.4	107.5	111.1	113.4
1959	125.2	121.2	115.4	120.1	112.6	117.7	121.6
1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
1961	135.2	128.9	128.3	126.6	128.9	124.7	131.2
1962	135.2	128.9	128.5	126.7	131.7	124.7	131.4
1963	138.7	131.0	131.4	128.2	133.9	126.6	134.1
1964	146.9	139.0	141.4	137.1	139.1	135.8	142.3
1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2
1967	167.2	160.9	164.3	157.3	160.8	158.8	163.6
1968	178.5	173.4	174.3	168.8	171.4	168.1	175.0
1969	194.4	186.2	189.0	180.5	184.2	185.6	189.4
1970	204.3	194.2	203.9	188.4	201.0	191.7	199.3
1971	247.0	229.5	233.7	221.8	226.7	222.8	236.4
1972(c)	266.2	256.6	262.4	253.6	260.2	246.4	261.0

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VII—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

(See NOTE at top of page 295)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

Industry group	End of December—											
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (c)
RATES OF WAGE(b)												
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	\$ 25.84	\$ 25.83	\$ 26.16	\$ 28.09	\$ 28.56	\$ 30.09	\$ 31.82	\$ 34.15	\$ 37.07	\$ 40.24	\$ 49.40	\$ 55.63
Textiles, clothing and footwear	24.95	24.95	25.29	26.83	27.25	28.75	30.60	32.38	34.77	36.59	43.21	46.66
Food, drink and tobacco	25.60	25.59	25.92	27.62	28.29	29.87	31.47	33.68	36.12	38.22	43.45	48.45
Other manufacturing	25.72	25.77	26.10	27.91	28.44	30.03	31.69	33.81	36.68	37.79	44.80	50.66
All manufacturing groups	25.37	25.37	25.70	27.39	27.88	29.41	31.17	33.17	35.77	37.72	44.71	49.35
Transport and communication	26.96	26.98	27.63	29.56	31.43	33.07	35.31	37.92	40.87	44.19	51.97	58.16
Wholesale and retail trade	27.38	27.42	28.10	29.60	30.59	32.26	34.21	36.89	39.87	42.12	49.68	54.66
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	26.65	26.73	28.01	29.76	30.64	32.40	34.64	36.57	40.49	41.92	49.76	55.82
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	25.46	25.45	25.95	27.48	28.23	29.74	31.40	34.07	36.71	37.97	46.03	50.03
All industry groups(a)	26.12	26.15	26.69	28.34	29.10	30.70	32.57	34.85	37.70	39.68	47.06	51.96
INDEX NUMBERS												
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)												
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	129.8	129.8	131.4	141.1	143.5	151.2	159.8	171.5	186.2	202.1	248.1	279.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	125.3	125.3	127.0	134.8	136.9	144.4	153.7	162.6	174.7	183.8	217.0	234.4
Food, drink and tobacco	128.6	128.6	130.2	138.7	142.1	150.0	158.1	169.2	181.4	192.0	218.2	243.4
Other manufacturing	129.2	129.4	131.1	140.2	142.9	150.9	159.2	169.8	184.2	189.8	225.6	254.4
All manufacturing groups	127.4	127.4	129.1	137.6	140.0	147.7	156.6	166.6	179.7	189.5	224.6	247.9
Transport and communication	135.4	135.5	138.8	148.5	157.9	166.1	177.4	190.5	205.3	222.0	261.0	292.1
Wholesale and retail trade	137.5	137.8	141.1	148.7	153.6	162.1	171.8	185.3	200.3	211.6	249.5	274.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	133.9	134.3	140.7	149.5	153.9	162.8	174.0	183.7	203.4	210.6	249.9	280.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	127.9	127.8	130.3	138.0	141.8	149.4	157.7	171.1	184.4	190.7	231.2	251.3
All industry groups(a)	131.2	131.4	134.1	142.3	146.2	154.2	163.6	175.0	189.4	199.3	236.4	261.0

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VII—continued

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE (CENTS)(b)							
1953	50.72	50.57	47.40	50.06	47.81	49.84	50.10
1954	50.91	50.42	47.97	50.27	47.87	49.94	50.21
1955	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
1956	56.02	55.32	51.12	52.62	51.85	54.41	54.77
1957	56.58	56.52	51.91	55.19	53.40	55.36	55.77
1958	57.93	57.15	54.22	56.26	53.82	55.92	56.88
1959	63.05	60.60	57.85	60.14	56.31	59.22	61.05
1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
1961	68.09	64.45	64.36	63.37	64.50	62.75	65.83
1962	68.07	64.47	64.42	63.45	65.91	62.77	65.92
1963	69.84	65.50	65.91	64.16	66.99	63.61	67.28
1964	73.99	69.51	70.91	68.62	69.63	68.22	71.43
1965	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
1966	79.74	75.50	76.91	73.98	77.21	75.20	77.39
1967	84.24	80.48	82.40	78.76	80.46	79.79	82.10
1968	89.88	86.71	87.40	84.50	85.79	84.44	87.84
1969	97.89	93.14	94.80	90.37	92.19	93.23	95.04
1970	102.92	97.10	102.26	94.32	100.59	96.32	100.03
1971	124.43	114.75	117.21	111.06	113.45	111.91	118.63
1972(c)	134.10	128.34	131.57	126.94	130.20	123.78	130.97

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

1953	101.1	100.8	94.5	99.8	95.3	99.3	99.9
1954	101.5	100.5	95.6	100.2	95.4	99.5	100.1
1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1956	111.6	110.3	101.9	104.9	103.3	108.4	109.2
1957	112.8	112.6	103.5	110.0	106.4	110.3	111.2
1958	115.5	113.9	108.1	112.1	107.3	111.5	113.4
1959	125.7	120.8	115.3	119.9	112.2	118.0	121.7
1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
1961	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2
1962	135.7	128.5	128.4	126.5	131.4	125.1	131.4
1963	139.2	130.5	131.4	127.9	133.5	126.8	134.1
1964	147.5	138.6	141.3	136.8	138.8	136.0	142.4
1965	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
1966	158.9	150.5	153.3	147.5	153.9	149.9	154.2
1967	167.9	160.4	164.3	157.0	160.4	159.0	163.6
1968	179.2	172.8	174.2	168.4	171.0	168.3	175.1
1969	195.1	185.7	189.0	180.1	183.8	185.8	189.4
1970	205.1	193.5	203.8	188.0	200.5	192.0	199.4
1971	248.0	228.7	233.6	221.4	226.1	223.1	236.5
1972(c)	267.3	255.8	262.3	253.0	259.5	246.7	261.1

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1972 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VIII

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER, 1972

Minimum rates of pay for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

The rates of pay and hours of work shown in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and collective agreements of industrial tribunals, and in some cases from unregistered collective agreements. The occupations shown are broadly representative of the occupations in the various industries in each State but they are not necessarily included in the Wage Rates Index. Rates shown are generally those payable in the capital cities and this has been indicated by showing the names of the capital cities at the head of the columns. Where rates other than those for capital cities have been quoted, column headings have been changed to show the names of the several States.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there are different classes or grades of work or that different rates are payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified, they are shown in the form '\$68.10 & \$69.70'. In other cases the rates are shown in the form '\$68.10 to \$69.70', indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates are also prescribed. The rates of pay quoted may be subject to revision due to retrospective adjustments to awards, etc.

The weekly rates shown are generally those prescribed in awards, etc. for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly or daily rates are shown. Relevant weekly rates of prescribed minimum wage for adult males (*see* pages 331-2) are used where applicable. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40; where the hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in this section have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding specific rates prescribed for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

The rates of pay and hours of work for the occupations shown in this section are published in the half-yearly (June and December) publications, *Minimum Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work—Adult Males and Adult Females (State Capital Cities)*, (Reference No. 6. 15).

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION						
(\$)						
<i>Dairying</i>						
General hand	53.80 & 55.00	256.00	..	..	..	151.70
<i>Farming, general</i>						
General hand	151.10	151.10	..	..	53.50	151.70
<i>Forestry</i>						
Axeman	58.20 & 60.70	60.70 & 71.40	53.50 & 57.50	50.90	57.90 & 65.60	61.50 & 72.10
General forestry worker .	55.30	59.80	55.50	50.60	65.90	60.60
General nursery hand .	55.30	59.80	53.50	50.60	58.80	60.60
Propagator	56.00	68.50	..	50.60	..	69.40
<i>Fruit and grape growing and picking</i>						
Labourer, picker	151.10	151.10	52.55	151.10	..	151.10
Packer	151.10	151.10	..	151.10	53.50	151.10
Pruner	151.10	151.10	52.55	151.10	..	151.10

(¹) 44 hours. (²) 48 hours. (³) No limitation of hours prescribed.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—continued						
<i>Grazing</i>						
General station hand(a)	151.10	151.10	151.50	151.10	151.10	151.10
Shearer per 100 flock sheep(b)	22.63	22.63	23.14	22.63	22.63	22.63
Shed hand(b)	71.78	71.78	73.94	71.78	71.78	71.78
Wool presser(b)	79.53	79.53	80.47	79.53	79.53	79.53
<i>Sugar growing and harvesting</i>						
Cane cutter (per day)	11.74	..	13.33 to 14.17	..	..	..
Mechanical cutter driver (per day)	13.40	..	15.03 to 15.27	..	..	..
Field worker	54.30	..	64.29 to 65.34	..	..	..
<i>Timber getting</i>						
Faller	58.30	57.50	51.50	57.10	59.24	58.20
Tractor driver	75.80	71.40	..	70.90	57.10 to 64.08	72.20

MINING AND QUARRYING

<i>Coal mining (c)</i>						
Carpenter	170.30	..	163.10 to 64.70	..	..	165.70
Deputy	182.50	..	177.40 to 79.00	..	189.57	173.70
Electrical fitter	170.50	..	167.80	..	185.78	170.40
Fitter and/or turner	170.00	..	167.30	..	185.78	169.80
Labourer	157.70	..	155.00 to 56.60	..	159.13	156.40
Miner—						
Machine	170.80	..	168.10 to 69.70	(d) 79.75 to 84.10	177.10	170.60
Manual (dry work)	165.70	..	163.00 to 64.60	..	..	165.60
Screen hand	157.70	..	..	..	..	..
Shiftman—						
1st class	165.60	..	163.00 to 64.60	..	172.19	165.60
2nd class	157.70	..	..	..	..	159.90
Wheeler	157.70	..	155.00 to 56.60	..	165.72	157.30

(a) Without keep. (b) Shearers' and wool pressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter shall be paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found' rates were \$13.11 a week less in December 1972, except in Queensland, where they were \$13.16 a week less in December 1972. (c) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (d) Open-cut mining (dragline and shovel operator).

(1) 44 hours. (2) No limitation of hours prescribed. (3) 35 hours.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued
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Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
MINING AND QUARRYING—continued						
<i>Metalliferous mining</i>						
Fitter	(a)103.55	..	(c)116.06	..	(b)(e)73.15	(a)82.60
Labourer	(a)80.85	(b)60.20	(c)95.16	(d)50.60	(b)(e)53.50	(a)55.60
Miner	(a)85.05	(b)76.60	(c)102.59	(d)51.30	(b)(e)53.50	(a)69.00
Mullocker	(a)80.85	(b)63.70	(c)95.74	..	(b)(e)53.50	(a)58.40
Timberman	(a)87.05	(b)76.60	(c)102.01	..	(b)(e)53.50	(a)69.00
Trucker	(a)80.85	(b)63.70	(c)95.74	..	(b)(e)53.50	(a)58.40
<i>Quarrying</i>						
Hammerman	70.45 & 75.08	71.10	58.95	57.30	57.64	52.90
Labourer	70.45 & 73.30	66.30	57.42	52.90	54.78	52.90
Powder monkey	76.19 & 80.55	72.30	67.21	58.30	59.84	57.10
Spaller	70.45 & 75.08	68.10	58.63	52.90	57.64	52.90

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.						
<i>Agricultural implements</i>						
Agricultural fitter	71.60	56.10 to 70.80	68.90	55.70 to 70.40	54.40 & 56.00	71.50
Assembler	57.90	53.70 & 55.50	55.30	53.30 & 55.10	53.50	57.80
<i>Machinist—</i>						
1st class	71.60	70.80	68.90	70.40	70.90	71.50
2nd class	61.30	60.50	58.50	60.00	60.10	61.20
3rd class	56.40	55.50	53.70	55.10	55.60	56.20
Process worker	54.80	53.90	52.00	53.50	54.00	54.70
<i>Aircraft workshops</i>						
Assembler	57.40 to 65.10	56.50 to 64.20	54.70 to 63.40	56.20 to 63.70	56.70 to 64.30	57.30 to 65.00
Checker	81.10	80.20	78.30	79.70	80.30	81.00
Fitter and/or turner	73.90	73.00	71.10	72.50	73.10	73.80
Ground engineer	73.90 to 83.50	73.00 to 82.10	71.10 to 80.80	72.50 to 82.20	73.10 to 82.80	73.80 to 83.40
Machinist, 1st class	73.90	73.00	71.10	72.60	73.10	73.80
Toolmaker	78.00	77.10	75.20	76.70	77.30	77.90
<i>Engineering, general</i>						
Boilermaker	71.60	70.80	76.61	70.40	70.90	71.50
Dresser and grinder	56.10 & 56.90	55.30 & 55.90	61.36	54.90 & 55.50	55.40	56.00 & 56.70
Electrical fitter	71.60	70.80	77.02	70.40	70.90	71.50
Fitter and/or turner	71.60	70.80	76.61	70.40	70.90	71.50
Jobbing moulder	71.60	70.80	76.61	70.40	70.90	71.50
Labourer	51.80	51.00	57.99	50.60	53.50	51.70
<i>Machinist—</i>						
1st class	71.60	70.80	68.90	70.40	70.90	71.50
2nd class	61.30	60.50	58.50	60.00	60.10	61.20
3rd class	56.40	55.50	53.70	55.10	55.60	56.20

(a) Silver-lead-zinc mining. Includes lead bonus in New South Wales.
 Includes bonus. (d) Iron ore mining. (e) Excludes district allowance.
 (f) 35 hours. (g) 37½ hours.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—continued						
<i>Engineering, general—continued</i>						
Motor mechanic	71.60	70.80	76.61	70.40	70.90	71.50
Process worker	54.80	53.90	52.00	53.50	54.00	54.70
Sheet metal worker—						
1st class	71.60	70.80	76.61	70.40	70.90	71.50
2nd class	61.30	60.50	63.92	60.00	60.10	61.20
Storeman	59.60	58.70	56.80	58.30	57.80	59.50
Toolmaker	77.00	76.20	82.01	75.80	76.30	76.90
Tradesman's assistant	54.70	53.90	60.21	53.50	54.00	54.60
Welder, 1st class	71.60	70.80	77.53	70.40	70.90	71.50
<i>Iron and steel</i>						
Blast furnace—						
Cast house labourer	(a)53.40	..	..	(b)55.00	..	..
Founder or keeper	(a)67.90	..	..	(b)68.70	..	..
General labourer	(a)51.30	..	..	(b)51.30	..	..
Pig machine hand	(a)53.40	..	..	(b)53.50	..	..
Coke oven screen hand	(a)56.60	..	..	..	..	..
Open hearth—						
Casting—						
Labourer	(a)51.30 to 53.40	..	..	..	..	..
Ladleman, 1st class	(a)62.90	..	..	..	..	..
Melting helper	(a)56.60 to 69.60	..	..	..	..	..
Rolling mill—						
Bloom mill—						
Heater	(a)64.30	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer	(a)51.30	..	..	..	..	..
Merchant mill—						
Continuous furnace hand	(a)52.10 to 65.70	..	..	..	(c)53.50	..
Mill operative	(a)61.30	..	..	..	(c)60.65	..
<i>Motor vehicle manufacture</i>						
Assembler	55.10 to 65.50	54.30 to 64.50	52.40 to 62.70	53.80 to 64.10	53.50	55.00 to 65.40
Bodymaker, 1st class	71.60	70.80	68.90	70.40	70.90	71.50
Machinist, 2nd class	61.30	60.50	58.60	60.00	..	61.20
Motor mechanic	71.60	70.80	68.90	70.40	..	71.50
Panel beater	71.60	70.80	68.90	70.40	70.90	71.50
Process worker	55.10	54.30	52.40	53.80	..	55.00
Spray painter	59.70 to 65.50	58.80 to 64.50	57.00 to 62.70	58.30 to 64.10	70.90	59.60 to 65.40
Storeman	61.30	60.50	58.60	60.00	53.50	61.20
Toolmaker	77.00	76.20	74.30	75.80	..	76.90
Trimmer	65.30 to 71.60	62.30 to 70.80	60.50 to 68.90	61.90 to 70.40	70.90	63.20 to 71.50
Welder, 2nd class	65.50	64.50	62.70	64.10	55.60	65.40
Wet rubber and polisher	61.30	60.50	58.60	60.00	..	61.20
<i>Railway workshops</i>						
Boilermaker	78.80 & 80.65	70.80 & 73.30	76.63	71.80 to 76.10	73.10	77.35 to 79.65
Car and wagon builder	78.40	71.30	76.63	70.30	79.10	76.85
Car cleaner	54.50	54.00	58.83	54.50	53.50	58.30

(a) Industry located at Newcastle and Port Kembla.
Kwinana.

(b) Industry located at Whyalla.

(c) Industry located at

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—continued						
<i>Railway workshops—continued</i>						
Electrical fitter	78.80 to 81.30	70.80 to 75.00	77.07	71.80 to 75.10	73.10	77.35
Fitter and/or turner	78.80	70.80	62.05 to 77.39	71.80	73.10	77.35
Labourer	55.10	51.00	60.15	50.60	53.50	54.00
Painter	77.60	70.90	76.63	70.30	73.28	73.75
Storeman	56.40	56.50	66.13	53.60	53.95 to 62.90	62.80
Tradesman's assistant	56.00 to 58.05	53.90	61.31	53.90	54.15 & 60.10	59.10 & 59.50
Welder, 1st class	80.90	72.60	78.49	73.60	73.10	78.45 & 79.15
<i>Shipbuilding(a)</i>						
Boilermaker	74.30	73.50	77.61	73.10	70.90	74.20
Electrical mechanic	74.30	73.50	76.61	73.10	70.90	74.20
Fitter and/or turner	74.30	73.50	77.61	73.10	70.90	74.20
Ironworker's assistant	57.95	57.05	61.21	56.65	54.00	57.85
Labourer	53.15	52.35	58.99	51.95	53.50	53.05
Painter and docker	57.05	57.05	57.05	57.05	58.50	57.05
Shipwright	75.10	75.10	75.10	75.10	75.10	77.10
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
<i>Clothing trades (ready made)</i>						
Cutter	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10
Presser	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70
Tailor	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40
<i>Dry cleaning</i>						
Operator of dry cleaning machine	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
<i>Footwear manufacturing</i>						
Clicking section employee	59.40 to 67.80	59.40 to 67.80	59.40 to 67.80	59.40 to 67.80	65.20	59.40 to 67.80
Finishing section employee	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	65.20	57.90 to 67.80
Making section employee	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	65.20	57.90 to 67.80
Stuffcutting section employee	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	57.90 to 67.80	65.20	57.90 to 67.80
<i>Textiles</i>						
<i>Cotton mills</i>						
Labourer	53.00	53.00	53.30	52.10	..	53.00
Loom tuner	61.50 to 67.50	61.50 to 67.50	..	60.60 to 66.60	..	61.50 to 67.50
Doffer	53.00	53.00	53.80	52.10	..	53.00
Tenter	54.00 & 56.30	54.00 & 56.30	51.50	53.10 & 55.40	..	54.00 & 56.30
Weaver	54.50 & 57.50	54.50 & 57.50	..	53.60 & 56.60	..	54.50 & 57.50

(a) Rates for permanent employment.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—continued						
<i>Textiles—continued</i>						
<i>Knitting mills</i>						
Board and/or press hand . . .	56.90	56.90	57.20	56.00	56.90	56.90
Knitter . . .	57.40	57.40	57.90	56.50	57.40	57.40
Operator, full fashioned machine . . .	58.90 & 62.80	58.90 & 62.80	..	58.00 & 62.00	58.90 & 62.80	58.90 & 62.80
<i>Woollen mills</i>						
Assistant foreman . . .	66.00 to 72.40	66.00 to 72.40	66.40	65.20 to 71.30	66.00 to 72.40	66.00 to 72.40
Gillbox attendant . . .	56.30	56.30	..	55.40	56.30	56.30
Labourer . . .	53.00	53.00	53.30	52.10	53.00	53.00
Loom tuner . . .	59.10 to 67.50	59.10 to 67.50	59.50 to 67.80	58.30 to 66.60	59.10 to 67.50	59.10 to 67.50
Piece scouring machine operator . . .	56.90	56.90	56.60	56.00	56.90	56.90
Plain warper and/or beamer . . .	56.90	56.90	57.20	56.00	56.90	56.90
Weaver . . .	54.70 & 57.20	54.70 & 57.20	..	53.30 & 56.30	54.70 & 57.20	54.70 & 57.20
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
<i>Aerated water and cordials</i>						
General hand . . .	53.80	53.00	51.00	54.80	55.90	53.70
Truck driver (truck over 25 ¹ / ₂ cwt to 3 tons) . . .	(a) 75.70	69.70	61.45	69.20	61.49	70.50
<i>Bacon curing</i>						
Boner . . .	70.10	66.20	52.23	65.70	66.66	77.50
General hand . . .	57.70 & 60.00	56.80	51.50	56.40	59.02	55.30
Slaughterman . . .	69.60	71.10	52.35	70.70	68.92	77.30
<i>Biscuit and cake making</i>						
Biscuit and cake maker . . .	66.00	62.45	61.43	64.40	64.30	74.60
General biscuit factory hand . . .	54.90	54.25	53.05	50.60	54.40	53.30
<i>Bread baking</i>						
Bread carter . . .	67.10	60.80	63.25	66.20	57.10 to 60.90	61.50 to 71.20
Doughmaker . . .	73.10	81.15	67.05	70.40	77.77	79.00
<i>Brewing</i>						
General hand . . .	53.00	56.69	58.95	65.00	60.20	54.15
Labourer . . .	53.00	56.69	58.95	65.00	60.20	54.15
Truck driver . . .	(a) 75.70	(b) 71.60	..	(b) 70.20	62.54	58.60
<i>Butter, cheese and milk processing</i>						
Butter maker . . .	68.80	67.10	66.46	65.10	64.70	59.60
General hand . . .	57.70	58.50	56.51	54.70	57.30	51.70
Grader and/or tester . . .	62.50 to 65.40	67.10	62.28 to 64.47	58.70 & 61.40	63.65	59.00 & 59.60
Operator of dried milk machine . . .	67.50	61.00 & 61.60	59.55	65.10	58.00	..
<i>Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.</i>						
General hand . . .	60.40	56.30	60.00	55.40	55.99	51.70
Storeman . . .	61.90	60.50	60.00	59.30	..	61.00

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, over 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb.

(b) Truck over 3 tons to 6 tons.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—continued						
<i>Confectionery</i>						
Confectioner—						
Group 1	66.80	64.90	64.00	64.40	70.13	65.70
Group 2	63.50	61.40	58.09	59.30	70.13	62.10
<i>Flour milling</i>						
Miller	75.60 to 92.10	75.60 to 92.10	75.60 to 86.00	75.60 to 92.10	75.60 to 92.10	75.60 to 92.10
Packerman	67.70	67.70	67.70	67.70	67.70	67.70
Storeman	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Topman	70.50	70.50	70.50	70.50	70.50	70.50
<i>Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving</i>						
General hand	55.00	55.00	51.50	55.00	53.50	55.00
<i>Meat industry</i>						
Boner	68.40	61.45	60.00	67.70	59.65	61.30
Cold storage hand	64.20 to 65.70	67.10	52.90	60.80	55.00	64.50
Labourer (beef)	65.20	60.60	55.00	58.80	54.45	60.40
Labourer (mutton)	63.00	60.60	52.90	58.80	54.45	60.40
Slaughterman (beef)	(a)	72.50	64.50	76.05	63.70	84.00
Slaughterman (mutton)	(a)	72.50	64.50	71.45	63.70	81.30
<i>Pastrycooking</i>						
Pastrycook	64.30	67.00	62.55	67.00	71.83	74.60
<i>Sugar milling</i>						
Carrier hand	(b)63.40	..	(c)72.39			
Engine driver, stationary	(b)61.20 & 63.30	..	(c)75.83 to 80.55			
General mill worker	(b)62.00	..	(c)70.66			
Locomotive driver	(b)66.30	..	(c)80.28			
Locomotive fireman	(b)59.80	..	(c)74.79			
Fugalman	(b)65.30 to 67.70	..	(c)75.01			
Tramway construction and maintenance	(b)63.10	..	(c)71.75			
<i>Sugar refining</i>						
General factory hand	62.00	57.70	65.52	..	57.15	..
Loader and stacker	63.40	60.20	68.48	..	57.15	..
Store hand	64.20	62.05	68.48	..	57.15	..
<i>Winemaking</i>						
Adult male	59.90	58.80	52.55	60.80	61.18	..
Head cellarman	64.00 & 64.80	62.90 & 63.70	57.31	68.90	73.16	..

(a) Piece-work rates.

(b) Mills operating in northern New South Wales.

(c) Weekly equivalent of hourly rates.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.						
<i>Furniture making</i>						
Assembler	70.60	54.20 & 56.40	60.36	53.80 & 56.00	58.94	54.90 & 57.10
Cabinet maker	70.60	67.40	77.64	67.00	74.50	68.10
French polisher	70.60	67.40	77.14	67.00	73.15	68.10
Glass tradesman	77.30	67.40	78.04	67.00	73.15	68.10
Mattress maker	70.60	54.60 to 67.40	66.04	54.20 to 67.00	58.25	55.30 to 68.10
Wood machinist	70.60	53.30 to 67.40	77.64	52.90 to 67.00	58.25 & 73.15	54.00 to 68.10
Wood turner	70.60	67.40	77.64	67.00	73.15	68.10
<i>Sawmilling and timber yards</i>						
Benchman, No. 1	68.70	67.90	65.71	67.50	71.83	68.60
Dockerman and tally man	51.80 & 54.70	51.00 & 53.90	54.79	50.60 & 53.50	53.50 to 55.94	51.70 & 54.60
Labourer	51.80	51.00	53.52	50.60	53.50	51.70
Log yardman	51.80	51.00	58.72	50.60	53.50	51.70
Machinist—						
A grade	68.70	67.90	65.71	67.50	71.83	68.60
B grade	57.70	56.90	58.72	56.50	55.72	57.60
Motor truck driver (25 cwt to 3 tons)	(a) 66.70	69.70	..	69.20	60.80	70.50
Orderman	55.90	55.10	58.72	54.70	56.60	55.80
Puller out	51.80 to 57.70	51.00 to 56.90	54.10 to 56.28	50.60 to 56.50	53.50	51.70 to 57.60
Sawyer—						
Band or jig	55.90 to 68.70	55.10 to 67.90	59.03 to 65.71	54.70 to 67.50	55.28 & 59.07	55.80 to 68.60
Circular	57.70 to 60.00	56.90 to 59.20	..	56.50 to 58.80	56.54 & 60.12	57.60 to 59.90
Timber stacker	51.80 & 53.10	51.00 & 52.30	53.52	50.60 & 51.90	53.50	51.70 & 53.00
Tractor driver	60.60 to 71.10	59.70 to 70.30	63.15 to 71.46	59.30 to 69.80	53.50	60.50 to 71.00

PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

<i>Cardboard boxes, containers and cartons</i>						
General hand	55.10	54.20	52.40	53.70	54.30	55.00
Guillotine machine operator	60.80	59.90	58.10	59.50	60.00	60.70
<i>Printing</i>						
<i>General</i>						
Bookbinder	74.60	73.80	71.90	73.40	73.90	74.50
General hand	55.10	54.20	52.40	53.70	54.30	55.00
Hand compositor	74.60	73.80	71.90	73.40	73.90	74.50
Letterpress rotary machinist	74.60	73.80	71.90	73.40	73.90	74.50
Machine compositor	80.00	79.20	77.30	78.80	79.30	79.90
Machine operator	74.60	73.80	71.90	73.40	73.90	74.50
Photo engraver	75.20	74.30	72.40	73.90	74.40	75.10
Storeman	62.60	61.70	59.80	61.30	61.80	62.50

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.—continued						
<i>Printing—continued</i>						
<i>Newspapers</i>						
Assistant machinist—						
Day work	66.90	84.65	² 71.69	72.00	¹ 77.55	73.00
Night work	¹ 75.40	¹ 94.65	² 81.69	¹ 81.00	² 86.95	¹ 82.20
Hand compositor—						
Day work	85.25	97.50	² 94.26	94.00	² 93.10	95.30
Night work	¹ 93.75	¹ 107.50	² 104.26	¹ 103.00	² 102.50	¹ 104.30
Machine compositor—						
Day work	93.25	¹ 103.95	² 98.62	97.70	¹ 100.25	98.90
Night work	¹ 101.75	¹ 113.95	² 108.62	¹ 106.70	² 109.65	¹ 107.90
Machinist—						
Day work	70.00 to 84.80	97.50	² 94.26 to 98.62	94.00 & 96.20	¹ 93.10	95.30 & 97.40
Night work	¹ 78.50 to 93.30	¹ 107.50	² 104.26 to 108.62	¹ 103.00 & 105.20	² 102.50	¹ 104.30 & 106.40
Proof reader—						
Day work	85.80	97.50	² 94.26	94.00	² 93.10	95.30
Night work	¹ 94.30	¹ 107.50	² 104.26	¹ 103.00	² 102.50	¹ 104.30
Publishing hand—						
Day work	66.90	73.20	² 73.06 to 76.68	74.00	¹ 73.25	75.20
Night work	¹ 75.40	¹ 83.20	² 83.06 to 86.68	¹ 83.00	² 82.65	¹ 84.20
<i>Pulp, paper and board making</i>						
Beaterman	73.70	76.10 & 78.70	..	..	..	80.10
Bundler, baler	61.70	60.80	61.08	60.80	..	61.60
Fitter	78.30	77.10	..	76.70	..	78.20
Reelerman	62.80	61.90	..	67.20	..	62.70
Tradesman's assistant	61.80	60.80	61.08	60.20	53.50	61.60
Yardman	58.60	57.60	57.72	57.20	53.50	58.50

OTHER MANUFACTURING

<i>Asbestos cement articles</i>						
General factory employee	64.70	62.40	62.55	63.50	60.26	51.70
Moulder—						
1st class	70.90	71.60	68.17	69.60	63.67	52.20 to 53.30
2nd class	67.70	66.50	65.32	66.40	61.36	52.20 to 53.30
<i>Brickmaking</i>						
Burner	60.95 to 62.15	65.20	59.51	62.50	64.63	58.10
Drawer	66.25	65.90	56.24	63.30	65.88	58.10
Labourer	59.95	62.50	55.15	58.50	63.04	57.20
Pitman	64.55	..	55.15	64.90	63.04	57.20
Setter	68.85	66.20	58.42	63.30	65.88	59.40
Wheeler	63.55	62.80	56.24	59.20 to 59.90	65.88	57.20

(¹) 38 hours. (²) 36 hours. (³) 39 hours.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued						
<i>Cement goods making</i>						
Cement brickmaker	62.60	68.00	60.83	65.45	..	57.00
Moulder	64.30	68.00 to 70.20	60.83	59.10	55.84	57.00
<i>Cement making</i>						
Cement miller	55.40	65.90	60.15	64.55 to 66.15	54.35	58.00
Labourer	51.70	61.40	54.62	61.65	53.50	53.20
<i>Chemical workers</i>						
Factory hand	49.90	66.10	..	53.80	53.50	..
<i>Earthenware making, general</i>						
Labourer	57.00	56.10	55.15	53.00	53.50	53.50
Presser	57.70 & 65.50	59.30 to 63.00	57.33 & 59.51	55.00	58.47	59.90
Setter	58.70 & 59.90	60.10	58.42	56.30	55.11 to 58.36	56.80
<i>Electricity generation and supply</i>						
Conveyor attendant	79.20	71.35	..	..	68.05 to 69.30	..
Electrical fitter	98.30	86.60	91.99	85.60	86.90	76.40
Electrician	102.50	86.60	91.56	85.60	86.90	76.40
Engine driver	93.00	78.30	78.75 to 87.04	77.15	89.25	..
Fireman	89.80 to 94.30	86.10	75.63	67.70 to 77.15	74.95	..
Fitter and/or turner	97.80	86.60	90.45	85.60	86.90	76.40
Linesman	91.60 to 98.10	74.50 to 86.60	87.16	74.60 & 85.60	78.75 to 84.90	65.80 to 76.40
Tradesman's assistant . . .	78.30	67.60	73.74	61.20	65.00	57.00
<i>Engine driving</i>						
Crane driver	57.40 to 68.80	54.70 to 67.90	64.68 to 76.19	54.20 to 67.50	(a)64.13	55.40 to 68.70
Fireman	58.90 & 61.60	58.10 & 60.70	59.12 to 62.94	57.60 & 60.30	(a)59.95 & 62.70	58.80 & 61.50
Stationary engine driver, steam	61.70 to 67.10	60.80 to 66.20	63.59 to 69.83	60.40 to 65.80	(a)63.25 & 65.56	61.60 to 67.00
<i>Gas making and supply</i>						
Gas fitter	82.40	88.70	80.13	80.60	84.70	77.00
Labourer	59.00	60.20	58.90	58.80	62.00	56.00
Meter repairer	52.90 & 68.60	80.80	..	79.50	75.70	76.60
Retort operator	73.50	66.60	64.50	65.30	69.25	62.40
<i>Glass making</i>						
General hand	58.40	65.20	63.30	64.80	65.30	66.00
Sorter	62.00	66.30 & 69.50	64.50 & 67.50	65.80 & 69.00	66.50 & 69.60	67.10 & 70.20
<i>Leather goods manufacture</i>						
Leather handbags,	63.20	62.30	60.40	61.90	62.40	63.10
<i>Oil refining</i>						
Operator	69.95 to 94.20	80.60 to 96.20	67.80 to 82.50	78.00 to 92.74	76.00 to 84.35	..

(a) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued						
<i>Paint manufacture</i>						
Labourer	67.90 to 70.90	67.90	..	59.10	68.05	..
Paint mixer	72.50	71.70	71.80	65.70	71.85	..
<i>Pharmaceutical preparations</i>						
General hand	61.90	66.10	..	53.20	54.95	52.10
<i>Plastic moulding</i>						
Operator of plastic press	59.00 & 65.50	58.00 & 64.60	..	57.60 & 64.20	58.10 & 64.70	..
<i>Rubber goods</i>						
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	59.80 & 61.20	59.00 & 60.40	56.95	58.50	59.10 & 60.50	52.70
Moulder	58.50 to 61.20	57.60 to 60.40	56.95	57.20 to 59.90	57.70 to 60.50	52.70
Operator—						
Calender	66.90 & 71.10	66.00 & 70.20	60.23	65.60 & 69.80	66.20 & 70.30	..
Forcing machine	58.50 & 59.80	57.60 & 59.00	51.50	57.20 & 58.50	57.70 & 59.10	..
Vulcanising press	59.80 & 61.20	59.00 & 60.40	52.48	58.50 & 59.90	59.10 & 60.50	..
Other adult	56.60	55.70	51.50	55.30	55.80	51.70
<i>Tanning of leather, etc.</i>						
Drum hand	62.10	61.10	59.30	60.70	61.20	61.90
Leather dresser	60.40 & 61.60	59.40 & 60.70	57.60 & 58.80	59.00 & 60.30	59.50 & 60.80	60.30 & 61.50
Glazer	60.50	59.70	57.70	59.20	59.80	60.40
Strainer	58.70 & 60.30	57.90 & 59.30	55.90 & 57.50	57.40 & 58.90	58.00 & 59.40	58.60 & 60.20
Table hand	60.40 & 61.60	59.40 & 60.70	57.60 & 58.80	59.00 & 60.30	59.50 & 60.80	60.30 & 61.50
Tan pit hand	58.90 to 60.80	58.00 to 60.00	56.20 to 58.10	57.50 to 59.50	58.10 to 60.10	58.80 to 60.70
<i>Wool scouring and fellmongering</i>						
Labourer	53.90 & 55.60	53.10 & 54.80	51.40 & 53.00	52.70 & 54.40	66.00	53.40 & 55.10
Wool scourer	61.30	60.50	58.80	60.10	77.06	60.90
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION						
<i>Building(a)</i>						
Bricklayer	96.20	98.65	88.58	87.34	85.54	90.30
Builder's labourer—						
Skilled	84.20 to 93.60	88.65	68.83	79.30 to 86.90	81.61	74.56
Unskilled	73.60	79.45	68.83	70.50	65.16	65.89
Carpenter	97.00	98.25	89.18	88.37	86.09	91.12
Electrician, installation	(b) 88.15	(b) 70.80	77.62	(b) 70.40	73.70	(b) 79.10
Painter	94.60	96.65	88.38	87.28	85.04	90.19
Plasterer	97.00	99.05	88.68	88.22	85.64	90.30
Plumber	101.40	104.36	88.88	(b) 80.60	89.39	(b) 81.10
Roof tiler	99.40	93.14	88.68	(b) 59.70	63.65	90.30

(a) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc. (b) Weekly rate.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—continued						
<i>Road and bridge construction and maintenance (municipal)</i>						
Bitumen sprayer	67.70	72.05	57.50	63.90	59.18	61.50
Ganger	84.40	..	66.50 to 73.10	65.00 to 77.00	..	..
Grader driver	76.10 to 78.80	74.95 to 79.05	57.50	66.80 to 70.80	67.10	64.00 to 68.00
Labourer	66.30 to 69.40	64.05	53.50	55.90	53.50	53.10
Tractor driver	76.10 to 80.50	68.45 to 76.55	63.15 to 71.46	60.30 to 68.40	58.96	59.40 to 64.00
<i>Water supply and sewerage</i>						
Concrete worker	62.86 to 73.31	64.05 & 72.05	57.50 to 59.00	55.90 & 63.90	56.90 to 64.90	58.80 & 65.40
Excavator driver	73.40 to 80.40	79.50	51.50 to 57.93	66.80 & 68.40	69.40 & 71.90	..
Ganger . . . . .	..	..	68.53 to 77.60	66.00 & 68.60	71.90 to 80.20	..
Labourer	62.86	64.05	53.50	55.90	56.90	53.10
Maintenance man	68.53 to 71.53	72.05	64.50	63.90 to 69.00	64.90 to 65.85	..
Pipe layer	68.53	77.75	59.00	63.90	66.50 & 71.90	61.80
Tractor driver	73.40 to 77.10	61.40 to 69.50	63.15 to 71.46	62.10 to 68.40	61.30 to 69.40	59.40 to 64.00

RAILWAY SERVICES

<i>Permanent way</i>						
Fettler, labourer, etc.	55.50 to 57.50	55.00	61.69	56.75	53.50	59.30
Ganger, fettling gang	63.75 to 72.75	63.00 to 72.00	67.71	63.75 to 70.25	59.05 to 67.40	67.30 to 78.30
<i>Traffic</i>						
Guard	65.75 to 74.75	64.50 to 74.00	72.37 to 80.21	65.75 to 74.75	63.15 to 69.35	68.30 to 76.30
Locomotive cleaner	51.80	51.00	59.89	50.60	53.50	51.70
Locomotive engine driver	80.35 to 87.45	78.70 to 85.80	86.63 to 91.55	78.85 to 85.95	69.85 to 85.90	83.55 to 90.65
Locomotive fireman	54.70 to 65.15	52.70 to 63.60	65.03 to 68.59	52.70 to 63.75	53.85 to 61.30	57.45 to 68.35
Porter	53.50 to 59.00	53.00 to 58.50	60.83 & 61.85	53.50 to 65.75	53.50 to 56.95	57.25 to 73.25
<i>Shunter—</i>						
Head	178.75 to 83.75	..	..	..	63.30 to 69.35	..
Leading	168.75 to 75.25	168.00 to 80.50	78.61 to 83.35	68.75 & 71.25	..	73.25 & 75.75
Ordinary	159.00 to 64.25	158.00 to 63.50	68.41 & 69.59	65.25	56.55 & 59.90	63.75 to 68.75
Signalman	158.50 to 83.75	161.50 to 79.50	60.15 to 75.81	60.00 to 78.75	156.95 to 73.15	65.25 to 70.75

(1) 76 hours a fortnight. (2) 78 hours a fortnight. (3) 76 hours a fortnight for special and 1st class. (4) 36 hours a week for special class.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ROAD AND AIR TRANSPORT						
<i>Air transport</i>						
Clerk	70.65 to 104.90	70.65 to 104.90	70.65 to 104.90	70.65 to 104.90	70.65 to 104.90	70.65 to 104.90
Maintenance engineer	94.25 to 107.70	94.25 to 107.70	94.25 to 107.70	94.25 to 107.70	94.25 to 107.70	94.25 to 107.70
Loader, porter	69.00 & 70.30	68.10 & 69.50	68.20 & 69.50	67.60 & 69.00	68.20 & 69.50	69.00 & 70.30
<i>Road transport</i>						
Assistant	72.70	60.70	54.45	60.20	53.50	61.60
Motor mechanic	71.60	70.80	76.61	70.40	70.90	71.50
Motor truck driver—						
Truck, 25 cwt or less	(a) 72.70	67.80	59.65	67.30	58.90	68.70
Truck, over 25 cwt to 3 tons	(b) 75.70	69.70	61.45	69.20	60.80	70.50
Truck, over 3 tons to 6 tons	(c) 76.60 to 79.80	71.60	63.45	71.10	62.70	72.50
<i>Tramways and buses</i>						
Bus-driver—						
One-man operator	77.75	72.70	73.44 to 75.13	65.00	72.05	72.50
Other	71.20	68.40	67.44 & 69.13	..	56.20	..
Conductor	55.80 & 60.00	54.90 & 59.10	57.21 to 60.07	51.40 & 55.70	56.20	..
Tram driver . . . . .	..	62.80	..	59.30	..	..
Track repairer . . . . .	..	55.80	..	..	..	..
Vehicle cleaner	54.00	55.80	55.30	51.10	53.50	52.30

Industry and occupation	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
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SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING

<i>Harbour services</i>						
Carpenter's labourer	62.80	..	62.80	64.90	51.70
Crane driver	79.10	74.50	64.68	60.90 to 64.40	..	66.30 to 74.90
General labourer . . . . .	..	61.90	51.50	51.90	64.90	51.70
Wharf carpenter	(d) 92.00	77.80	64.81	66.30	72.90	76.10
Wharf storeman	65.00	61.65	67.80	60.10	53.50	55.00
Wharf watchman	66.00	59.19	57.84	62.00	(e) 2.09	(e) 1.83
<i>Shipping, cargo vessels(f) (g)</i>						
Able seaman	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Greaser or oiler	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Assistant cook	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Engineer, 2nd	77.90 to 105.70	77.90 to 105.70	77.90 to 105.70	77.90 to 105.70	77.90 to 105.70	77.90 to 105.70
Master	84.10 to 156.50	84.10 to 156.50	84.10 to 156.50	84.10 to 156.50	84.10 to 156.50	84.10 to 156.50
Chief officer	69.50 to 87.80	69.50 to 87.80	69.50 to 87.80	69.50 to 87.80	69.50 to 87.80	69.50 to 87.80
Chief steward	66.70	66.70	66.70	66.70	66.70	66.70

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (b) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb. (c) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 13,750 lb to 27,250 lb. (d) Rates include allowances for sick leave and tools. (e) Hourly rate of pay for casuals. (f) 8 hours a day. (g) Rates of pay include keep and accommodation valued at \$5.47 a week in December 1972.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING—continued						
<i>Stevedoring</i>						
Wharf clerk, per hour(a)	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Wharf labourer, per hour(a)	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Wharf labourer, permanent	77.40	77.40	77.40	77.40	77.40	(b) 69.00
<i>Tugs</i>						
Master	74.90	69.10	69.10	69.10	70.60	78.50
Deckhand	67.90	64.40	52.47	56.50	73.20	56.40
Fireman	68.60	66.10	52.47	59.10	73.20	53.70

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
COMMUNICATION						
<i>Post Office</i>						
Mail officer	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95
Motor driver	73.80	73.80	73.80	73.80	73.80	73.80
Postal officer	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95	70.95
Postman	69.05	69.05	69.05	69.05	69.05	69.05
<i>Telephone services</i>						
Lineman, grade I	66.12 to 73.63	66.12 to 73.63	66.12 to 73.63	66.12 to 73.63	66.12 to 73.63	66.12 to 73.63
Lineman, grade II	83.98	83.98	83.98	83.98	83.98	83.98
Telecommunications technical officer, grade I	105.51	105.51	105.51	105.51	105.51	105.51
Telecommunications tradesman	84.94	84.94	84.94	84.94	84.94	84.94
Telecommunications assistant	76.35	76.35	76.35	76.35	76.35	76.35

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

<i>Butchers, retail</i>						
General butcher	69.80	68.90	67.10	68.40	68.92	74.60
<i>Cold storage</i>						
Inside hand	67.60	59.00	53.72	60.90	57.60	62.00
<i>Commercial travellers(c)</i>						
Commercial traveller	80.80	80.80	73.15	70.70	56.45	58.20 to 66.30
<i>Milk distribution</i>						
General hand	62.70	63.43	56.51	54.70	57.90	51.70
Milk carter (25 cwt or less)	67.80	80.40	59.65	64.29	59.65	81.30
<i>Oil stores</i>						
Clerk	69.10 to 107.00	69.10 to 107.00	69.10 to 107.00	69.10 to 107.00	69.10 to 107.00	69.10 to 107.00
Storeman	49.60	64.60	57.05	64.20	53.50	65.30
<i>Petrol service stations</i>						
Attendant	46.10	64.69	55.65	50.60	53.50	51.70
<i>Retail stores</i>						
Clerk	68.10	70.26	72.00	65.35 to 92.50	70.55	52.10 to 63.10

(a) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work. (b) Weekly equivalent of guaranteed wage for four-week period for average weekly hours of 20 or more. (c) Local or city.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—continued						
<i>Retail stores—continued</i>						
Motor truck driver—						
Truck, 25 cwt or less . . .	(a) 72.70	67.80	59.65	67.30	58.90	68.70
Truck, over 25 cwt to 3 tons	(b) 75.70	69.70	61.45	69.20	60.80	70.50
Shop assistant—						
Assistant-in-charge . . .	69.20	70.26 to 71.79	69.89	67.10 to 68.83	..	67.20 to 75.50
Drapery	67.60	64.66	65.70	63.63	66.45	52.10 to 63.10
Grocery	67.60	64.66	65.70	63.63	66.45	52.10 to 63.10
Hardware	67.60	64.66	65.70	63.63	66.45	52.10 to 63.10
Storeman	58.80	60.50	65.70	60.10	65.10	61.00
<i>Wholesale warehouses</i>						
Adult male	59.70	64.50	60.71	62.20	64.85	52.10
<i>Wool stores</i>						
Clerk	63.92 to 77.38	63.92 to 77.38	63.92 to 77.38	63.92 to 77.38	63.92 to 77.38	63.92 to 77.38
Storeman	65.40	62.00	66.80	61.60	62.26	62.70
Wool classer	68.30	70.60	71.00	70.20	70.58	71.30

PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES

<i>Commonwealth Public Service(c)</i>						
Clerk, class 1, 21 years . . .	73.42	73.42	73.42	73.42	73.42	73.42
Clerical assistant	62.11 to 91.33	62.11 to 91.33	62.11 to 91.33	62.11 to 91.33	62.11 to 91.33	62.11 to 91.33
<i>Fire brigades</i>						
Fireman	69.20 to 87.30	76.60 to 90.93	71.52 to 93.62	61.30 to 71.30	76.17 to 90.64	(d)78.40 to 93.50
<i>Hospitals</i>						
Cook	65.70 & 70.20	65.00 to 82.00	69.65	54.00 to 59.50	63.95 to 69.95	55.54 to 69.15
Kitchenman	59.90	63.60	62.15	50.60	57.05	52.71 & 54.10
Laundry employee	60.60	63.60	59.16 to 61.15	53.10	55.45	55.54 to 56.63
Orderly	60.90	64.80	59.16 to 63.05	51.50 to 57.10	55.45	55.54 to 59.12
Porter	59.70 & 60.60	64.80	59.16 to 61.69	50.60 to 53.00	55.45	52.71 to 54.10
<i>Office services (private)</i>						
Clerk, 21 years	62.70	69.00	64.50	65.35	62.55	57.80
<i>Other services</i>						
Graduate engineer	96.71 to 133.73	96.71 to 133.73	96.71 to 133.73	96.71 to 133.73	96.71 to 133.73	96.71 to 133.73
Graduate scientist	89.02 to 133.73	89.02 to 133.73	89.02 to 133.73	89.02 to 133.73	89.02 to 133.73	89.02 to 133.73

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (b) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb. (c) 36½ hours. (d) Rate prescribed for 40 hours in four shifts. Firemen also paid for 42 hours in three shifts.

(e) 42 hours.

Section VIII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.						
<i>Commercial broadcasting</i>						
Announcer	58.40 & 61.25	58.40 & 61.25	56.90 & 59.75	56.90 & 59.75	56.25	(b) 53.20
<i>Hairdressing</i>						
Hairdresser (men's) . . .	68.60	69.13	60.02	70.26	59.18	66.50
<i>Hotels(a)</i>						
Barman	57.90	57.00	55.20	56.70 to 60.90	58.00	57.60
Cellarman	61.40	60.50	58.70	59.80	..	61.10
Cook, first	59.30 to 72.10	58.40 to 71.20	58.34 & 62.47	66.50 to 71.80	59.75 to 61.80	59.00 to 71.70
Cook, all others	57.50 to 63.50	56.50 to 62.70	52.51	56.00 to 62.10	56.50 to 58.30	57.10 to 63.20
Porter (day)	54.50	53.60	51.50	50.60	53.70	54.20
Useful	54.50	53.60	51.50	50.60	53.70	54.20
Waiter	55.80	54.90	53.00	52.10	55.00	55.50
<i>Laundries</i>						
General hand	56.00	55.40	51.50	55.10	54.18	57.30
<i>Restaurants(a)</i>						
Cook (one cook only employed)	62.60	61.80	60.70	64.90	58.50	59.00
Pantryman	55.60	53.60	53.45	50.60	53.70	53.00
Waiter	56.50	54.90	53.45	53.10	55.00	54.30
<i>Theatres</i>						
Projectionist	79.20 & 85.80	79.20 & 85.80	78.73	79.20 & 85.80	79.20 & 85.80	79.20 & 85.80
Usher, ticket taker, etc. .	54.40	54.40	54.16	54.40	54.40	54.40
<i>T.V. transmission</i>						
Camerman	64.70 to 78.20	64.70 to 78.20	64.70 to 78.20	64.70 to 78.20	64.70 to 78.20	64.70 to 71.40
Technician	71.40 & 78.20	71.40 & 78.20	71.40 & 78.20	71.40 & 78.20	71.40 & 78.20	71.40 & 78.20
<i>Watchmen, cleaners, etc.</i>						
Lift attendant	57.40	58.40	56.00	55.50	54.40	56.90
Office cleaner (day) . . .	57.00	56.60	56.05	55.70	56.05	56.90
Watchman	57.20	59.80	56.18	51.30	55.06	..

(a) Rates of pay represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are *not* provided.
for the first time.

(b) Rate included

Section IX

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972

Minimum rates of pay for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

(See Explanatory Note on page 298)

Except where otherwise specified, the hours constituting a full week's work for occupations shown hereunder are 40 a week.

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart

ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.

<i>Engineering, general</i>						
Process worker	54.80	53.90	52.00	53.50	45.95	54.70
Other adults	50.00	49.00	47.20	48.60	..	50.70
<i>Motor vehicle manufacture</i>						
Process worker	55.10	54.30	52.40	53.80	..	55.00
Sewing machinist	58.20	57.30	55.50	56.90	..	58.00

TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

<i>Dry cleaning</i>						
Examiner	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.80
Presser	62.20	62.20	62.20	62.20	62.20	62.20
Receiver and despatcher	44.30	44.30	44.30	44.30	44.30	44.30
Repairer	42.40 & 43.70	42.40 & 43.70	42.40 & 43.70	42.40 & 43.70	42.40 & 43.70	42.40 & 43.70
Spotter	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20
Other adults	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60
<i>Footwear manufacturing</i>						
Adult female	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80
<i>Millinery</i>						
Millinet	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
<i>Order dressmaking</i>						
Cutter	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Machinist	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
<i>Order tailoring (men's)</i>						
Coat machinist or table hand	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Cutter	73.40	73.40	73.40	73.40	73.40	73.40
Tailorress	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40	65.40
Trouser machinist or table hand	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
<i>Ready made clothing (men's)</i>						
Coat machinist or table hand	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
Cutter	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10
Examiner	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40
Hand sewer of buttons	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90
Head of table	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60
Presser	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70	62.70
Trouser machinist or table hand	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50

Section IX—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—continued						
<i>Ready made dressmaking</i>						
Cutter	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10	67.10
Examiner	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40
Finisher	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.90
Head of table	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60
Table hand or machinist	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
Presser	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50
Other adults	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60
<i>Textiles</i>						
<i>Cotton mills</i>						
Spinner	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	..	42.40
Winder and/or reeler	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	..	42.40
<i>Knitting mills</i>						
Examiner	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	42.40	42.40
Finisher	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	42.40	42.40
Grader	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	42.40	42.40
Knitter	44.50	44.50	44.85	43.90	44.50	44.50
Machinist	44.10	44.10	44.45	43.50	44.10	44.10
Welter and/or overlocker	43.40	43.40	44.45	42.80	43.40	43.40
<i>Woollen mills</i>						
Gill box attendant	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	42.40	42.40
Mender	43.40	43.40	44.75	42.80	43.40	43.40
Weaver	43.80	43.80	44.75	44.50	43.80	43.80
Winder	42.40	42.40	42.85	41.90	42.40	42.40
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
<i>Biscuit and cake making</i>						
Adult female	44.00	44.30	41.41	43.90	38.60	44.20
<i>Cereals, condiments, etc.</i>						
General factory hand	48.60	42.60	38.07	42.20	40.72	42.00
<i>Confectionery</i>						
General hand	44.80	44.20	43.57	43.90	40.50	44.80
<i>Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving</i>						
General hand	42.00	42.00	38.07	42.00	36.90	42.00
<i>Meat preserving</i>						
General hand	43.33	43.40	39.60	39.60	..	..
<i>Pastrycooking</i>						
Packer	46.70	47.15	43.80	46.00	45.80	..
Pastrycook	51.40	56.10	..	46.90	53.90	65.50
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.						
<i>Furniture</i>						
Carpet sewer	52.10	41.30	..	41.00	38.02	41.80
Machinist (bedding)	51.60	40.90	46.50	40.60	38.02	41.40

Section IX—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.						
<i>Printing, general</i>						
Bookbinder	47.20 to 47.50	46.60 to 46.90	45.20 to 45.50	46.30 to 46.60	46.70 to 47.00	47.10 to 47.40
Cardboard box machinist	46.30	45.50	44.10	45.20	45.60	46.20
General hand	45.00	44.40	43.00	44.00	44.50	45.00
Packer	45.70 to 46.00	45.10 to 45.30	43.70 to 43.90	44.80 to 45.00	45.20 to 45.40	45.70 to 45.80
Paper pattern maker	45.00	44.40	43.00	44.00	44.50	45.00
Printing machine feeder	47.20	46.60	45.20	46.30	46.70	47.10

OTHER MANUFACTURING

<i>Leather goods manufacture</i>						
Leather handbags, etc.	63.20	62.30	60.40	61.90	..	63.10
<i>Pharmaceutical preparations</i>						
Filler	52.10	..	..	..	40.90	51.80
General hand	51.60	51.60	..	..	40.90	45.50
<i>Potteries</i>						
Adult female	44.00	42.80	55.15	39.40	36.96	..
<i>Rubber goods</i>						
Adult female	49.61	48.89	38.30	48.55	48.99	..
<i>Soap</i>						
General hand	37.80	42.60	43.28	42.20	47.52	..

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

<i>Air transport</i>						
Air hostess(a)	58.84 to 75.75	58.84 to 75.75	58.84 to 75.75	58.84 to 75.75	58.84 to 75.75	58.84 to 75.75
Clerk(b)	56.62 to 66.23	56.62 to 66.23	56.62 to 66.23	56.62 to 66.23	56.62 to 66.23	56.62 to 66.23
<i>Post Office</i>						
Monitor(c)	71.19	71.19	71.19	71.19	71.19	71.19
Phonogram operator(c)	59.48	59.48	59.48	59.48	59.48	59.48
Telephonist	(d)59.48	(d)59.48	(d)59.48	(d)59.48	(e)59.48	(e)59.48
Typist(c)	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70
<i>Railway refreshment services</i>						
Canteen hand	37.60 & 38.50	38.60	48.30	38.45	42.85	..
Cook	39.30 to 42.20	40.00 to 44.10	52.28	39.55 to 43.65	45.45	..
Pantrymaid	37.00 & 38.00	38.60	48.30	38.45	..	..
Waitress	32.60 to 38.90	38.60	47.61	38.45	42.85	..

(a) Duty hours shall not exceed (i) 11 in any one day; (ii) 48 in any one week; (iii) 80 in any two weeks. (b) 37½ hours. (c) 36½ hours. (d) 34 hours in main exchange, 36 hours in suburban exchanges. (e) 36 hours.

Section IX—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued						
<i>Shipping offices</i>						
Clerk	43.86 to 52.22	43.86 to 52.22	43.86 to 52.22	43.86 to 52.22	43.86 to 52.22	43.86 to 52.22
<i>Tramways and buses</i>						
Conductress	(a) 55.80 & 60.00	54.90 & 59.10	..	..	(a) 56.20	..
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
<i>Butchers, retail</i>						
Cashier	50.40	49.70	48.40	49.40	57.20	47.90
<i>Oil stores</i>						
Clerk	54.30 to 69.50	54.30 to 69.50	54.30 to 69.50	54.30 to 69.50	54.30 to 69.50	54.30 to 69.50
<i>Retail stores</i>						
Calculating machine operator	57.20	58.55	60.62	53.90	54.70	44.10 to 54.00
Clerk	54.05	52.95	58.50	51.40	53.20	41.90 to 51.80
Departmental manageress	62.15 to 81.30	57.94 & 70.97	56.79 & 70.48	..	..	60.60 to 75.50
Ledger machine operator	55.90	58.55	60.62	53.90	54.70	44.10 to 54.00
<i>Shop assistant—</i>						
Confectionery	58.25	53.25	53.14	51.31	54.49	43.00
Drapery	67.60	64.66	65.45	51.31 & 63.63	54.49	51.00 to 60.90
Switchboard attendant	54.05	55.49	52.50	51.40	54.70	41.90 to 51.80
<i>Wholesale warehouses</i>						
Adult female	50.30	49.00 & 64.50	45.00	50.10	53.19	41.90
<i>Wool stores</i>						
Clerk	49.69 to 59.50	49.69 to 59.50	49.69 to 59.50	49.69 to 59.50	49.69 to 59.50	49.69 to 59.50
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES						
<i>Commonwealth Public Service(b)</i>						
Accounting machinist, grade I	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70
Accounting machinist, grade III	83.87	83.87	83.87	83.87	83.87	83.87
Typist	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70	64.70
Stenographer, grade I	72.94	72.94	72.94	72.94	72.94	72.94
<i>Hospitals</i>						
Cook	65.70 & 70.20	55.70 to 69.90	69.65 & 71.34	45.45 to 48.65	63.95 to 69.95	56.60 to 68.10
Housemaid	48.80	51.40	48.15	41.65 to 46.15	47.40	42.56
Kitchenmaid	48.80	51.40	52.83	41.65 to 46.15	47.40	42.56
Laundry worker	49.30	51.40	48.15	42.75	47.40	42.56
Nurse (qualified), first year	69.75	74.00	69.21	67.20	77.00	69.80
Nursing aide	53.05 to 58.30	59.20 & 61.80	53.03	47.20 to 52.00	56.50	58.90
Wardmaid	48.80	53.60	48.15	41.65 to 46.15	47.40	42.56
Washing machine attendant	50.10	52.40	48.15	42.75	49.10	45.10
<i>Office services (private)</i>						
Accounting machinist	56.15	57.50	54.62	53.90	54.70	45.10
Clerk, 21 years	53.60	54.50	52.50	51.40	53.20	43.10
Stenographer	56.15	57.50	54.62	53.90	54.70	45.10
Typist	53.60	54.50	52.50	51.40	53.20	43.10

(a) Motor bus conductress only.

(b) 36½ hours.

Section IX—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES 31 DECEMBER 1972—continued

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1972					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.						
<i>Boarding houses</i>						
Cook	66.50 to 72.10	56.50 to 71.20	59.10 & 65.00	42.40 to 54.90	57.30 to 62.30	43.00 to 54.60
Housemaid	45.50	44.90	45.25	39.40	46.95	41.10
Waitress	55.80	54.90	45.25	39.60	51.30	42.10
<i>Cleaners</i>						
Office cleaner (day)	47.10 & 47.70	51.50	46.90	(a) 43.10	42.40	47.80
<i>Commercial broadcasting</i>						
Announcer	49.50 & 52.25	49.50 & 52.25	47.90 & 50.85	47.90 & 50.85	47.35	..
<i>Hairdressing</i>						
Hairdresser	60.10	61.29	52.26	52.50	50.10	51.85
<i>Hotels(b)</i>						
Barmaid	57.90	57.00	55.20	56.70 to 60.90	58.00	57.60
Cook	54.90 to 69.00	56.40 to 71.20	43.25 to 52.47	56.00 to 71.80	56.80 to 61.80	57.00 to 71.70
Housemaid	45.50	44.90	39.01	40.00	46.95	45.30
Kitchenmaid	45.50	44.90	39.01	40.00	46.95	45.30
Waitress	53.50	54.90	40.07	52.10	52.25	53.20
<i>Laundries</i>						
Ironer	44.00	43.20	43.47	41.00 & 41.70	37.40	44.80
Washing machine attendant	45.00	51.70	45.97	47.20	38.90	48.20
Other adult	44.00	41.80	41.92	40.50	37.40	40.60
<i>Restaurants(b)</i>						
Cook (one cook only employed)	56.30	61.80	58.75	49.20	58.50	50.60
Pantrymaid	46.50	46.00	44.21	39.90	46.95	42.10
Waitress	50.90	54.90	44.21	42.60	46.95	43.20
<i>Theatres(c)</i>						
Ticket seller	46.60	46.60	47.06	46.60	46.60	46.60
Usher, ticket taker, etc	46.10 & 47.20	46.10 & 47.20	45.91	46.10 & 47.20	46.10 & 47.20	46.10 & 47.20

(a) 38 hours.
(c) 36 hours.

(b) Rates of pay represent the weekly cash payment[where board and lodging are not provided.

Section X

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—1923 TO 1967

The following tables show the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females in awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission during the period 1923 to 1967. The rates of wage shown include the general 30c loading known as the *Powers 3s.*, the *Prosperity loadings* where applicable, the ten per cent reduction operative from February 1931 to May 1934, the automatic variations in accordance with quarterly changes in retail price index numbers, and the changes made as a result of basic wage etc. inquiries. For details of decisions of the Court and the Commission as a result of basic wage etc. inquiries see pages 133-4. The rates shown in the tables were generally operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown.

In June 1967 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Following this decision, award rates for adult males and adult females have been increased at various times by granting general increases in award total wages (see page 333).

In July 1966 provisions were inserted in Commonwealth awards prescribing rates of minimum wage for adult males. Weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed in Commonwealth awards (and in some State awards) are set out in tables on pages 331-2.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Mel-bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1923—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
February . . .	8.25	8.20	7.30	7.80	7.35	8.15	8.05
May . . .	"	8.15	7.35	7.95	7.40	8.30	"
August . . .	8.65	8.75	7.50	8.40	7.95	8.75	8.50
November . . .	8.90	9.15	7.60	8.55	7.80	8.90	8.75
1924—							
February . . .	8.70	8.75	7.75	8.40	7.60	8.95	8.50
May . . .	8.60	8.55	7.70	"	7.80	"	8.45
August . . .	8.55	8.50	7.50	8.55	7.85	8.85	8.40
November . . .	8.45	8.45	"	8.40	7.90	8.80	8.30
1925—							
February . . .	8.50	8.40	7.40	8.35	7.95	8.70	8.35
May . . .	8.60	8.55	7.50	8.50	8.10	"	8.45
August . . .	8.70	8.70	7.65	8.75	8.25	"	8.55
November . . .	8.80	8.75	7.70	8.60	8.10	8.55	8.60
1926—							
February . . .	8.95	"	7.85	8.55	7.75	8.60	8.65
May . . .	9.05	8.85	8.20	8.65	8.15	8.90	8.80
August . . .	9.25	9.20	"	8.95	8.40	"	9.05
November . . .	9.15	8.90	8.25	8.55	8.15	8.85	8.85
1927—							
February . . .	"	8.85	8.30	8.45	8.00	8.70	8.80
May . . .	9.05	8.75	8.05	8.60	"	8.65	8.75
August . . .	8.95	8.70	7.85	"	8.05	8.55	8.65
November . . .	9.05	9.00	7.95	8.80	7.95	8.50	8.80
1928—							
February . . .	9.30	8.95	8.05	8.70	8.00	8.40	8.90
May . . .	9.15	8.80	7.95	8.75	"	8.25	8.80
August . . .	9.20	8.75	"	"	8.40	8.30	"
November . . .	9.05	8.60	7.90	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.70
1929—							
February . . .	9.10	"	8.00	8.40	"	8.30	"
May . . .	9.50	8.95	8.15	8.80	8.60	8.60	9.05
August . . .	9.45	9.00	8.05	8.85	8.65	8.55	"
November . . .	9.50	"	"	"	8.55	8.60	"

NOTE: See explanatory notes above, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 331, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section X—continued

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—continued

ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1930—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
February . . .	9.55	9.00	8.10	8.70	8.35	8.65	9.05
May . . .	9.20	8.60	7.75	8.40	8.25	8.40	8.70
August . . .	9.10	8.55	7.30	8.25	8.20	"	8.60
November . . .	8.80	8.30	7.05	7.80	7.90	8.20	8.30
1931—							
February (a) . .	7.65	7.02	6.08	6.62	6.62	7.02	7.11
May . . .	7.42	6.84	"	6.43	6.66	6.88	6.93
August . . .	7.29	6.57	6.03	6.21	6.57	6.71	6.75
November . . .	7.07	6.34	5.85	5.81	6.21	6.43	6.52
1932—							
February . . .	6.88	"	"	"	6.08	6.48	6.43
May . . .	"	6.39	"	5.89	6.17	6.52	6.48
August . . .	6.84	6.30	5.76	5.85	"	6.57	6.39
November . . .	6.75	6.17	5.67	5.72	5.94	6.43	6.30
1933—							
February . . .	6.66	6.03	5.58	5.53	5.81	6.34	6.17
May . . .	6.78	6.33	5.93	5.92	5.98	6.48	6.42
August . . .	6.69	6.24	5.88	"	5.88	6.38	6.33
November . . .	"	6.28	5.93	5.96	6.02	6.39	"
1934—							
February . . .	"	6.33	"	6.02	5.92	6.48	6.38
May (a) . . .	6.70	6.40	6.10	(b)6.40	6.60	(b)6.70	6.50
June . . .	6.80	"	6.20	(b)6.50	"	(b)"	6.60
September . . .	"	"	"	(b)"	6.80	(b)"	"
December . . .	"	"	"	(b)"	"	(b)"	"
1935—							
March . . .	"	6.60	"	(b)"	"	(b)6.90	"
June . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
September . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
December . . .	7.00	"	6.40	6.70	"	"	6.80
1936—							
March . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
September . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
December . . .	"	6.90	6.60	6.90	7.10	"	"
1937—							
March . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.00
June . . .	7.20	"	6.80	"	"	"	"
July (a) . . .	7.50	7.20	7.10	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.30
September . . .	"	7.30	7.00	7.10	7.30	7.30	"
October (a) . . .	7.80	7.60	7.30	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.50
December . . .	"	7.70	7.40	7.40	"	"	7.60
1938—							
March . . .	7.90	"	"	7.50	7.40	7.60	7.70
June . . .	"	"	7.50	"	7.50	"	"
September . . .	8.00	7.80	"	7.60	7.60	"	"
December . . .	8.10	7.90	"	"	"	"	7.80
1939—							
March . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June . . .	8.20	8.10	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.90
September . . .	8.10	"	7.60	"	"	"	"
December . . .	8.20	8.00	"	7.70	"	"	"
1940—							
February . . .	"	8.10	7.70	"	"	7.80	8.00
May . . .	8.30	8.20	7.80	7.80	"	"	"
August . . .	8.50	8.40	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.00	8.20
November . . .	"	"	"	"	8.00	8.10	8.30

(a) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (b) Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 319, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 331, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section X—continued

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—continued
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Mel- bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1941—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
February . . .	8.80	8.60	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.50
May . . .	"	8.70	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.40	8.60
August . . .	8.90	"	"	"	8.40	8.50	"
November . . .	"	8.80	8.40	8.40	8.50	"	8.70
1942—							
February . . .	9.10	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.80
May . . .	9.30	9.20	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.80	9.00
August . . .	9.50	9.40	8.90	9.10	8.90	9.10	9.30
November . . .	9.70	9.70	9.10	9.30	9.10	9.20	9.50
1943—							
February . . .	9.80	9.80	"	"	9.20	9.40	9.60
May . . .	"	"	9.20	"	"	"	"
August . . .	10.00	9.90	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.80
November . . .	9.90	9.80	9.30	"	"	"	9.70
1944—							
February . . .	"	9.70	"	9.30	9.30	9.40	9.60
May . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
August . . .	"	9.80	"	"	"	9.30	"
November . . .	"	"	"	"	9.40	9.40	"
1945—							
February . . .	"	"	"	"	9.30	"	"
May . . .	9.80	"	"	"	"	9.30	"
August . . .	"	"	"	"	9.40	"	"
November . . .	9.90	"	"	"	"	9.40	"
1946—							
February . . .	"	"	"	9.40	"	9.50	"
May . . .	"	"	9.40	"	"	"	9.70
August . . .	10.00	9.90	"	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.80
November . . .	10.10	"	"	"	"	9.70	"
December (a) . . .	10.80	10.60	10.10	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.50
1947—							
February . . .	"	10.70	10.30	"	10.30	10.40	10.60
May . . .	11.00	"	10.40	10.30	"	"	"
August . . .	"	10.80	"	10.40	10.40	10.50	10.70
November . . .	11.20	10.90	10.50	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.90
1948—							
February . . .	11.40	11.30	10.70	10.80	10.70	11.00	11.10
May . . .	11.60	11.50	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.20	11.40
August . . .	12.00	11.70	11.30	11.40	11.20	11.50	11.60
November . . .	12.20	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.60	11.80	11.90
1949—							
February . . .	12.40	12.30	11.80	11.90	11.80	12.10	12.20
May . . .	12.70	12.50	11.90	12.10	12.00	12.40	12.40
August . . .	13.00	12.80	12.20	12.40	12.60	12.70	12.70
November . . .	13.20	13.00	12.50	12.60	12.90	12.80	12.90
1950—							
February . . .	13.50	13.40	12.70	12.90	13.10	13.10	13.30
May . . .	13.80	13.70	12.90	13.10	13.30	"	13.50
August . . .	14.20	14.00	13.20	13.40	13.60	13.50	13.80
November . . .	14.60	14.30	13.50	13.70	13.90	13.90	14.20
December (a) . . .	16.50	16.20	15.40	15.80	16.00	16.00	16.20
1951—							
February . . .	17.30	17.00	15.90	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.90
May . . .	18.00	17.70	16.60	17.10	17.60	17.30	17.60
August . . .	19.30	18.90	17.30	18.40	18.80	18.70	18.90
November . . .	20.70	19.90	18.50	19.50	19.70	19.90	20.00

(a) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 319, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 331, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section X—continued
COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—continued
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Mel-bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1952—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
February . . .	21.60	20.90	19.90	20.50	20.50	20.80	21.00
May . . .	22.30	21.20	20.70	21.10	21.40	21.40	21.60
August . . .	23.50	22.40	21.30	22.40	22.20	22.20	22.70
November . . .	23.70	22.80	21.60	22.90	22.80	23.00	23.10
1953—							
February . . .	23.80	22.90	21.50	22.50	22.90	23.20	23.10
May . . .	24.10	23.20	21.70	22.80	23.10	23.90	23.40
August (a) . . .	24.30	23.50	21.80	23.10	23.60	24.20	23.60
1956—							
June (b) . . .	25.30	24.50	22.80	24.10	24.60	25.20	24.60
1957—							
15 May (b) . . .	26.30	25.50	23.80	25.10	25.60	26.20	25.60
1958—							
21 May (b) . . .	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
1959—							
11 June (b) . . .	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
1961—							
7 July (b) . . .	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
1964—							
19 June (b) . . .	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
1966—							
11 July (b) . . .	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80
1967—							
1 July . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

ADULT FEMALES

1950—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
December (b) . . .	12.35	12.15	11.55	11.85	12.00	12.00	12.15
51—							
February . . .	12.95	12.75	11.90	12.45	12.45	12.35	12.65
May . . .	13.50	13.25	12.45	12.80	13.20	12.95	13.20
August . . .	14.45	14.15	13.10	13.80	14.10	14.00	14.15
19 November . . .	15.50	14.90	13.85	14.60	14.75	14.90	15.00
52—							
February . . .	16.20	15.65	14.90	15.35	15.35	15.60	15.75
May . . .	16.70	15.90	15.50	15.80	16.05	16.05	16.20
August . . .	17.60	16.80	15.95	16.80	16.65	16.65	17.00
19 November . . .	17.75	17.10	16.20	17.15	17.10	17.25	17.30
53—							
February . . .	17.85	17.15	16.10	16.85	17.15	17.40	17.30
May . . .	18.05	17.40	16.25	17.10	17.30	17.90	17.55
19 August (a) . . .	18.20	17.60	16.35	17.30	17.70	18.15	17.70
56—							
19 June (b) . . .	18.95	18.35	17.10	18.05	18.45	18.90	18.45
57—							
1915 May (b) . . .	19.70	19.10	17.85	18.80	19.20	19.65	19.20
58—							
1921 May (b) . . .	20.10	19.50	18.20	19.20	19.55	20.00	19.55
1959—							
11 June (b) . . .	21.20	20.60	19.35	20.30	20.70	21.15	20.70
1961—							
7 July (b) . . .	22.10	21.50	20.25	21.20	21.60	22.05	21.60
1964—							
19 June (b) . . .	23.60	23.00	21.75	22.70	23.10	23.55	23.10
1966—							
11 July (b) . . .	25.10	24.50	23.25	24.20	24.60	25.05	24.60
1967—							
1 July . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

(a) Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. (b) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (c) Basic wage and margins eliminated from Commonwealth awards (see explanatory notes page 379).

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 319, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 331, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section X—continued

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: TERRITORIES
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1950—			1956—		
December(a) . . .	16.50	12.35	June(a) . . .	24.80	18.60
1951—			1957—		
February . . .	17.40	13.05	15 May(a) . . .	25.80	19.35
May . . .	18.00	13.50	1958—		
August . . .	19.20	14.40	21 May(a) . . .	26.30	19.70
November . . .	20.60	15.45	1959—		
1952—			11 June(a) . . .	27.80	20.85
February . . .	21.70	16.25	1961—		
May . . .	22.10	16.55	7 July(a) . . .	29.00	21.75
August . . .	23.40	17.55	1964—		
November . . .	23.60	17.70	19 June(a) . . .	31.00	23.25
1953—			1966—		
February . . .	23.50	17.60	11 July(a) . . .	33.00	24.75
May . . .	23.50	17.60	1967—		
August(b) . . .	23.80	17.85	1 July . . .	(c)	(c)

NORTHERN TERRITORY(d)

Date operative	Adult males		Date operative	Adult males	
	Darwin	South of 20th Parallel(e)		Darwin	South of 20th Parallel(e)
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1950—			1956—		
December(a) . . .	19.08	17.80	June(a) . . .	26.50	25.20
1951—			1957—		
February . . .	19.68	(e) 18.60	15 May(a) . . .	27.50	26.20
May . . .	20.08	(e) 19.00	1958—		
August . . .	20.98	(e) 20.10	21 May(a) . . .	28.00	26.70
November . . .	21.00	21.00	1959—		
1952—			11 June(a) . . .	29.50	28.20
February . . .	22.10	21.90	1961—		
May . . .	22.80	22.50	7 July(a) . . .	30.70	29.40
August . . .	23.40	23.90	1964—		
November . . .	24.00	24.30	19 June(a) . . .	32.70	31.40
1953—			1966—		
February . . .	24.80	23.80	11 July(a) . . .	34.70	33.40
May . . .	25.30	23.90	1967—		
August(b) . . .	25.50	24.20	1 July . . .	(c)	(c)

(a) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (b) Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. (c) Basic wages and margins deleted from Commonwealth awards (see explanatory notes page 319). (d) The rates exclude special loadings (see page 134). (e) Operative dates as for Darwin basic wage except for rates shown against February, May and August 1951, which became operative from the first Sunday in March, June and September, respectively.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 319, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 331, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section XI

STATE BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES

Details of the determination of wage rates (including basic wage rates) in State awards are given in text on pages 138–45. For rates of minimum wage for adult males prescribed in State awards in some States see page 332. Details of general increases in award 'total wages' are shown on page 333.

Section XI—continued

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES

Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1914—			1940—		
16 February . . .	4.80	..	February . . .	8.20	4.40
1915—			May . . .	8.30	4.45
13 December . . .	5.25	..	August . . .	8.50	4.55
1916—			November . . .	8.50	4.55
18 August . . .	5.55	..	1941—		
1918—			February . . .	8.80	4.75
5 September . . .	6.00	..	May . . .	8.80	4.75
17 December . . .	6.00	3.00	August . . .	8.90	4.80
1919—			November . . .	8.90	4.80
8 October . . .	7.70	3.00	1942—		
23 December . . .	7.70	3.90	February . . .	9.10	4.90
1920—			May . . .	9.30	5.00
8 October . . .	8.50	3.90	August . . .	9.50	5.10
23 December . . .	8.50	4.30	November . . .	9.70	5.25
1921—			1943—		
8 October . . .	8.20	4.30	February . . .	9.80	5.30
22 December . . .	8.20	4.10	May . . .	9.80	5.30
1922—			August . . .	10.00	5.40
12 May . . .	7.80	4.10	November . . .	9.90	5.35
9 October . . .	7.80	3.95	1944—		
1923—			February . . .	9.90	5.35
10 April . . .	7.90	4.00	May . . .	9.90	5.35
7 September . . .	8.20	4.15	August . . .	9.90	5.35
1925—			November . . .	9.90	5.35
24 August . . .	8.40	4.25	1945—		
1927—			February . . .	9.90	5.35
27 June . . .	8.50	4.60	May . . .	9.80	5.30
1929—			August . . .	9.80	5.30
20 December . . .	8.25	4.45	November . . .	9.90	5.35
1932—			1946—		
26 August . . .	7.00	3.80	February . . .	9.90	5.35
1933—			May . . .	9.90	5.35
11 April . . .	6.85	3.70	August . . .	10.00	5.40
20 October . . .	6.65	3.60	November . . .	10.10	5.45
1934—			December . . .	10.80	5.85
26 April . . .	6.75	3.65	1947—		
1935—			February . . .	10.80	5.85
18 April . . .	6.85	3.70	May . . .	11.00	5.95
1936—			August . . .	11.00	5.95
24 April . . .	6.90	3.75	November . . .	11.20	6.05
27 October . . .	7.00	3.80	1948—		
1937—			February . . .	11.40	6.15
27 April . . .	7.15	3.85	May . . .	11.60	6.25
	(b)	(c)	August . . .	12.00	6.50
October . . .	7.80	4.20	November . . .	12.20	6.60
December . . .	7.80	4.20	1949—		
1938—			February . . .	12.40	6.70
March . . .	7.90	4.20	May . . .	12.70	6.85
June . . .	7.90	4.25	August . . .	13.00	7.00
September . . .	8.00	4.35	November . . .	13.20	7.15
December . . .	8.10	4.35	1950—		
1939—			February . . .	13.50	7.30
March . . .	8.10	4.35	May . . .	13.80	7.45
June . . .	8.20	4.40	August . . .	14.20	7.65
September . . .	8.10	4.35	November . . .	14.60	7.90
December . . .	8.20	4.40	December . . .	16.50	(d) 12.35

For footnotes see next page.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 323.

Section XI—continued

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES—continued

Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1951—			1960—		
February	17.30	12.95	February	28.30	21.20
May	18.00	13.50	May	28.50	21.35
August	19.30	14.45	August	28.80	21.60
November	20.70	15.50	November	29.40	22.05
1952—			1961—		
February	21.60	16.20	February	29.70	22.25
May	22.30	16.70	May	29.90	22.40
August	23.50	17.60	August	30.20	22.65
November	23.70	17.75	November	30.10	22.60
1953—			1962—		
February	23.80	17.85	February	30.00	22.50
May	24.10	18.05	May	30.00	22.50
August(e)	24.30	18.20	August	29.90	22.45
1955—			November	30.00	22.50
November(f)	25.30	18.95	1963—		
1956—			February	30.10	22.60
February	25.50	19.10	May	30.20	22.65
May	25.60	19.20	August	30.30	22.75
August	26.30	19.70	November	30.30	22.75
November	27.40	20.55	1964—		
1957—			February	30.30	22.75
February	27.00	20.25	May(e)	30.50	22.90
May	26.80	20.10	19 June(h)	31.50	23.60
August	27.00	20.25	1966—		
November	27.00	20.25	11 July(h)	33.50	25.10
1958—			1967—		
February	26.90	20.15	1 July	(i)	(i)
May	27.40	20.55	1968—		
August	27.40	20.55	1 January(i)	34.50	26.10
November	27.30	20.45	25 October	35.85	27.45
1959—		(g)	1969—		
February	27.50	20.60	19 December	36.90	28.30
May	27.60	20.70	1971—		
August	27.70	20.75	1 January	39.10	30.00
November	27.90	20.90	1972—		
			19 May	41.10	32.00
			1973—		
			29 May	44.40	35.10

(a) From October 1937, rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown. (b) From October 1937 to August 1953, Commonwealth male basic wage rates adopted. (c) From October 1937 to November 1950, female rates were 54 per cent of the male rates. (d) From December 1950 Commonwealth female basic wage rates adopted. Rates increased to 75 per cent of the male rates. (e) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (f) Automatic adjustments reintroduced. (g) See page 146 re equal pay for females. (h) Commonwealth basic wage rates adopted. (i) Fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females. This loading operated from 1 July 1967 to 1 January 1968 when the loading was absorbed in basic wages.

Section XI—continued

VICTORIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: MELBOURNE RATES

Until July 1967, when basic wages and margins were deleted from determinations, Wages Boards usually adopted basic wages when fixing wage rates. Prior to November 1953, Wages Boards usually adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. Basic wages and margins were deleted from Wages Board determinations in July 1967 and wage rates expressed as total wages. Following this, wage rates for adult males and adult females in determinations have been increased, at various times, by granting general increases in award total wages (see page 333).

Date operative (a)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative (a)	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1953—			1959—		
November . . .	23.70	17.75	June/July(c) . . .	27.50	20.60
1954—			1961—		
February . . .	23.80	17.85	July/August(c) . . .	28.70	21.50
May . . .	23.70	17.75	1964—		
August . . .	23.60	17.70	June/July(c) . . .	30.70	23.00
November . . .	23.40	17.55	1966—		
1955—			11 July . . .	32.70	24.50
February . . .	23.50	17.60	1967—		
May . . .	23.70	17.75	1 July . . .	(d)	(d)
August . . .	24.00	18.00			
November . . .	24.60	18.45			
1956—					
February . . .	25.10	18.80			
May . . .	25.60	19.20			
August(b) . . .	26.30	19.70			

(a) To August 1956, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown.
 (b) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (c) Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates during the months shown.
 (d) Basic wages and margins deleted from determinations and wage rates expressed as total wages (see above).

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 323, rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 332, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section XI—continued

QUEENSLAND STATE BASIC WAGE: BRISBANE RATES(a)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1921—			1953—		
1 March . . .	8.50	4.30	4 May . . .	21.80	14.60
1922—			3 August . . .	21.90	14.70
1 March . . .	8.00	4.10	2 November . . .	22.20	14.90
1925—			1954—		
28 September . . .	8.50	4.30	1 February . . .	22.50	15.10
1930—			1955—		
1 August . . .	8.90	4.10	1 August . . .	22.70	15.25
1 December . . .	7.70	3.95	24 October . . .	22.90	15.40
1931—			1956—		
1 July . . .	7.40	3.90	23 April . . .	23.30	15.70
1937—			23 July . . .	23.70	16.00
1 April . . .	7.80	4.10	29 October . . .	24.10	16.25
1938—			1957—		
1 April . . .	8.10	4.30	29 April . . .	23.90	16.25
1939—			29 July . . .	24.10	16.25
7 August . . .	8.40	4.50	1958—		
1941—			27 January . . .	24.40	16.45
31 March . . .	8.90	4.80	28 April . . .	24.80	16.75
1942—			28 July . . .	25.40	17.20
4 May . . .	9.10	4.95	27 October . . .	25.60	17.35
3 August . . .	9.20	5.00	1959—		
2 November . . .	9.40	5.15	2 February . . .	26.00	17.65
1943—			27 April . . .	26.30	17.90
3 May . . .	9.50	5.25	26 October . . .	26.70	18.20
2 August . . .	9.70	5.45	1960—		
1946—			1 February . . .	26.90	18.40
5 August . . .	9.80	5.55	2 May . . .	27.10	18.60
23 December . . .	10.50	6.05	1 August . . .	27.30	18.80
1947—			31 October . . .	27.60	19.10
10 February . . .	10.70	6.25	1961—		
28 April . . .	10.80	6.35	30 January . . .	28.00	19.40
27 October . . .	10.90	6.45	1 May(b)(c) . . .	28.00	21.00
1948—			29 May(c) . . .	28.40	21.30
2 February . . .	11.10	6.65	1963—		
26 April . . .	11.40	6.85	6 May(c) . . .	28.60	21.45
2 August . . .	11.70	7.05	1964—		
1 November . . .	11.90	7.25	13 July(c) . . .	30.00	22.50
1949—			7 December(c) . . .	30.60	22.95
31 January . . .	12.20	7.45	1965—		
2 May . . .	12.30	7.55	29 March(c) . . .	30.90	23.20
1 August . . .	12.60	7.75	20 September(c) . . .	31.40	23.55
31 October . . .	12.90	7.95	1966—		
1950—			23 May(c) . . .	32.70	24.55
30 January . . .	13.10	8.15	1967—		
1 May . . .	13.30	8.35	10 April(c) . . .	33.20	24.90
31 July . . .	13.60	8.55	3 July . . .	(d)	(d)
30 October . . .	13.90	8.75	1968—		
7 December . . .	15.40	10.25	28 October(c)(d) . . .	35.55	27.25
1951—			1969—		
5 February . . .	15.90	10.55	22 December . . .	36.65	28.05
30 April . . .	16.60	11.00	1971—		
30 July . . .	17.50	11.60	4 January . . .	38.85	29.75
29 October . . .	18.50	12.30	20 December . . .	39.80	30.50
1952—			1972—		
4 February . . .	19.90	13.30	20 March . . .	40.60	31.10
28 April . . .	20.70	13.85	29 May . . .	41.00	31.85
28 July . . .	21.30	14.25	1973—		
3 November . . .	21.60	14.45	19 February . . .	42.30	32.85
			29 May . . .	44.20	34.90

(a) Rates shown operate throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to both the male and female basic wage rates (see page 142). (b) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (c) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (d) Fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wages.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 323, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 332.

Section XI—continued

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE LIVING WAGE(a)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1921—			1950—	(b)	
4 August . . .	7.95		February . . .	12.90	7.02
1 September . .	7.95	3.50	May . . .	13.10	7.14
1922—			August . . .	13.40	7.32
27 April . . .	7.75	3.50	November . . .	13.70	7.49
1923—			4 December . .	15.80	(c) 11.85
8 November . .	7.85	3.50	1951—		
1924—			February . . .	16.60	12.45
15 May . . .	8.20	3.50	May . . .	17.10	12.80
13 November . .	8.20	3.80	August . . .	18.40	13.80
1925—			November . . .	19.50	14.60
13 August . . .	8.55	3.80	1952—		
3 September . .	8.55	3.95	February . . .	20.50	15.33
1930—			May . . .	21.10	15.80
30 October . . .	7.50	3.95	August . . .	22.40	16.80
1931—			November . . .	22.90	17.15
15 January . . .	7.50	3.50	1953—		
10 September . .	6.30	3.50	February . . .	22.30	16.85
24 December . .	6.30	3.15	May . . .	22.80	17.10
1933—			August(d) . . .	23.10	17.30
4 May . . .	6.30	3.15	1956—		
1935—			4 June . . .	24.10	18.05
7 November . . .	6.60	3.15	1957—		
1936—			20 May . . .	25.10	18.80
16 January . . .	6.60	3.30	1958—		
1937—			26 May . . .	25.60	19.20
7 January . . .	6.95	3.30	1959—		
29 April . . .	6.95	3.48	15 June . . .	27.10	20.30
25 November . .	7.40	3.65	1961—		
1939—			10 July . . .	28.30	21.20
5 January . . .	7.80	3.80	1964—		
1940—			22 June . . .	30.30	22.70
28 November . .	8.40	4.10	1966—		
1941—			11 July . . .	32.30	24.20
27 November . .	8.70	4.35	1967—		
1942—			3 July . . .	33.30	25.20
15 October . . .	9.40	4.62	1968—		
1946—			28 October . .	34.65	26.55
26 September . .	9.85	5.50	1969—		
1947—			19 December . .	(e)	(e)
7 January . . .	10.20	5.70	1971—		
21 August . . .	10.40	5.80	4 January . . .	37.85	29.00
13 November . .	10.60	5.90	1972—		
1948—			19 May . . .	39.85	31.00
8 July . . .	11.70	6.65	1973—		
1949—			29 May . . .	43.15	34.10
19 May . . .	12.50	6.85			

(a) Rates shown operate throughout the whole of the State with the exception of Whyalla and nearby areas, where, since May 1947, a loading of 50c a week for adult males has been payable. (b) From February 1950 up to and including the determination of 11 July 1966 adult male rates were the same as Commonwealth basic wage rates for Adelaide. (c) Commonwealth basic wage rate for adult females adopted. Female rate 75 per cent of male rate. (d) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (e) An economic loading of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 323, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 332.

Section XI—continued

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: METROPOLITAN AREA(a)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1926—			1939—		
1 July	8.50	4.59	1 March	8.11	4.38
1927—			24 April	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.50	4.59	1 July	8.22	4.43
1928—			26 July	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.50	4.59	27 October	8.22	4.43
1929—			1940—		
1 July	8.70	4.70	26 February	8.22	4.43
1930—			3 May	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.60	4.64	1 July	8.27	4.47
1931—			31 July	8.53	4.61
3 March	7.80	4.22	26 October	8.53	4.61
1 July	7.80	4.22	1941—		
18 August	7.80	4.22	26 February	8.69	4.69
5 November	7.35	3.97	28 April	8.80	4.75
1932—			28 July	9.04	4.86
29 February	7.20	3.89	1942—		
3 May	7.20	3.89	8 August	9.49	5.12
1 July	7.20	3.89	November(b)	9.78	5.28
8 August	7.20	3.89	1943—		
2 November	7.05	3.81	1 March	9.88	5.33
1933—			1 July	9.91	5.35
28 February	6.90	3.72	August(b)	10.11	5.46
16 May	6.90	3.72	1944—		
1 July	6.80	3.68	28 February	9.97	5.38
3 August	6.92	3.74	1 July	9.99	5.39
24 October	6.92	3.74	26 October	9.99	5.39
1934—			1945—		
27 February	6.92	3.74	28 February	9.99	5.39
1 May	6.92	3.74	1 July	10.01	5.41
1 July	6.95	3.75	1946—		
1 August	7.10	3.83	13 May	10.11	5.46
2 November	7.10	3.83	1 July	10.11	5.46
1935—			22 July	10.21	5.51
27 February	7.10	3.83	1947—		
24 May	7.10	3.83	4 February	10.21	5.51
1 July	7.05	3.81	26 February	10.71	5.78
9 September	7.05	3.81	1 July	10.78	5.82
4 November	7.05	3.81	23 July	10.92	5.90
1936—			30 October	11.08	5.98
2 March	7.05	3.81	1948—		
13 May	7.05	3.81	2 February	11.28	6.09
1 July	7.05	3.81	26 April	11.58	6.25
12 August	7.20	3.89	26 July	11.74	6.34
16 November	7.38	3.98	1 November	12.16	6.57
1937—			1949—		
1 March	7.38	3.98	9 February	12.48	6.73
14 May	7.38	3.98	2 May	12.71	6.87
1 July	7.38	3.98	21 July	13.32	7.19
26 July	7.49	4.04	24 October	13.59	7.34
29 October	7.49	4.04	1950—		
1938—			31 January	13.81	7.46
8 February	7.49	4.04	1 May	14.00	7.56
1 July	8.00	4.32	31 July	14.35	7.75
29 July	8.11	4.38	23 October	14.65	7.91
2 November	8.11	4.38	18 December	16.65	9.41

For footnotes see next page.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 323, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 332.

Section XI—continued

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: METROPOLITAN AREA(a)—continued

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1951—			1960—continued		
29 January . . .	17.29	9.78	24 October . . .	29.46	22.09
30 April . . .	18.42	10.41	1961—		
23 July . . .	19.67	11.11	31 January . . .	29.66	22.24
22 October . . .	20.57	11.62	1 May . . .	29.92	22.44
1 December(c) . .	20.57	13.37	31 July . . .	30.05	22.54
1952—			30 October . . .	29.88	22.41
29 January . . .	21.41	13.92	1962—		
28 April . . .	22.38	14.55	23 January . . .	29.88	22.41
28 July . . .	23.22	15.10	19 April . . .	29.88	22.41
27 October . . .	23.85	15.50	20 July . . .	29.88	22.41
1953—			22 October . . .	29.88	22.41
27 January . . .	23.85	15.50	1963—		
27 April . . .	24.18	15.72	22 April . . .	30.02	22.52
27 July . . .	24.65	16.02	29 July . . .	30.15	22.61
13 November . . .	24.65	16.02	1964—		
1955—			27 April . . .	30.42	22.82
9 August . . .	25.24	16.41	(e)	(e)	(e)
2 November . . .	25.24	16.41	22 September(f) .	30.80	23.10
1956—			26 October . . .	31.12	23.34
31 January . . .	25.37	16.49	1965—		
23 April . . .	25.71	16.71	26 April . . .	31.47	23.60
23 July . . .	26.15	17.00	26 July . . .	31.78	23.84
29 October . . .	26.52	17.23	16 November . . .	31.96	23.97
1957—			1966—		
25 January . . .	26.62	17.31	25 January . . .	32.38	24.28
26 April . . .	26.88	17.48	2 May . . .	32.65	24.49
19 July . . .	27.28	17.72	2 August . . .	33.26	24.95
28 October . . .	27.28	17.72	24 October . . .	33.50	25.13
1958—			1967—		
7 February . . .	26.85	17.45	1 July . . .	(g)	(g)
28 April . . .	26.85	17.45	1968—		
4 August . . .	27.22	17.70	25 October . . .	(g)	(g)
27 October . . .	27.34	17.78	19 November(g) .	35.45	27.08
1959—			1969—		
27 January . . .	27.34	17.78	24 November . . .	36.45	27.88
27 April . . .	27.51	17.88	1970—		
27 July . . .	27.86	18.11	26 October(h) . .	38.45	29.40
26 October . . .	28.15	18.30	1971—		
1960—			26 October . . .	39.45	30.90
30 January(d) . .	28.15	21.12	1972—		
2 May . . .	28.63	21.48	26 June . . .	40.45	32.40
25 July . . .	29.22	21.92	1973—		
			8 June . . .	44.00	36.00

(a) Within a radius of 15 miles of the G.P.O., Perth. Other rates were declared for the South-West Land Division, and for the Goldfields area and all other parts of the State. (b) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month. (c) Female rate increased to 65 per cent of male rate. (d) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (e) From September 1964 rates apply to whole of State. (f) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (g) Special loading of 50 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from 25 October 1968 to 19 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wages. (h) Some Western Australian awards include provisions for additions to minimum wage rates for adult males equal to 10 per cent of the sum of the basic wage and margins. These provisions were first prescribed in October 1970. See text on page 144.

NOTE. See explanatory notes on page 323, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 332.

Section XI—continued

TASMANIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: HOBART RATES

No provision is made in Tasmanian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage but Wages Boards usually specify basic wages when determining wage rates. Prior to February 1956 most Wages Boards generally specified Commonwealth basic wage rates. Basic wages specified since February 1956 are shown below. Rates of minimum wage for adult males are shown on page 332.

Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1956—			1967—		
February	25.90	19.42	July	34.40	26.05
May	26.80	20.10	1968—		
August(b)	27.20	20.40	25 October	35.75	27.40
1959—			1969—		
July(c)	28.20	21.15	19 December	36.80	28.20
1961—			1971—		
July(c)	29.40	22.05	1 January	39.00	29.90
1964—			1972—		
19 June(c)	31.40	23.55	19 May	41.00	31.90
1966—			1973—		
11 July(c)	33.40	25.05	29 May	43.50	34.40

(a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (c) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Section XII

MINIMUM WAGE—ADULT MALES

AWARDS OF COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966, (see page 135) the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced that it intended to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage. The provisions inserted in the awards state that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed by the award. The weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed were the appropriate basic wages plus \$3.75 a week. For further details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult males in Commonwealth awards see pages 135-6.

Weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed in Commonwealth awards include those set out below. Changes in the rates since they were first introduced are shown in the following table.

MINIMUM WAGE, ADULT MALES, WEEKLY RATES
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

(\$)

Date operative(a)	Sydney	Mel-bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin (b)
1966—11 July	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15	..	..
1967—1 July	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15	..	..
1968—25 October	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50	..	..
1969—19 December	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00	42.60	45.30
1971—1 January	47.10	46.30	44.60	45.90	46.40	47.00	46.60	49.30
1972—19 May	51.80	51.00	49.30	50.60	51.10	51.70	51.30	54.00
1973—29 May	60.80	60.00	58.30	59.60	60.10	60.70	60.30	63.00

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Rates shown for Darwin are applicable north of the 20th parallel of south latitude. Rates for south of this parallel are \$1.60 a week less.

Section XII—continued

MINIMUM WAGE—ADULT MALES: STATE AWARDS

State awards in five States include provisions prescribing rates of minimum wage for adult males similar in concept to the Commonwealth award provision of minimum wage (see page 331). The first date shown is the date when the concept was first adopted in the State. Subsequently similar provisions were adopted for other awards, etc. Variations in the rates since they were first introduced are shown also in the table. For details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult males in State awards see pages 138-45.

MINIMUM WAGE, ADULT MALES, WEEKLY RATES
STATE AWARDS

Date operative	Amount (\$)
VICTORIAN STATE AWARDS	
1969—19 December(a)	42.30
1971—1 January(a)	46.30
1972—19 May(a)	51.00
1973—29 May(a)	60.00
QUEENSLAND STATE AWARDS(b)	
1970—8 May	42.80
1971—4 January	46.80
1972—29 May	51.50
1973—29 May	60.50
1973—19 February	52.80
29 May	60.50
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE AWARDS	
1966—September	36.05
1967—3 July	37.05
1968—28 October	38.40
1969—22 December	41.90
1971—4 January	45.90
1972—19 May	50.60
1973—29 May(a)	59.60
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE AWARDS	
1967—April	36.55
1967—July(a)	37.55
1968—25 October(a)	38.90
1969—19 December(a)	42.40
1970—26 October	49.00
1971—26 October	51.50
1972—26 June	53.50
1973—8 June	57.00
TASMANIAN STATE AWARDS	
1967—July	38.15
1968—25 October(a)	40.45
1969—19 December(a)	43.00
1971—1 January(a)	47.00
1972—19 May(a)	51.70
1973—29 May(a)	60.70

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Rate shown is operative in the Southern Division—Eastern District (including Brisbane). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to these rates (see page 142).

NOTE. See tables of basic wages on pages 323-31, and details of general increases in award 'total wages' on page 333.

Section XIII

GENERAL INCREASES IN AWARD 'TOTAL WAGES'

All weekly rates of total wages for adult males and adult females in awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and Victorian Wages Board determinations have generally been increased as set out below since basic wages and margins were eliminated from these awards, etc. For further details of these increases see text on pages 134-5 and 140.

Basic wage increases and general loadings added to wage rates in those State awards where basic wages still operate are shown in basic wage tables on pages 323-31.

GENERAL WEEKLY INCREASES IN AWARD 'TOTAL WAGES'

Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS		
1967—1 July . . .	\$1.00	\$1.00
1968—25 October . . .	\$1.35	\$1.35
1969—19 December . . .	3 per cent	3 per cent
1971—1 January . . .	6 per cent	6 per cent
1972—19 May . . .	\$2.00	\$2.00
1973—29 May . . .	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50
VICTORIAN WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS		
1967—1 July . . .	\$1.00	\$1.00
1968—25 October . . .	\$1.35	\$1.35
1969—19 December . . .	3 per cent	3 per cent
1971—1 January . . .	6 per cent	6 per cent
1972—19 May . . .	\$2.00	\$2.00
1973—29 May . . .	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

NOTE. See tables of basic wages on pages 323-31, and rates of minimum wage for adult males on page 332.

Section XIV

SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc. in this section of the Appendix see text on pages 107-11.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA (b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)
(£)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and foundry of metals	58.70	62.80	67.30	73.10	79.20	84.90	92.50	103.90
Engineering and metalworking	55.50	61.60	65.30	72.00	75.10	79.30	91.30	96.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	55.70	60.50	65.10	67.60	71.90	78.10	89.30	93.40
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	56.10	61.50	65.60	71.10	74.90	80.10	91.00	96.70
Textiles, clothing and footwear	51.60	57.50	60.00	63.10	68.30	73.40	82.10	89.00
Food, drink and tobacco	52.00	58.00	62.10	63.50	68.50	73.80	83.70	91.00
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	60.70	66.60	70.50	74.50	79.60	86.00	94.20	101.60
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	55.60	63.00	65.30	69.70	73.90	79.90	92.10	101.70
Other	53.20	58.50	62.60	65.40	71.70	77.00	86.40	93.70
Manufacturing groups	55.00	60.70	64.50	68.60	73.30	78.70	88.90	95.40
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	(e) 65.50	76.10	81.50	85.60	95.50	104.00	118.10	125.30
Building and construction	59.90	67.90	69.40	77.50	80.20	90.40	102.90	107.10
Transport and storage	59.60	67.60	70.70	74.00	81.60	90.00	96.10	104.30
Finance and property	57.40	64.30	68.80	70.50	79.80	83.60	89.40	99.80
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	52.50	57.30	60.00	63.70	68.90	74.20	81.60	88.20
Retail trade	49.70	54.30	56.40	59.80	62.90	66.80	76.20	80.80
Other industries(f)	53.30	58.50	61.90	65.20	71.00	77.00	85.30	91.20
Non-manufacturing groups	55.40	61.90	64.70	69.40	74.90	81.60	90.50	96.70
All industry groups(g)	55.20	61.20	64.60	69.00	74.00	80.00	89.60	96.00

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)
(£)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and foundry of metals	31.10	35.80	34.20	40.20	38.90	45.90	47.80	53.20
Engineering and metalworking	26.50	29.60	32.00	34.90	36.00	38.40	43.00	45.80
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	25.50	28.40	31.60	34.00	35.30	36.40	41.80	44.90
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	27.00	30.20	32.20	35.50	36.30	39.10	43.50	46.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear	25.70	29.30	29.70	31.10	33.50	36.30	41.70	44.30
Food, drink and tobacco	26.10	30.10	33.40	32.80	34.60	37.30	42.40	47.20
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	26.90	29.30	32.20	34.50	37.80	41.30	47.00	50.90
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	28.70	33.30	36.50	37.10	38.40	40.60	47.20	53.60
Other	24.60	27.80	30.70	32.20	35.30	35.80	39.40	42.90
Manufacturing groups	26.40	29.70	32.00	34.20	36.00	38.50	43.00	46.50
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	31.90	35.50	41.00	47.90	52.30	53.00	61.60	68.00
Building and construction	26.80	29.90	33.00	36.30	36.50	41.60	48.30	50.60
Transport and storage	26.70	31.40	33.80	36.10	39.30	43.30	49.20	52.50
Finance and property	27.40	31.90	33.40	35.20	39.70	43.10	47.10	53.00
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	24.40	28.30	30.40	31.40	34.40	37.00	39.90	44.80
Retail trade	24.00	26.50	28.30	31.30	32.20	34.70	37.70	42.60
Other industries(f)	27.20	30.50	32.60	32.90	36.50	40.30	45.30	47.60
Non-manufacturing groups	25.40	29.10	31.10	33.30	35.70	38.90	43.20	47.40
All industry groups(g)	25.90	29.40	31.50	33.80	35.80	38.70	43.10	47.00

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October each year except 1965. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Affected by industrial disputes. (f) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (g) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT FEMALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)

(\$)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	32.20	36.40	39.60	42.40	45.60	50.40	59.20	65.60
Engineering and metalworking . .	31.50	34.00	35.90	38.10	42.00	48.30	57.40	64.10
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	31.80	35.90	37.20	38.10	42.40	48.60	58.10	65.90
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	31.60	34.40	36.30	38.30	42.30	48.40	57.60	64.40
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	31.30	33.70	35.70	36.80	40.50	42.60	49.40	53.90
Food, drink and tobacco	32.30	33.90	36.60	37.40	40.40	43.90	51.20	57.90
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	33.50	36.50	37.60	39.50	41.90	46.40	52.90	59.10
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	33.40	36.30	38.00	40.00	42.70	47.20	55.60	61.90
Other	30.80	34.10	36.10	36.50	40.70	44.90	52.10	58.70
Manufacturing groups	31.70	34.30	36.30	37.60	41.20	45.20	53.00	58.80
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	35.90	42.60	45.30	50.00	54.70	58.90	65.90	70.30
Building and construction	34.50	39.70	41.50	43.40	46.90	52.50	59.30	64.30
Transport and storage	35.20	38.30	42.20	44.30	48.80	55.10	61.60	67.80
Finance and property	35.70	38.90	42.00	44.00	49.90	54.30	60.10	67.20
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	34.00	37.30	39.40	41.10	45.90	49.90	55.80	61.50
Retail trade	33.00	35.20	37.70	39.70	43.10	45.80	51.90	59.20
Other industries(e)	33.40	36.70	38.50	40.80	45.10	50.30	57.40	63.70
Non-manufacturing groups . . .	33.70	36.80	39.20	41.20	45.50	49.70	56.10	62.70
All industry groups(f)	32.60	35.40	37.60	39.30	43.20	47.30	54.40	60.70

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME JUNIOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)

(\$)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	25.00	27.70	28.00	30.80	32.80	35.60	40.20	44.40
Engineering and metalworking . .	21.40	23.80	25.70	26.40	29.40	32.20	38.30	42.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	23.60	25.20	26.70	26.70	30.20	32.10	38.60	44.40
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	22.10	24.40	26.10	26.90	29.90	32.50	38.60	42.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	19.30	21.10	21.10	21.80	23.80	26.20	30.80	33.20
Food, drink and tobacco	20.50	22.70	25.00	24.80	27.20	29.10	34.10	38.40
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	20.00	24.10	24.50	25.60	28.20	29.80	33.70	36.20
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	23.00	25.70	27.90	29.00	31.00	31.70	38.80	43.50
Other	19.60	23.60	24.80	24.40	28.50	29.30	33.40	39.90
Manufacturing groups	20.30	22.80	23.70	24.40	27.00	29.20	34.10	37.60
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	25.50	28.30	29.70	33.40	36.40	37.80	43.60	46.10
Building and construction	22.10	25.30	28.60	28.20	32.40	32.70	37.10	37.90
Transport and storage	23.10	26.40	27.80	28.30	33.30	33.70	37.90	42.10
Finance and property	23.60	26.30	27.70	28.30	33.50	37.20	39.80	44.10
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	21.70	24.10	25.50	26.70	30.00	31.60	36.10	40.50
Retail trade	19.50	22.00	23.50	24.60	26.10	28.50	32.10	36.10
Other industries(e)	22.10	24.40	25.60	25.90	29.40	32.90	37.20	40.10
Non-manufacturing groups . . .	21.30	23.90	25.40	26.20	29.40	32.20	35.90	39.80
All industry groups(f)	20.90	23.60	24.80	25.60	28.60	31.30	35.40	39.20

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October each year except 1965. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b)
OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	44.2	44.3	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.0	43.8	44.00
Engineering and metalworking	44.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.7	44.8	44.1	43.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	42.9	42.6	43.1	41.9	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.2
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	43.9	43.8	44.0	44.1	44.5	44.4	43.7	43.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.7	42.9	42.8	43.2	43.8	43.6	43.7	43.4
Food, drink and tobacco	43.1	43.5	44.1	43.6	43.7	43.6	43.6	43.2
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	42.9	42.3	42.5	43.5	43.0	42.9	42.5	42.9
Other	43.2	43.5	44.0	43.8	44.3	44.2	43.8	43.9
Manufacturing groups	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.5	43.2
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	42.7	42.9	43.8	43.4	44.8	44.8	44.0	43.5
Building and construction	43.7	44.5	43.6	45.2	44.6	44.8	45.6	44.2
Transport and storage	45.2	46.4	46.6	45.8	46.6	46.1	44.9	44.1
Finance and property	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.9	39.3
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.5
Retail trade	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.5
Other industries(d)	41.2	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.1
Non-manufacturing groups	42.0	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.4
All industry groups(e)	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.5	43.2	42.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b)
OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.2	40.3	40.4
Engineering and metalworking	42.3	41.5	40.9	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.4	40.4
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.4	40.8	39.8
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.1	40.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.8	39.8
Food, drink and tobacco	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.7	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.4
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	41.1	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	41.2	39.9	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.7
Other	41.4	40.8	41.7	40.9	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.8
Manufacturing groups	41.5	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.4
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.7	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.6
Building and construction	40.8	41.5	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.8	41.6	40.8
Transport and storage	40.7	42.0	42.3	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.4	41.9
Finance and property	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.0
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	40.1	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.6
Retail trade	40.7	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.1	40.8	41.0
Other industries(d)	39.3	39.2	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.7
Non-manufacturing groups	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.5
All industry groups(e)	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.5

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October each year except 1965. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME ADULT FEMALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b)
OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.6	40.5	39.7	40.0
Engineering and metalworking	39.7	39.7	39.0	39.4	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	39.4	39.2	39.5	38.9	39.8	39.5	39.9	40.0
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	39.7	39.6	39.1	39.4	40.2	40.3	40.1	39.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.7	39.5	39.2	39.3
Food, drink and tobacco	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.1	39.3	39.8
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.2	38.6
Other	39.9	39.4	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.7
Manufacturing groups	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.6
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	38.9	38.1	38.1	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9
Building and construction	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.1
Transport and storage	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.5
Finance and property	37.5	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	38.8	38.7	39.0	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.7
Retail trade	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.6
Other industries(d)	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.9
Non-manufacturing groups	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.9
All industry groups(e)	39.4	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.3

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME JUNIOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b)
OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.7	40.2	40.3	39.7	39.3
Engineering and metalworking	39.6	39.7	39.0	39.3	38.9	39.3	39.5	39.4
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	39.3	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.7	39.7
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	39.6	39.6	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.3	38.8	39.5	38.8	38.6
Food, drink and tobacco	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.3	38.8
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	39.0	38.5
Other	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.2	38.8	38.8	39.8
Manufacturing groups	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.0	39.0
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	39.2	39.5	38.7	38.7	39.3	38.5	38.6	38.8
Building and construction	38.0	38.4	39.1	38.9	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.6
Transport and storage	39.3	39.0	39.1	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.4
Finance and property	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.5	38.1
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	39.2	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.8	39.1
Retail trade	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.8
Other industries(d)	38.5	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.1	37.8	38.0	37.7
Non-manufacturing groups	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9
All industry groups(e)	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.9

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October each year except 1965. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)
(\$)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	1.33	1.42	1.51	1.63	1.74	1.89	2.11	2.36
Engineering and metalworking . .	1.25	1.39	1.48	1.61	1.68	1.77	2.07	2.22
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.30	1.42	1.51	1.61	1.67	1.82	2.10	2.21
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	1.28	1.41	1.49	1.61	1.69	1.80	2.08	2.24
Textiles, clothing and footwear . .	1.21	1.34	1.40	1.46	1.56	1.68	1.88	2.05
Food, drink and tobacco	1.21	1.34	1.41	1.46	1.57	1.69	1.92	2.11
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	1.44	1.57	1.67	1.77	1.87	2.02	2.23	2.39
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	1.30	1.49	1.54	1.60	1.72	1.86	2.17	2.37
Other	1.23	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.62	1.74	1.98	2.13
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	1.27	1.40	1.48	1.57	1.66	1.79	2.04	2.21
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	1.53	1.77	1.86	1.97	2.13	2.32	2.68	2.88
Building and construction	1.37	1.52	1.59	1.72	1.80	2.02	2.26	2.42
Transport and storage	1.32	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.75	1.95	2.14	2.36
Finance and property	1.48	1.66	1.78	1.82	2.07	2.17	2.30	2.54
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	1.27	1.39	1.45	1.54	1.65	1.77	1.96	2.12
Retail trade	1.21	1.31	1.36	1.43	1.51	1.60	1.84	1.94
Other industries(e)	1.29	1.40	1.47	1.56	1.68	1.82	2.03	2.17
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	1.32	1.46	1.53	1.63	1.74	1.90	2.12	2.28
<i>All industry groups(f)</i>	1.29	1.42	1.50	1.59	1.70	1.84	2.08	2.24

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)
(\$)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	0.76	0.86	0.83	0.97	0.93	1.09	1.19	1.32
Engineering and metalworking . .	0.63	0.71	0.78	0.84	0.87	0.93	1.04	1.13
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.63	0.69	0.77	0.83	0.86	0.88	1.02	1.13
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	0.65	0.73	0.79	0.86	0.88	0.94	1.06	1.16
Textiles, clothing and footwear . .	0.62	0.71	0.72	0.76	0.82	0.90	1.02	1.11
Food, drink and tobacco	0.64	0.73	0.80	0.79	0.85	0.92	1.04	1.17
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.65	0.71	0.78	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.14	1.24
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.70	0.84	0.88	0.90	0.94	1.00	1.17	1.32
Other	0.59	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.85	0.88	0.98	1.05
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	0.64	0.72	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.94	1.05	1.15
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	0.77	0.87	1.00	1.15	1.24	1.26	1.48	1.63
Building and construction	0.66	0.72	0.80	0.89	0.90	0.99	1.16	1.24
Transport and storage	0.65	0.75	0.80	0.86	0.93	1.03	1.19	1.25
Finance and property	0.71	0.83	0.87	0.91	1.03	1.10	1.21	1.36
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	0.61	0.70	0.75	0.77	0.85	0.92	0.99	1.10
Retail trade	0.59	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.78	0.85	0.93	1.04
Other industries(e)	0.69	0.78	0.82	0.83	0.92	1.02	1.14	1.20
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	0.63	0.72	0.77	0.82	0.88	0.96	1.07	1.17
<i>All industry groups(f)</i>	0.64	0.72	0.77	0.83	0.88	0.95	1.06	1.16

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October each year except 1965. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT FEMALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)
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Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	0.80	0.92	0.99	1.06	1.12	1.24	1.49	1.64
Engineering and metalworking	0.79	0.86	0.92	0.97	1.04	1.19	1.43	1.60
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.81	0.92	0.94	0.98	1.07	1.23	1.46	1.65
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	0.80	0.87	0.93	0.97	1.05	1.20	1.44	1.61
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.79	0.86	0.91	0.94	1.02	1.08	1.26	1.37
Food, drink and tobacco	0.82	0.86	0.92	0.94	1.02	1.12	1.30	1.45
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.84	0.92	0.95	1.01	1.06	1.17	1.34	1.49
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.84	0.93	0.97	1.02	1.09	1.19	1.42	1.60
Other	0.77	0.87	0.91	0.92	1.02	1.13	1.31	1.48
Manufacturing groups	0.80	0.87	0.92	0.96	1.04	1.14	1.34	1.48
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	0.92	1.12	1.19	1.27	1.40	1.52	1.69	1.81
Building and construction	0.90	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.20	1.33	1.51	1.64
Transport and storage	0.89	0.98	1.07	1.12	1.24	1.40	1.56	1.72
Finance and property	0.95	1.03	1.11	1.16	1.31	1.43	1.59	1.78
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	0.88	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.18	1.29	1.44	1.59
Retail trade	0.83	0.89	0.96	1.01	1.09	1.16	1.31	1.49
Other industries(e)	0.86	0.94	0.99	1.05	1.16	1.29	1.48	1.64
Non-manufacturing groups	0.86	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.17	1.28	1.44	1.61
All industry groups(f)	0.83	0.90	0.96	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.39	1.55

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME JUNIOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1964 TO 1972(c)
(\\$)

Industry group	October							
	1964	1966	1967	1968(d)	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	0.63	0.70	0.71	0.77	0.82	0.88	1.01	1.13
Engineering and metalworking	0.54	0.60	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.82	0.97	1.07
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.60	0.65	0.69	0.68	0.76	0.81	0.97	1.12
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	0.56	0.62	0.67	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.98	1.09
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.66	0.79	0.86
Food, drink and tobacco	0.52	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.69	0.75	0.88	0.99
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.50	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.75	0.86	0.93
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.59	0.66	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.82	1.00	1.13
Other	0.50	0.61	0.64	0.62	0.73	0.76	0.86	1.00
Manufacturing groups	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.69	0.74	0.87	0.96
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	0.65	0.71	0.77	0.86	0.93	0.98	1.13	1.19
Building and construction	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.72	0.82	0.83	0.94	0.96
Transport and storage	0.59	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.86	0.86	0.97	1.07
Finance and property	0.62	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.88	0.97	1.04	1.16
Wholesale trade, primary pro- duce dealing, etc.	0.55	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.77	0.81	0.93	1.04
Retail trade	0.49	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.72	0.81	0.91
Other industries(e)	0.57	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.77	0.87	0.98	1.06
Non-manufacturing groups	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.75	0.83	0.92	1.02
All industry groups(f)	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.91	1.01

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October each year except 1965. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA(c), OCTOBER 1967 TO 1972(d)

Industry group	1967	1968(e)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1967	1968(e)	1969	1970	1971	1972
ADULT MALES							JUNIOR MALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10.80	12.00	14.70	15.20	14.20	16.60	3.40	3.80	4.10	5.50	3.40	4.20
Engineering and metalworking	11.40	13.60	14.00	14.80	16.10	15.40	3.20	3.80	3.80	4.10	4.70	3.80
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	9.60	8.00	11.20	12.20	13.40	12.20	2.50	2.70	2.80	3.50	3.20	2.50
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	10.90	11.90	13.40	14.20	15.10	14.80	3.10	3.50	3.60	4.20	4.10	3.50
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.60	8.90	10.80	11.20	12.90	13.00	2.80	3.40	4.00	3.50	4.30	3.20
Food, drink and tobacco	10.50	10.80	11.30	12.80	14.00	14.90	4.30	4.10	3.60	4.10	4.70	5.80
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7.50	8.80	9.50	10.80	11.00	11.60	2.50	2.90	3.40	3.80	3.40	3.80
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	8.10	9.90	10.40	11.20	11.90	14.40	3.30	2.90	3.10	3.30	3.40	4.30
Other	10.30	10.60	12.60	13.20	14.20	15.70	3.00	2.80	3.80	3.00	3.30	4.50
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>13.20</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>14.60</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>4.00</i>
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	12.50	13.70	18.00	20.20	22.50	24.00	3.90	6.30	6.80	7.10	8.00	8.30
Building and construction	11.90	16.30	16.00	18.70	22.40	20.20	2.50	2.90	2.40	3.80	3.70	3.40
Transport and storage	15.80	16.70	19.60	20.60	18.30	20.20	3.70	3.80	4.50	5.40	4.60	6.70
Finance and property	1.00	1.30	1.80	2.40	2.70	2.50	0.40	0.60	0.70	1.40	0.80	0.90
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.70	5.10	6.60	7.30	7.90	7.80	1.70	1.70	1.90	2.30	2.60	2.90
Retail trade	3.40	4.10	4.30	5.00	5.80	5.50	1.80	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.40	2.70
Other industries(f)	6.00	6.40	7.50	8.30	8.50	9.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.60	2.50	2.90
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>12.30</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.80</i>
All industry groups(g)	9.00	10.10	11.50	12.50	13.40	13.60	2.40	2.70	2.80	3.20	3.20	3.40
ADULT FEMALES							JUNIOR FEMALES					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing groups	2.00	2.20	2.70	3.20	3.40	3.70	0.80	0.80	0.90	1.10	1.20	1.40
Non-manufacturing groups	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.60	1.80	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.80	0.70
All industry groups(g)	1.50	1.70	2.10	2.40	2.60	2.80	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.80	0.90	0.90

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (e) See text on page 110. (f) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (g) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic services.

Section XIV—continued
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA(c), OCTOBER 1967 TO 1972(d)

Industry group	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
ADULT MALES							JUNIOR MALES					
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.4	5.0	5.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.9
Engineering and metalworking	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	1.9
Food, drink and tobacco	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1
Other	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.8
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	6.9	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9
Building and construction	5.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0	5.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.7
Transport and storage	7.3	7.2	7.9	7.5	6.2	6.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.4
Finance and property	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail trade	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Other industries(e)	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
<i>All industry groups(f)</i>	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9
ADULT FEMALES							JUNIOR FEMALES					
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Manufacturing groups	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Non-manufacturing groups	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
<i>All industry groups(f)</i>	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b) INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1967 TO 1972(c)
ADULT MALES

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Survey	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia(d)	
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.														
October(c) 1967	11.30	55.90	10.80	54.30	10.10	51.00	9.00	53.70	16.80	51.30	6.30	59.20	10.90	54.70
" 1968(e)	13.10	59.70	11.50	59.10	10.10	55.80	9.40	58.50	15.20	59.00	6.50	65.60	11.90	59.20
" 1969	13.90	63.50	13.30	60.50	12.10	57.70	11.60	60.10	18.90	57.90	7.90	66.80	13.40	61.50
" 1970	15.10	67.40	13.90	65.20	11.90	60.80	12.00	64.50	20.40	63.60	10.20	72.30	14.20	65.90
" 1971	15.20	77.40	15.20	75.40	11.90	72.30	14.30	74.10	20.00	73.70	10.00	80.70	15.10	75.90
" 1972	15.50	84.20	16.10	81.10	12.40	75.90	11.50	80.40	13.00	79.10	11.80	88.30	14.80	82.00
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)														
October(c) 1967	8.60	54.70	10.50	55.30	9.60	51.30	8.60	52.70	10.40	51.10	5.90	53.60	9.40	54.10
" 1968(e)	10.90	57.20	10.40	57.10	8.40	52.80	8.00	54.50	11.60	52.90	6.80	55.80	10.10	56.20
" 1969	11.70	62.20	12.10	61.00	9.90	56.70	10.80	56.40	12.00	58.30	6.40	59.00	11.40	60.40
" 1970	13.00	67.10	12.50	65.70	11.90	58.80	11.10	61.80	12.20	64.00	7.40	62.60	12.30	65.00
" 1971	14.30	76.50	13.10	73.70	12.80	68.90	12.80	68.60	13.20	70.70	7.30	70.50	13.30	73.60
" 1972	15.60	83.10	14.60	79.70	13.00	75.70	13.70	75.20	14.30	76.00	9.00	74.90	14.50	79.70
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1967	10.00	55.30	10.60	54.90	9.80	51.20	8.90	53.30	13.00	51.10	6.00	55.30	10.10	54.40
" 1968(e)	12.10	58.50	10.90	58.00	8.90	53.80	8.90	57.20	13.10	55.40	6.70	58.60	11.00	57.60
" 1969	12.80	62.90	12.60	60.80	10.60	57.00	11.30	58.80	15.00	58.10	6.80	61.30	12.40	61.00
" 1970	14.10	67.30	13.10	65.50	11.90	59.50	11.70	63.60	15.60	63.80	8.30	65.60	13.20	65.40
" 1971	14.80	77.00	14.00	74.50	12.50	70.00	13.90	72.20	16.20	72.00	8.10	73.80	14.20	74.70
" 1972	15.60	83.70	15.20	80.40	12.80	75.80	12.30	78.50	13.80	77.30	9.70	78.50	14.60	80.80
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1967	7.90	58.40	6.60	58.10	5.90	57.40	6.40	52.70	10.40	55.50	7.20	56.10	7.40	57.30
" 1968(e)	9.00	61.90	8.20	60.80	7.10	59.50	6.20	56.00	16.60	59.50	6.90	58.70	9.00	60.40
" 1969	10.20	66.50	9.10	64.80	9.70	63.90	8.20	58.80	17.40	62.60	8.70	62.70	10.30	64.60
" 1970	12.00	70.80	10.10	69.90	10.30	72.00	8.70	63.90	18.50	70.20	8.40	67.80	11.50	70.00
" 1971	13.00	80.20	9.40	76.70	11.90	78.50	8.00	71.60	22.80	77.70	7.40	78.10	12.50	78.10
" 1972	12.70	87.20	10.10	83.50	13.60	82.60	9.40	78.00	17.80	85.20	7.40	81.10	12.30	84.40
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(f)														
October(c) 1967	9.20	56.60	9.10	56.10	7.80	54.30	7.80	53.10	11.40	53.70	6.50	55.70	9.00	55.70
" 1968(e)	10.80	59.90	9.90	59.10	8.00	56.70	7.80	56.70	15.20	57.80	6.80	58.70	10.10	58.80
" 1969	11.70	64.40	11.30	62.30	10.10	60.80	10.10	58.80	16.40	60.80	7.70	61.90	11.50	62.50
" 1970	13.20	68.90	12.00	67.20	11.00	66.40	10.50	63.70	17.40	67.80	8.30	66.60	12.50	67.50
" 1971	14.00	78.40	12.30	75.30	12.10	74.90	11.70	72.00	20.50	75.70	7.70	75.90	13.40	76.20
" 1972	14.30	85.20	13.30	81.50	13.30	79.60	11.10	78.30	16.30	82.20	8.50	79.90	13.60	82.40

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. Average weekly total earnings are shown on page 346. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (e) See text on page 110. (f) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b) ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(c): STATES, OCTOBER 1967 TO 1972(d) JUNIOR MALES, ADULT FEMALES AND JUNIOR FEMALES

(\$)

Survey	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia(e)	
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings
JUNIOR MALES														
October(d) 1967	2.60	29.50	2.40	29.50	2.60	28.80	1.90	28.30	2.10	26.70	1.70	29.30	2.40	29.10
" 1968(f)	2.90	31.60	2.60	32.00	2.70	30.80	2.40	29.40	2.90	28.30	2.10	30.30	2.70	31.10
" 1969	2.90	33.50	3.00	34.00	2.30	32.10	2.90	31.50	3.40	30.90	1.80	32.70	2.80	33.00
" 1970	3.40	36.60	3.20	36.50	2.70	33.60	3.40	33.00	4.00	33.90	2.40	35.50	3.20	35.50
" 1971	3.20	41.10	3.10	41.30	2.90	39.10	3.60	37.10	4.10	35.50	2.20	39.60	3.20	39.90
" 1972	3.30	45.40	3.60	44.20	3.10	43.00	4.30	41.70	2.90	38.90	2.10	42.20	3.40	43.60
ADULT FEMALES														
October(d) 1967	1.50	36.90	1.70	35.80	0.90	35.20	1.60	34.10	1.00	35.20	0.80	34.90	1.50	36.10
" 1968(f)	1.70	38.50	1.90	37.30	0.90	36.40	1.70	35.50	1.30	37.30	1.10	36.80	1.70	37.60
" 1969	2.30	42.60	2.10	40.40	1.40	40.20	1.80	38.10	1.80	41.50	1.20	38.80	2.10	41.20
" 1970	2.60	46.60	2.50	44.00	1.70	43.30	2.00	41.60	1.90	45.50	1.40	42.20	2.40	45.00
" 1971	2.80	54.40	2.60	50.40	1.90	49.10	2.40	48.30	2.10	49.90	1.60	48.80	2.60	51.90
" 1972	3.10	60.90	2.90	56.60	1.90	54.70	2.50	54.00	2.30	54.90	1.80	53.50	2.80	57.90
JUNIOR FEMALES														
October(d) 1967	0.60	24.90	0.40	25.30	0.40	22.80	0.60	23.10	0.50	22.20	0.40	23.40	0.50	24.30
" 1968(f)	0.60	25.80	0.60	26.40	0.40	22.80	0.70	23.20	0.60	23.30	0.50	24.00	0.60	25.00
" 1969	0.80	28.80	0.70	29.10	0.60	25.50	1.00	26.00	0.90	26.40	0.40	26.20	0.80	27.90
" 1970	1.10	31.20	0.90	32.20	0.70	28.40	1.10	27.50	0.70	29.30	0.60	28.10	0.90	30.40
" 1971	1.00	35.80	0.80	36.10	0.60	31.80	1.00	32.30	0.70	33.00	0.60	32.50	0.80	34.60
" 1972	0.90	40.00	0.90	39.90	0.80	36.10	1.10	36.60	0.70	35.30	0.80	34.30	0.90	38.30

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. Average weekly total earnings are shown on pages 346-7. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (d) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (e) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (f) See text on page 110.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS(a) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b) INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1967 TO 1972(c)
ADULT MALES

Survey	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia(d)	
	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.														
October(c) 1967	5.4	38.6	5.4	38.7	5.0	38.9	4.4	38.8	7.9	38.8	3.1	39.3	5.3	38.7
" 1968	5.7	38.7	5.2	38.5	4.9	38.7	4.4	38.9	7.3	39.8	3.3	39.5	5.4	38.7
" 1969	6.0	38.6	5.9	38.5	5.6	38.5	5.0	39.0	8.1	38.5	3.5	39.5	5.8	38.6
" 1970	6.1	38.7	5.6	38.6	5.0	38.5	4.8	38.5	8.0	38.8	4.0	39.1	5.7	38.6
" 1971	5.3	38.5	5.2	38.6	4.3	38.9	5.0	37.7	6.7	38.8	3.5	38.8	5.2	38.5
" 1972	4.9	38.5	5.2	38.2	4.0	37.8	3.6	38.7	4.3	39.2	3.5	38.8	4.7	38.4
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)														
October(c) 1967	4.2	38.8	5.3	38.7	4.5	39.1	4.5	39.1	5.2	39.2	2.7	39.0	4.6	38.8
" 1968	5.0	38.5	4.9	38.7	3.9	38.7	3.9	39.3	5.6	38.9	3.1	38.9	4.7	38.7
" 1969	5.1	38.5	5.5	38.7	4.3	38.7	5.1	38.8	5.5	39.1	2.7	39.0	5.1	38.6
" 1970	5.1	38.4	5.3	38.7	4.8	38.2	4.8	39.2	4.9	39.2	3.0	38.7	5.0	38.6
" 1971	5.0	38.3	4.9	38.6	5.0	38.7	4.7	38.8	5.1	38.8	2.6	39.2	4.8	38.5
" 1972	5.0	38.4	5.0	38.6	4.2	38.0	4.9	38.9	5.1	39.0	3.0	38.9	4.8	38.5
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1967	4.9	38.7	5.3	38.7	4.7	39.1	4.5	38.9	6.3	39.0	2.8	39.1	5.0	38.8
" 1968	5.4	38.6	5.0	38.6	4.2	38.7	4.2	39.0	6.3	39.3	3.1	39.1	5.0	38.7
" 1969	5.6	38.5	5.7	38.6	4.7	38.6	5.0	38.9	6.6	38.8	3.0	39.2	5.5	38.6
" 1970	5.6	38.5	5.4	38.7	4.8	38.3	4.8	38.8	6.2	39.0	3.3	38.8	5.4	38.6
" 1971	5.1	38.4	5.0	38.6	4.8	38.8	4.9	38.1	5.8	38.8	2.9	39.1	5.0	38.5
" 1972	5.0	38.5	5.1	38.5	4.1	37.9	4.1	38.8	4.8	39.1	3.2	38.9	4.8	38.5
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1967	3.7	38.7	3.0	39.0	2.9	39.2	3.1	39.5	4.8	38.6	3.2	38.9	3.4	38.9
" 1968	3.9	38.5	3.6	38.8	3.3	38.8	3.0	39.3	7.3	38.7	3.0	38.7	4.0	38.7
" 1969	4.1	38.7	3.8	38.6	4.2	38.6	3.8	39.0	7.3	38.4	3.4	38.8	4.3	38.7
" 1970	4.4	38.4	3.9	38.7	3.9	38.7	3.6	39.1	7.0	38.4	3.2	38.7	4.4	38.6
" 1971	4.2	38.2	3.3	38.8	4.0	38.9	3.1	39.1	7.8	38.6	2.4	39.0	4.2	38.6
" 1972	3.9	38.2	3.2	38.9	4.0	38.5	3.3	39.1	5.6	38.7	2.2	39.2	3.8	38.6
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(e)														
October(c) 1967	4.4	38.7	4.5	38.8	3.8	39.1	3.9	39.2	5.4	38.8	3.0	39.0	4.3	38.8
" 1968	4.8	38.6	4.5	38.7	3.8	38.7	3.7	39.1	6.9	38.9	3.1	38.9	4.6	38.7
" 1969	4.9	38.6	4.9	38.6	4.4	38.6	4.6	39.0	7.0	38.6	3.2	39.0	4.9	38.7
" 1970	5.1	38.5	4.8	38.7	4.3	38.5	4.3	38.9	6.7	38.6	3.2	38.8	4.9	38.6
" 1971	4.7	38.3	4.4	38.7	4.4	38.8	4.2	38.5	7.1	38.7	2.6	39.1	4.6	38.5
" 1972	4.5	38.4	4.3	38.6	4.0	38.3	3.8	38.9	5.3	38.9	2.7	39.0	4.3	38.5

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. Average weekly total hours are shown on page 348. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS(a) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b) ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(c): STATES, OCTOBER 1967 TO 1972(d)
JUNIOR MALES, ADULT FEMALES AND JUNIOR FEMALES

Survey	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia(e)	
	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours
JUNIOR MALES														
October(d) 1967	2.2	38.5	2.0	39.0	2.0	39.2	1.7	39.1	2.1	38.9	1.4	39.1	2.1	38.8
" 1968	2.3	38.4	2.0	38.9	2.0	38.9	2.0	39.2	2.6	38.9	1.6	39.0	2.1	38.8
" 1969	2.1	38.6	2.2	38.6	1.8	39.0	2.5	39.1	2.8	39.0	1.3	38.8	2.1	38.8
" 1970	2.2	38.5	2.1	38.7	1.9	38.6	2.5	38.8	3.0	38.9	1.5	39.1	2.2	38.6
" 1971	1.8	38.4	1.8	38.8	1.8	38.6	2.3	38.7	2.9	39.0	1.4	39.1	2.0	38.7
" 1972	1.7	38.3	2.0	38.9	1.7	38.5	2.6	38.6	1.9	39.1	1.3	38.7	1.9	38.6
ADULT FEMALES														
October(d) 1967	1.1	37.8	1.3	38.0	0.7	38.5	1.3	38.5	0.8	38.8	0.6	38.2	1.1	38.0
" 1968	1.2	37.7	1.4	37.8	0.7	38.4	1.3	38.6	0.9	38.6	0.8	38.2	1.2	37.9
" 1969	1.4	37.9	1.5	38.0	0.9	38.6	1.3	38.4	1.1	38.7	0.8	38.1	1.4	38.1
" 1970	1.5	37.8	1.5	37.7	1.0	38.6	1.3	38.2	1.1	38.6	0.9	38.1	1.4	37.9
" 1971	1.4	37.8	1.4	37.8	1.0	38.5	1.3	38.3	1.1	38.6	0.8	38.1	1.3	38.0
" 1972	1.3	37.9	1.4	37.8	0.9	38.6	1.2	38.2	1.3	38.6	0.9	38.2	1.3	38.0
JUNIOR FEMALES														
October(d) 1967	0.7	38.2	0.5	38.2	0.4	39.0	0.7	38.5	0.6	38.7	0.5	38.5	0.6	38.4
" 1968	0.6	38.1	0.6	38.2	0.4	39.0	0.8	38.4	0.7	38.7	0.5	38.7	0.6	38.4
" 1969	0.7	38.0	0.7	38.0	0.6	38.9	1.0	38.5	0.9	38.7	0.5	38.6	0.7	38.3
" 1970	0.8	38.2	0.8	38.1	0.7	38.8	1.0	38.1	0.6	38.4	0.6	38.4	0.8	38.3
" 1971	0.7	38.2	0.6	38.4	0.5	38.8	0.8	38.4	0.6	38.4	0.4	38.4	0.6	38.4
" 1972	0.6	38.3	0.6	38.2	0.6	38.7	0.7	38.3	0.5	38.4	0.8	38.5	0.6	38.4

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. Average weekly total hours are shown on pages 348-9. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (d) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (e) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): STATES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(b), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1972(c)
ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES
(\$)

Survey	Adult Males							Junior Males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.														
October(c) 1963	52.50	52.70	47.90	51.20	45.30	54.70	52.00	24.90	23.50	20.90	22.40	20.10	23.40	23.60
" 1964	57.00	56.60	50.70	55.50	48.20	59.20	56.10	28.80	27.40	24.10	25.60	20.50	23.70	27.00
" 1966	61.80	63.20	55.00	60.30	58.00	64.00	61.50	31.20	29.50	30.40	28.90	25.60	29.50	30.20
" 1967	67.20	65.10	61.20	62.60	68.00	65.50	65.60	32.60	33.10	32.30	30.70	29.10	29.00	32.20
" 1968(e)	72.90	70.60	65.90	67.90	74.30	72.10	71.10	36.60	35.80	34.90	35.20	29.00	30.50	35.50
" 1969	77.40	73.80	69.80	71.70	76.80	74.80	74.90	36.90	37.30	34.20	35.90	34.30	32.60	36.30
" 1970	82.50	79.20	72.70	76.50	84.00	82.50	80.10	42.30	37.70	34.90	37.90	37.10	36.10	39.10
" 1971	92.60	90.60	84.10	88.60	93.60	90.70	91.00	44.90	44.80	41.40	41.80	37.60	40.40	43.50
" 1972	99.70	97.10	88.30	91.90	92.10	100.20	96.70	48.90	47.00	45.50	47.50	37.20	40.30	46.50
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)														
October(c) 1963	51.80	51.00	47.00	47.10	44.10	46.60	50.10	24.80	24.30	23.20	21.10	20.20	23.20	23.70
" 1964	55.40	55.00	51.40	51.10	48.10	50.30	54.00	27.20	26.50	23.50	24.30	22.10	26.30	25.80
" 1966	60.30	61.60	58.20	57.20	54.20	57.40	59.90	29.50	30.10	27.90	27.80	27.00	29.30	29.10
" 1967	63.30	65.80	60.90	61.30	61.40	59.50	63.50	32.00	32.40	32.10	31.10	28.70	31.50	31.80
" 1968(e)	68.10	67.60	61.20	62.50	64.50	62.60	66.30	32.70	34.20	32.30	30.40	31.60	33.10	32.90
" 1969	73.90	73.10	66.60	67.20	70.30	65.30	71.80	36.10	37.40	32.60	33.90	33.60	35.80	35.60
" 1970	80.10	78.20	70.70	72.80	76.20	70.00	77.30	38.70	39.50	33.70	36.60	35.00	38.70	37.70
" 1971	90.80	86.80	81.70	81.40	84.00	77.80	86.90	44.40	43.50	38.50	41.10	39.30	42.50	42.40
" 1972	98.70	94.30	88.60	88.80	90.30	83.90	94.20	46.60	48.30	43.80	46.60	42.10	46.80	46.30
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1963	52.20	51.80	47.20	49.70	44.50	49.50	51.00	24.80	24.00	22.20	21.80	20.10	23.30	23.60
" 1964	56.30	55.70	51.20	54.10	48.20	53.40	55.00	28.10	26.90	23.70	25.10	21.40	25.40	26.40
" 1966	61.10	62.30	57.10	59.20	55.60	59.40	60.70	30.50	29.90	29.00	28.50	26.40	29.40	29.70
" 1967	65.30	65.50	61.00	62.20	64.10	61.30	64.50	32.30	32.70	32.10	30.80	28.90	30.60	32.00
" 1968(e)	70.60	68.90	62.70	66.10	68.40	65.30	68.60	34.90	34.90	33.40	33.30	30.30	32.30	34.20
" 1969	75.70	73.40	67.70	70.20	73.10	68.10	73.30	36.50	37.30	33.30	35.10	34.00	34.70	36.00
" 1970	81.40	78.60	71.40	75.20	79.40	73.80	78.70	40.80	38.60	34.20	37.30	36.10	37.80	38.50
" 1971	91.80	88.50	82.50	86.10	88.30	81.90	88.90	44.70	44.10	39.70	41.50	38.30	41.70	43.00
" 1972	99.20	95.60	88.50	90.80	91.10	88.30	95.40	48.00	47.60	44.50	47.10	39.50	44.50	46.50
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1963	53.50	51.60	49.70	48.60	49.00	48.20	51.50	24.20	23.40	22.90	23.10	21.10	22.20	23.30
" 1964	57.40	55.90	53.40	52.80	51.10	51.10	55.40	26.10	26.60	25.00	24.50	21.40	23.70	25.40
" 1966	63.00	61.80	61.80	56.30	63.30	61.00	61.90	30.10	29.50	28.40	27.10	27.60	26.80	29.10
" 1967	66.30	64.70	63.20	59.00	65.80	63.30	64.70	31.90	31.20	30.80	29.80	28.70	31.20	31.10
" 1968(e)	71.70	69.00	66.60	62.30	76.00	65.60	69.40	34.00	34.20	33.60	30.30	31.80	32.50	33.30
" 1969	76.70	74.00	73.60	67.00	80.00	71.40	74.90	36.20	36.60	35.40	33.70	34.50	34.30	35.70
" 1970	82.80	80.00	82.30	72.60	88.70	76.20	81.60	39.20	40.70	37.70	35.40	38.80	38.00	38.90
" 1971	93.10	86.00	90.30	79.70	100.40	85.40	90.50	44.00	44.50	43.70	39.70	40.20	41.90	43.20
" 1972	100.00	93.60	96.20	87.40	103.00	88.50	96.70	49.30	47.90	47.40	44.70	43.30	44.20	47.40

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Details for all industry groups are shown on page 352. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (e) See text on page 110.

Section XIV—continued
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES
OCTOBER 1962 TO 1972(b)
ADULT AND JUNIOR FEMALES
(\$)

Survey	Adult Females							Junior Females						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(b) 1963	30.40	29.40	28.00	27.80	27.60	29.10	29.60	19.60	18.90	16.50	16.80	16.40	19.60	18.60
" 1964	32.10	31.70	29.50	30.50	28.90	29.90	31.70	21.10	21.20	17.30	19.00	16.80	21.00	20.30
" 1966	35.00	34.20	31.90	33.10	31.30	33.00	34.30	23.20	24.30	20.20	21.80	19.40	23.20	22.80
" 1967	36.60	36.50	34.10	35.60	33.70	34.30	36.30	24.00	24.40	21.70	23.40	21.80	24.30	23.70
" 1968(d)	38.10	37.80	34.60	36.70	36.50	36.80	37.60	24.80	26.20	20.70	23.40	23.50	25.10	24.40
" 1969	42.50	40.80	38.70	39.00	40.80	38.20	41.20	27.60	28.40	22.80	26.40	27.60	26.50	27.00
" 1970	47.20	44.30	42.10	43.00	44.60	41.70	45.20	30.00	30.50	25.70	27.50	29.80	28.00	29.20
" 1971	55.60	51.20	49.60	51.00	49.20	48.30	53.00	35.70	34.20	30.20	32.50	33.50	33.70	34.10
" 1972	61.50	57.60	54.50	56.30	54.20	54.10	58.80	39.40	38.20	33.90	36.50	35.80	35.40	37.60
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(b) 1963	33.00	31.90	29.90	29.00	30.30	29.10	31.70	21.20	20.00	18.50	18.80	17.40	17.80	19.80
" 1964	35.10	34.20	31.60	31.40	31.10	31.30	33.70	22.60	22.00	19.90	20.60	17.60	18.80	21.30
" 1966	37.80	36.90	35.00	34.10	36.30	34.50	36.80	24.70	25.20	22.50	22.60	21.60	21.50	23.90
" 1967	40.40	39.50	37.40	35.90	37.20	37.30	39.20	26.40	26.60	24.10	23.80	22.90	23.60	25.40
" 1968(d)	42.60	41.90	39.00	37.60	39.40	39.00	41.20	27.30	27.40	24.80	24.20	24.00	24.20	26.20
" 1969	47.40	45.50	43.30	40.70	44.30	41.90	45.50	30.50	30.70	27.70	27.20	27.20	26.70	29.40
" 1970	51.50	50.30	46.60	44.30	48.50	45.60	49.70	33.10	34.40	30.30	29.00	30.00	29.00	32.20
" 1971	58.80	56.30	51.70	50.40	53.10	52.40	56.10	37.20	38.00	33.00	33.60	33.80	32.90	35.90
" 1972	66.30	62.80	57.60	56.60	58.40	56.50	62.70	41.40	41.80	37.50	38.20	36.10	35.00	39.80
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(e)														
October(b) 1962(f)	30.80	29.70	28.60	28.60	28.60	28.70	30.00	20.00	19.80	17.80	18.00	16.90	17.80	19.20
" 1963	31.50	30.30	29.30	28.50	29.60	29.10	30.50	20.60	19.60	17.90	18.20	17.20	18.40	19.40
" 1964	33.40	32.60	30.90	31.10	30.50	30.60	32.60	22.00	21.70	19.10	20.10	17.40	19.40	20.90
" 1966	36.20	35.10	33.90	33.70	35.10	33.70	35.40	24.20	24.90	21.70	22.30	21.10	22.00	23.60
" 1967	38.40	37.60	36.10	35.80	36.70	35.70	37.60	25.50	25.70	23.20	23.70	22.70	23.80	24.80
" 1968(d)	40.20	39.20	37.30	37.20	38.60	37.90	39.30	26.50	26.90	23.20	23.90	23.90	24.50	25.60
" 1969	44.90	42.50	41.60	39.90	43.40	40.00	43.20	29.60	29.90	26.10	27.00	27.30	26.60	28.60
" 1970	49.30	46.40	44.90	43.60	47.40	43.60	47.30	32.30	33.10	29.10	28.60	30.00	28.70	31.30
" 1971	57.20	53.00	50.90	50.70	52.00	50.40	54.40	36.80	36.80	32.50	33.30	33.70	33.20	35.40
" 1972	63.90	59.50	56.60	56.40	57.30	55.30	60.70	40.90	40.70	36.90	37.70	36.00	35.10	39.20

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (f) Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible, see page 110.

Section XIV—continued
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS(b)
STATES, OCTOBER 1963 TO 1972(c)
ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES

Survey	Adult Males							Junior Males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.														
October(c) 1963	42.4	44.1	43.4	43.5	41.4	42.0	43.1	41.0	41.8	42.2	41.9	39.8	40.9	41.3
" 1964	43.9	44.0	43.4	44.3	42.6	43.0	43.9	41.7	42.0	42.4	42.3	40.5	39.4	41.8
" 1966	43.4	44.7	43.2	43.3	44.4	43.2	43.8	40.9	41.5	42.4	41.7	42.0	41.6	41.4
" 1967	44.0	44.1	43.9	43.2	46.7	42.4	44.0	40.5	41.3	41.8	41.1	42.4	40.3	41.0
" 1968	44.4	43.7	43.7	43.3	47.0	42.9	44.1	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.9	43.0	40.2	41.4
" 1969	44.6	44.4	44.0	44.0	46.5	43.0	44.5	40.9	41.2	42.0	41.1	44.5	39.7	41.3
" 1970	44.8	44.2	43.5	43.3	46.8	43.0	44.4	41.7	40.9	40.8	41.7	43.9	40.4	41.5
" 1971	43.8	43.8	43.2	42.6	45.4	42.3	43.7	40.9	40.7	41.2	41.1	43.0	39.7	41.1
" 1972	43.4	43.4	41.8	42.3	43.4	42.4	43.1	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)														
October(c) 1963	42.3	43.1	42.9	42.3	41.1	41.3	42.5	40.6	41.1	41.1	41.6	39.7	40.1	40.8
" 1964	42.8	43.1	44.0	42.3	42.6	41.9	43.0	41.5	41.1	40.5	41.6	41.2	40.7	41.2
" 1966	42.8	43.5	43.5	43.3	42.5	42.5	43.1	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.7	40.8	41.0
" 1967	43.0	43.9	43.6	43.7	44.4	41.7	43.5	41.5	41.4	42.0	41.8	41.7	40.3	41.5
" 1968	43.6	43.6	42.6	43.2	44.5	41.9	43.4	40.9	41.1	40.8	42.0	41.9	41.2	41.1
" 1969	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.9	44.6	41.8	43.7	41.0	41.8	40.5	42.0	41.5	40.3	41.2
" 1970	43.5	44.0	42.9	43.9	44.1	41.7	43.6	40.3	41.1	39.6	42.0	40.8	40.9	40.7
" 1971	43.3	43.4	43.7	43.5	43.9	41.8	43.4	40.4	40.9	39.6	41.5	41.0	40.3	40.6
" 1972	43.4	43.6	42.2	43.8	44.1	41.9	43.4	39.8	41.4	39.6	41.8	41.9	39.8	40.6
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1963	42.4	43.5	43.1	43.1	41.2	41.5	42.8	40.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	39.7	40.3	41.1
" 1964	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.6	42.6	42.3	43.4	41.7	41.5	41.3	42.0	40.9	40.2	41.5
" 1966	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.3	43.2	42.7	43.5	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.9	41.1	41.2
" 1967	43.5	44.0	43.7	43.4	45.3	41.9	43.7	40.9	41.4	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.3	41.3
" 1968	44.0	43.6	42.9	43.2	45.6	42.2	43.7	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.9	42.4	40.9	41.2
" 1969	44.1	44.3	43.3	44.0	45.4	42.1	44.1	40.9	41.5	41.1	41.5	43.1	40.1	41.3
" 1970	44.2	44.1	43.1	43.5	45.2	42.1	44.0	41.1	41.0	40.1	41.8	42.5	40.7	41.1
" 1971	43.6	43.6	43.5	42.9	44.6	42.0	43.5	40.7	40.8	40.3	41.3	42.2	40.1	40.8
" 1972	43.4	43.5	42.1	42.8	43.9	42.1	43.2	40.0	40.9	39.8	41.1	41.1	40.0	40.4
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1963	41.7	41.5	41.3	42.1	41.6	41.2	41.6	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.1	40.0
" 1964	42.0	41.8	42.4	42.5	41.9	40.8	42.0	39.9	40.1	40.5	39.9	40.6	40.0	40.1
" 1966	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.3	43.8	42.5	42.4	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.1
" 1967	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.6	43.4	42.1	42.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.5
" 1968	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.3	46.0	41.7	42.7	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.4	41.0	40.5	40.5
" 1969	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.8	45.6	42.2	42.9	40.4	40.1	40.7	41.6	40.8	40.2	40.5
" 1970	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.8	45.5	41.8	43.0	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.7	40.5	40.6
" 1971	42.4	42.0	43.0	42.2	46.4	41.4	42.8	39.8	40.5	40.5	40.7	41.7	40.7	40.4
" 1972	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.4	44.4	41.4	42.4	40.1	40.7	40.5	41.2	40.9	40.0	40.5

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Details for all industry groups are shown on page 352. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1972(b) ADULT AND JUNIOR FEMALES

Survey	Adult Females							Junior Females						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(b) 1963	39.3	39.7	39.7	40.1	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.5	39.5	40.0	38.6	39.2
" 1964	39.5	39.8	39.6	40.3	39.3	38.8	39.7	39.4	39.6	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.1	39.5
" 1966	39.2	39.6	39.9	39.9	39.0	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.6	39.2	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.3
" 1967	39.1	39.4	39.6	40.3	39.5	38.5	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.6	39.8	39.8	38.6	39.2
" 1968	39.1	39.4	39.1	40.5	39.8	38.8	39.3	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.3	39.0
" 1969	39.8	39.7	39.7	40.2	40.0	39.0	39.8	38.6	39.3	39.1	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.1
" 1970	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.7	39.1	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.4	38.6	39.3
" 1971	39.7	39.3	39.6	40.2	39.9	38.9	39.6	39.2	38.7	39.5	39.2	39.3	38.6	39.0
" 1972	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.6	40.0	38.9	39.6	38.9	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.6	38.6	39.0
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(b) 1963	38.6	38.9	39.5	39.9	39.7	39.2	39.0	38.7	38.5	39.1	39.2	39.8	39.3	38.9
" 1964	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.3	39.0	39.0	38.8	39.7	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.2
" 1966	38.7	38.8	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.6	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.6	39.0
" 1967	38.7	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.6	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.5	39.3	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.9
" 1968	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.7	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.2	39.0
" 1969	38.8	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.8	38.7	39.0	38.7	38.5	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.0	39.0
" 1970	38.6	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.8	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.2	38.9
" 1971	38.5	39.0	39.4	39.0	39.7	39.0	38.9	38.7	39.0	39.3	39.2	38.8	38.9	39.0
" 1972	38.6	38.7	39.6	39.0	39.8	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	38.9
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(d)														
October(b) 1962(e)	38.9	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.3
" 1963	39.0	39.4	39.5	40.0	39.6	39.2	39.3	38.9	38.8	39.2	39.3	39.9	39.1	39.0
" 1964	39.2	39.4	39.7	40.0	39.7	39.0	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.3
" 1966	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.1
" 1967	38.9	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.6	38.8	39.2	38.9	38.7	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.9	39.0
" 1968	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	38.8	38.8	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.0
" 1969	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.9	38.9	39.4	38.7	38.7	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.0	39.0
" 1970	39.3	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.4	39.0	38.8	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.0
" 1971	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.7	38.9	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.8	39.0
" 1972	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.3	39.9	39.1	39.3	38.9	38.7	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.3	38.9

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible, see page 110.

Section XIV—continued

**AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS(b), STATES
OCTOBER 1963 TO 1972(c)
ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES
(\$)**

Survey	Adult Males							Junior Males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.														
October(c) 1963	1.24	1.19	1.10	1.18	1.09	1.30	1.21	0.61	0.56	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.57	0.57
" 1964	1.30	1.29	1.17	1.25	1.13	1.38	1.28	0.69	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.60	0.65
" 1966	1.43	1.41	1.27	1.39	1.31	1.48	1.41	0.76	0.71	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.71	0.73
" 1967	1.53	1.48	1.39	1.45	1.46	1.55	1.49	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.69	0.72	0.79
" 1968(e)	1.64	1.61	1.51	1.57	1.58	1.68	1.61	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.68	0.76	0.86
" 1969	1.74	1.66	1.59	1.63	1.65	1.74	1.69	0.90	0.91	0.81	0.87	0.77	0.82	0.88
" 1970	1.84	1.79	1.67	1.76	1.79	1.92	1.80	1.01	0.92	0.86	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.94
" 1971	2.11	2.07	1.95	2.08	2.06	2.14	2.08	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.02	0.87	1.02	1.06
" 1972	2.30	2.24	2.11	2.17	2.12	2.36	2.24	1.22	1.16	1.14	1.17	0.92	1.00	1.16
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)														
October(c) 1963	1.23	1.19	1.09	1.11	1.07	1.13	1.18	0.61	0.59	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.58	0.58
" 1964	1.29	1.28	1.17	1.21	1.13	1.20	1.26	0.65	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.54	0.64	0.63
" 1966	1.41	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.27	1.35	1.39	0.72	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.72	0.71
" 1967	1.47	1.50	1.40	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.46	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.69	0.78	0.77
" 1968(e)	1.56	1.55	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.49	1.53	0.80	0.83	0.79	0.72	0.75	0.80	0.80
" 1969	1.70	1.66	1.55	1.53	1.58	1.56	1.64	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.86
" 1970	1.84	1.78	1.65	1.66	1.73	1.68	1.77	0.96	0.96	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.95	0.93
" 1971	2.10	2.00	1.87	1.87	1.91	1.86	2.00	1.10	1.06	0.97	0.99	0.96	1.06	1.05
" 1972	2.27	2.16	2.10	2.03	2.05	2.00	2.17	1.17	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.00	1.17	1.14
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1963	1.23	1.19	1.10	1.15	1.08	1.19	1.19	0.61	0.58	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.58	0.58
" 1964	1.30	1.28	1.17	1.24	1.13	1.26	1.27	0.67	0.65	0.57	0.60	0.52	0.63	0.64
" 1966	1.42	1.41	1.32	1.37	1.29	1.39	1.40	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.63	0.71	0.72
" 1967	1.50	1.49	1.39	1.43	1.42	1.46	1.48	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.78
" 1968(e)	1.61	1.58	1.46	1.53	1.50	1.55	1.57	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.71	0.79	0.83
" 1969	1.72	1.66	1.56	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.66	0.89	0.90	0.81	0.85	0.79	0.87	0.87
" 1970	1.84	1.78	1.66	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.79	0.99	0.94	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.93	0.94
" 1971	2.11	2.03	1.90	2.00	1.98	1.95	2.04	1.10	1.08	0.99	1.00	0.91	1.04	1.05
" 1972	2.28	2.20	2.10	2.12	2.08	2.10	2.21	1.20	1.16	1.12	1.15	0.96	1.11	1.15
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(c) 1963	1.28	1.24	1.20	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.24	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.55	0.58
" 1964	1.37	1.34	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.32	0.66	0.67	0.62	0.61	0.53	0.59	0.63
" 1966	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.33	1.45	1.44	1.46	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.72
" 1967	1.56	1.54	1.50	1.39	1.52	1.50	1.53	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.77	0.77
" 1968(e)	1.67	1.63	1.58	1.47	1.65	1.57	1.63	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.78	0.80	0.82
" 1969	1.79	1.74	1.72	1.57	1.75	1.69	1.74	0.90	0.91	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.85	0.88
" 1970	1.93	1.88	1.93	1.70	1.95	1.82	1.90	0.98	1.01	0.93	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.96
" 1971	2.20	2.05	2.10	1.89	2.16	2.06	2.12	1.11	1.10	1.08	0.98	0.96	1.03	1.07
" 1972	2.37	2.23	2.26	2.06	2.32	2.14	2.28	1.23	1.18	1.17	1.08	1.06	1.10	1.17

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Details for all industry groups are shown on page 352. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (e) See text on page 110.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES
OCTOBER 1962 TO 1972(b)

ADULT AND JUNIOR FEMALES

(£)

Survey	Adult females							Junior females						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(b) 1963	0.77	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.50	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.51	0.47
" 1964	0.81	0.80	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.53	0.54	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.54	0.51
" 1966	0.89	0.86	0.80	0.83	0.80	0.85	0.87	0.59	0.61	0.52	0.55	0.49	0.59	0.58
" 1967	0.94	0.93	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.92	0.61	0.63	0.55	0.59	0.55	0.63	0.60
" 1968(d)	0.97	0.96	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.64	0.67	0.52	0.59	0.60	0.64	0.63
" 1969	1.07	1.03	0.97	0.97	1.02	0.98	1.04	0.71	0.72	0.58	0.67	0.70	0.68	0.69
" 1970	1.18	1.12	1.07	1.08	1.13	1.07	1.14	0.77	0.78	0.65	0.70	0.76	0.73	0.74
" 1971	1.40	1.30	1.25	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.34	0.91	0.88	0.76	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.87
" 1972	1.54	1.46	1.39	1.42	1.35	1.39	1.48	1.01	0.98	0.87	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.96
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
October(b) 1963	0.86	0.82	0.76	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.55	0.52	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.51
" 1964	0.91	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.86	0.58	0.57	0.50	0.52	0.45	0.47	0.54
" 1966	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.87	0.92	0.88	0.94	0.63	0.65	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.54	0.61
" 1967	1.05	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.94	0.96	1.00	0.68	0.69	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.65
" 1968(d)	1.10	1.08	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.06	0.70	0.71	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.67
" 1969	1.22	1.17	1.10	1.04	1.11	1.08	1.17	0.79	0.80	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.75
" 1970	1.33	1.30	1.18	1.13	1.22	1.17	1.28	0.85	0.89	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.74	0.83
" 1971	1.53	1.44	1.31	1.29	1.34	1.35	1.44	0.96	0.98	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.92
" 1972	1.72	1.62	1.45	1.45	1.47	1.44	1.61	1.06	1.08	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.89	1.02
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(e)														
October(b) 1962(f)	0.79	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.77	0.51	0.50	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.49
" 1963	0.81	0.77	0.74	0.71	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.53	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.50
" 1964	0.85	0.83	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.83	0.56	0.55	0.48	0.51	0.44	0.49	0.53
" 1966	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.86	0.90	0.62	0.64	0.55	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.60
" 1967	0.99	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.61	0.64
" 1968(d)	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.93	0.98	0.97	1.00	0.68	0.69	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.66
" 1969	1.14	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.09	1.03	1.10	0.77	0.77	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.73
" 1970	1.25	1.18	1.14	1.11	1.19	1.12	1.20	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.80
" 1971	1.46	1.35	1.29	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.39	0.95	0.95	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.85	0.91
" 1972	1.63	1.52	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.55	1.05	1.05	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.89	1.01

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (f) Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible, see page 110.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(b)
STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1972(c)

ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES

Survey	Adult Males							Junior Males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(d)
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)														
October(b) 1962	51.00	49.70	46.20	47.00	47.70	47.50	49.40	24.20	23.00	21.80	21.20	19.80	22.60	22.90
" 1963	52.70	51.70	48.50	49.30	47.20	48.90	51.20	24.60	23.70	22.50	22.50	20.70	22.70	23.50
" 1964	56.70	55.80	52.30	53.60	49.90	52.40	55.20	27.20	26.80	24.40	24.80	21.40	24.40	23.90
" 1966	61.90	62.10	59.50	58.00	60.40	60.10	61.20	30.30	29.70	28.70	27.70	27.10	27.80	29.40
" 1967	65.70	65.20	62.10	60.90	65.10	62.20	64.60	32.20	32.00	31.50	30.30	28.80	30.90	31.50
" 1968(e)	70.80	69.00	64.70	64.60	73.00	65.50	69.00	34.50	34.60	33.50	31.70	31.20	32.40	33.80
" 1969	76.10	73.60	70.90	68.90	77.30	69.60	74.00	36.40	37.00	34.40	34.40	34.30	34.50	35.80
" 1970	82.00	79.10	77.40	74.20	85.20	74.90	80.00	40.00	39.60	36.20	36.40	37.90	37.90	38.70
" 1971	92.40	87.60	87.00	83.70	96.10	83.60	89.60	44.30	44.30	42.10	40.60	39.60	41.80	43.10
" 1972	99.60	94.90	92.90	89.50	98.50	88.40	96.00	48.70	47.80	46.10	46.00	41.80	44.30	47.00
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR														
October(b) 1962	42.1	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.7	40.6	42.1	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.2
" 1963	42.1	42.8	42.2	42.7	41.4	41.4	42.3	40.4	40.6	40.7	41.2	40.4	40.2	40.5
" 1964	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.2	41.7	42.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.8
" 1966	42.7	43.3	42.8	42.9	43.5	42.6	43.0	40.4	40.7	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.7
" 1967	43.0	43.3	42.9	43.1	44.2	42.0	43.1	40.7	41.0	41.2	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.9
" 1968	43.3	43.1	42.5	42.8	45.8	42.0	43.3	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.5	40.7	40.9
" 1969	43.5	43.6	43.0	43.5	45.5	42.2	43.6	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.8	40.2	40.9
" 1970	43.6	43.5	42.9	43.2	45.4	42.0	43.5	40.6	40.8	40.4	41.3	41.9	40.6	40.8
" 1971	43.0	43.0	43.2	42.7	45.8	41.7	43.2	40.2	40.6	40.4	41.0	41.9	40.4	40.6
" 1972	42.8	43.0	42.3	42.7	44.2	41.7	42.9	40.1	40.8	40.2	41.2	41.0	40.0	40.5
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (\$)														
October(b) 1962	1.21	1.17	1.10	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.17	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.57	0.57
" 1963	1.25	1.21	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.21	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.56	0.58
" 1964	1.32	1.30	1.21	1.24	1.18	1.26	1.29	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.61	0.64
" 1966	1.45	1.43	1.39	1.35	1.39	1.41	1.42	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.68	0.72
" 1967	1.53	1.51	1.45	1.41	1.47	1.48	1.50	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.70	0.77	0.77
" 1968(e)	1.63	1.60	1.52	1.51	1.59	1.56	1.59	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.83
" 1969	1.75	1.69	1.65	1.58	1.70	1.65	1.70	0.89	0.91	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.86	0.88
" 1970	1.88	1.82	1.81	1.72	1.88	1.78	1.84	0.98	0.97	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.95
" 1971	2.15	2.04	2.01	1.96	2.10	2.00	2.00	1.10	1.09	1.04	0.99	0.94	1.03	1.06
" 1972	2.32	2.21	2.20	2.10	2.23	2.12	2.24	1.22	1.17	1.15	1.12	1.02	1.11	1.16

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (e) See text on page 110.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME MALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC.
STAFF(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1967 TO OCTOBER 1972(c)
(\$)

Industry group	Males, Australia(c)					
	October 1967	October 1968(d)	October 1969	October 1970	October 1971	October 1972
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	120.20	129.40	135.10	148.50	157.50	171.40
Engineering and metalworking	104.60	111.20	118.30	127.70	141.30	150.00
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	107.20	109.90	117.00	124.30	137.70	142.40
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>106.60</i>	<i>112.60</i>	<i>119.40</i>	<i>129.00</i>	<i>142.10</i>	<i>150.30</i>
Textiles, clothing and footwear	100.60	103.20	114.80	120.80	136.50	142.70
Food, drink and tobacco	98.00	103.40	112.40	123.90	138.70	146.70
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	109.90	111.40	117.90	127.80	142.70	151.60
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	112.90	119.90	126.80	133.40	153.00	167.30
Other	101.40	106.60	112.70	128.00	136.50	145.30
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	<i>104.60</i>	<i>109.80</i>	<i>117.20</i>	<i>127.60</i>	<i>141.00</i>	<i>149.50</i>
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	134.90	137.50	147.40	161.90	177.00	190.00
Building and construction	103.00	105.30	117.10	130.50	140.40	150.60
Transport and storage	103.60	109.80	116.20	124.50	137.00	143.10
Finance and property	110.80	118.00	130.30	156.80	154.30	173.40
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	105.30	110.00	118.40	125.60	136.70	146.40
Retail trade	84.50	88.10	97.00	105.70	114.10	124.70
Other industries(e)	102.10	107.50	114.80	124.80	134.20	138.70
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	<i>101.60</i>	<i>106.70</i>	<i>116.60</i>	<i>129.40</i>	<i>136.90</i>	<i>147.40</i>
<i>All industry groups(f)</i>	<i>102.90</i>	<i>108.10</i>	<i>116.90</i>	<i>128.70</i>	<i>138.50</i>	<i>148.30</i>

(a) Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF(a)
OCTOBER 1964 TO OCTOBER 1972(b)

(\$)

MALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES

Survey	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS							
October(b) 1964	88.80	87.30	79.50	82.90	74.40	84.80	86.50
" 1966	101.00	101.40	86.50	98.40	88.90	99.40	99.40
" 1967	106.50	107.50	90.50	101.00	95.80	97.20	104.60
" 1968(d)	113.00	110.60	98.70	106.60	102.70	104.90	109.80
" 1969	121.20	117.90	104.40	112.30	108.40	112.40	117.20
" 1970	133.90	128.10	110.90	116.60	119.40	120.60	127.60
" 1971	148.90	141.30	123.20	127.70	127.80	133.00	141.00
" 1972	157.10	149.50	134.30	141.00	133.20	136.70	149.50

NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS

October(b) 1964	88.00	85.30	79.90	77.20	74.30	71.10	83.70
" 1966	98.90	99.10	88.30	84.50	93.40	87.90	96.00
" 1967	105.10	105.50	94.80	87.70	96.80	90.30	101.60
" 1968(d)	109.90	112.00	98.50	91.70	102.10	92.70	106.70
" 1969	120.90	119.50	106.70	101.70	115.20	103.60	116.60
" 1970	134.80	132.30	119.20	112.20	125.00	112.20	129.40
" 1971	143.60	136.90	129.10	120.60	136.20	123.30	136.90
" 1972	154.00	150.40	137.10	129.20	145.10	129.60	147.40

ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(e)

October(b) 1964	88.40	86.40	79.70	79.10	74.30	76.80	85.00
" 1966	99.80	100.20	87.70	89.90	92.10	92.90	97.40
" 1967	105.70	106.50	93.20	92.70	96.50	93.40	102.90
" 1968(d)	111.20	111.30	98.60	97.60	102.20	98.00	108.10
" 1969	121.00	118.70	105.90	106.10	113.20	107.30	116.90
" 1970	134.40	130.40	116.60	114.00	123.50	115.70	128.70
" 1971	145.70	138.90	127.40	123.50	134.10	126.70	138.50
" 1972	155.30	150.00	136.30	133.70	141.70	132.20	148.30

FEMALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(c)

Survey	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(e)
October(b) 1964	38.70	44.20	41.40
" 1966	54.10	55.20	54.80
" 1967	60.50	58.90	59.40
" 1968(d)	60.60	63.50	62.50
" 1969	64.90	68.00	67.10
" 1970	72.70	71.30	71.70
" 1971	80.60	81.20	81.10
" 1972	87.30	88.00	87.80

(a) Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text on page 110. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Section XIV—continued

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a), INDUSTRY GROUPS,
AUSTRALIA(b): OCTOBER 1964 TO OCTOBER 1972(c)

Survey	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)						
October(c) 1964 . . .	16.60	4.70	16.90	15.20	15.50	4.40
" 1966 . . .	19.70	4.50	18.80	17.40	17.70	4.50
" 1967 . . .	20.10	4.40	20.10	18.30	18.70	4.60
" 1968(e) . . .	21.30	4.50	20.50	19.90	20.00	5.00
" 1969 . . .	23.40	5.70	21.80	21.70	21.70	7.00
" 1970 . . .	26.60	6.10	23.70	22.80	22.90	6.00
" 1971 . . .	28.60	6.50	27.80	26.10	26.40	7.00
" 1972 . . .	29.60	8.00	31.00	29.90	30.10	6.80
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
October(c) 1964 . . .	13.4	6.7	19.8	16.8	17.3	6.4
" 1966 . . .	14.1	6.1	19.4	16.6	17.1	7.0
" 1967 . . .	14.1	5.8	19.3	16.8	17.3	6.3
" 1968 . . .	14.1	5.8	20.0	16.7	17.3	7.4
" 1969 . . .	14.1	7.1	19.9	17.0	17.6	9.4
" 1970 . . .	14.8	7.1	19.9	16.9	17.4	6.9
" 1971 . . .	14.8	6.9	20.2	16.9	17.5	7.4
" 1972 . . .	14.3	7.9	20.3	17.1	17.6	6.8
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (\$)						
October(c) 1964 . . .	1.24	0.70	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.69
" 1966 . . .	1.40	0.73	0.97	1.05	1.03	0.65
" 1967 . . .	1.43	0.76	1.04	1.09	1.08	0.73
" 1968(e) . . .	1.51	0.78	1.02	1.19	1.16	0.67
" 1969 . . .	1.66	0.81	1.10	1.27	1.23	0.74
" 1970 . . .	1.80	0.85	1.19	1.35	1.32	0.86
" 1971 . . .	1.94	0.94	1.37	1.54	1.51	0.94
" 1972 . . .	2.06	1.02	1.53	1.75	1.71	1.00

(a) Private employees only. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. See also text on pages 107-11. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) See text on page 110.

Section XV

For definitions, particulars of scope of the statistics, etc. in this section of the appendix, see text on pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
1913	208	33.5	16.8	50.3	622.5	12.38	576
1914	337	43.1	28.0	71.0	993.2	13.98	1,001
1915	358	57.0	24.3	81.3	683.0	8.40	700
1916	508	128.5	42.1	170.7	1,644.8	9.64	1,890
1917	444	154.1	19.9	174.0	4,689.3	26.95	5,284
1918	298	42.6	13.9	56.4	539.6	9.56	690
1919	460	100.3	57.3	157.6	4,303.7	27.31	5,238
1920	554	102.5	53.0	155.6	3,587.3	23.06	4,741
1921	624	120.2	44.9	165.1	1,286.2	7.79	1,941
1922	445	100.3	16.1	116.3	858.7	7.38	1,503
1923	274	66.1	10.2	76.3	1,146.0	15.02	2,551
1924	504	132.6	19.9	152.4	918.6	6.03	1,835
1925	499	154.6	22.1	176.7	1,128.6	6.39	2,215
1926	360	80.8	32.3	113.0	1,310.3	11.59	2,832
1927	441	157.6	43.2	200.8	1,713.6	8.54	3,353
1928	287	82.3	14.1	96.4	777.3	8.06	1,551
1929	259	87.5	17.1	104.6	4,461.5	42.65	9,139
1930	183	52.0	2.3	54.2	1,511.2	27.87	3,185
1931	134	34.5	3.1	37.7	246.0	6.53	456
1932	127	29.3	3.6	32.9	212.3	6.45	331
1933	90	27.0	3.1	30.1	112.0	3.72	190
1934	155	47.0	3.9	50.9	370.4	7.28	636
1935	183	44.8	2.5	47.3	495.1	10.46	781
1936	235	57.1	3.5	60.6	497.2	8.21	938
1937	342	92.1	4.1	96.2	557.1	5.79	1,014
1938	376	132.5	11.5	144.0	1,338.0	9.29	2,608
1939	416	143.2	9.6	152.8	459.2	3.00	911
1940	350	178.9	13.7	192.6	1,507.3	7.83	3,432
1941	567	240.8	7.3	248.1	984.2	3.97	2,000
1942	602	166.2	3.1	169.3	378.2	2.23	912
1943	785	288.0	8.1	296.1	990.2	3.34	2,307
1944	941	260.8	15.6	276.4	912.8	3.30	2,224
1945	945	299.6	16.3	315.9	2,119.6	6.71	5,135
1946	869	331.9	16.7	348.5	1,947.8	5.59	4,580
1947	982	280.7	46.4	327.1	1,338.7	4.09	3,796
1948	1,141	301.0	16.1	317.1	1,662.7	5.24	4,598
1949	849	260.7	3.9	264.6	1,334.0	5.04	5,223
1950	1,276	391.5	40.2	431.7	2,062.9	4.78	8,333
1951	1,344	380.4	28.2	408.6	873.0	2.14	4,512
1952	1,627	488.2	17.6	505.7	1,163.5	2.30	6,880
1953	1,459	483.8	12.2	496.0	1,050.8	2.12	6,675
1954	1,490	355.6	14.5	370.1	901.6	2.44	6,042
1955	1,532	424.3	20.3	444.6	1,010.9	2.27	6,621
1956	1,306	414.6	13.4	428.0	1,121.4	2.62	7,934
1957	1,103	326.0	11.0	337.0	630.2	1.87	4,617
1958	987	275.6	7.3	282.8	439.9	1.56	3,181
1959	869	229.5	8.0	237.5	365.0	1.54	2,754
1960	1,145	592.1	11.2	603.3	725.1	1.20	5,854
1961	815	288.5	11.8	300.4	606.8	2.02	5,448
1962	1,183	330.8	23.0	353.9	508.8	1.44	4,244
1963	1,250	398.6	14.1	412.7	581.6	1.41	4,992
1964	1,334	528.8	16.8	545.6	911.4	1.67	8,561
1965	1,346	460.2	14.8	475.0	815.9	1.72	8,198
1966	1,273	385.0	9.9	394.9	732.1	1.85	7,302
1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	1.46	7,263
1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	1.50	12,115
1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	1.52	22,986
1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	1.75	30,883
1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	2.31	45,241
1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	1.80	32,074

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

NOTE. Particulars of all disputes in progress during any year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIES, 1968

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	182	..	23	..	8	5	205
	Other mining(c)	13	1	..	..	..	..	32
	Total mining	195	1	23	..	8	5	237
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	73	13	31	1	10	..	128
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	1	..	..	1	..	3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	20	8	..	..	2	..	30
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	297	66	53	28	7	4	455
	Other manufacturing(e)	74	23	10	8	2	3	123
	Total manufacturing	467	112	94	37	22	7	742
D	Electricity, gas and water	17	10	1	..	12	..	28
E	Construction	77	76	39	11	..	9	233
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	32	2	2	6	2	1	48
	Railway transport; air transport	19	9	16	5	3	2	56
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	110	101	14	23	22	4	298
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	13	3	..	..	..	..	16
	Total water transport	123	104	14	23	22	4	314
	Total transport and storage; communication	174	115	32	34	27	7	418
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24	..	1	..	1	..	26
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	11	13	3	1	..	..	29
	Total	965	327	193	83	70	28	1,713

WORKERS INVOLVED_a (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	40.0	..	6.3	..	2.3	1.0	46.2
	Other mining(c)	7.8	*	..	..	..	..	11.4
	Total mining	47.8	*	6.3	..	2.3	1.0	57.7
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	10.2	3.7	14.4	*	1.2	..	29.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.4	*	..	..	..	..	0.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	*	*	..	..	0.1	..	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4.3	4.8	4.7	..	0.3	..	14.1
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	155.3	51.6	45.6	17.0	0.7	1.5	271.7
	Other manufacturing(e)	10.4	4.1	0.8	2.9	0.2	2.3	20.9
	Total manufacturing	180.7	64.2	65.6	20.0	2.6	3.8	337.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	7.7	7.4	0.1	..	..	..	15.3
E	Construction	16.9	31.8	27.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	80.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	25.1	4.7	1.1	2.9	0.8	0.4	35.9
	Railway transport; air transport	8.5	17.5	12.2	7.9	1.8	0.5	48.6
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	40.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	10.1	0.8	105.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	1.2
	Total water transport	41.9	41.2	3.0	7.3	10.1	0.8	106.9
	Total transport and storage; communication	75.5	63.4	16.3	18.1	12.7	1.7	191.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.5	..	0.1	..	*	..	2.6
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	24.4	5.9	4.4	0.2	..	..	35.6
	Total	355.5	172.8	120.2	39.4	18.7	7.8	720.3

* Less than 50.

For footnotes see page 358.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1968—continued

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	49.6	..	11.4	..	..	..	61.1
	Other mining(c)	55.9	0.2	..	..	6.5	4.2	67.7
	Total mining	105.5	0.2	11.4	..	6.5	4.2	128.8
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	23.1	7.4	12.1	*	1.2	..	43.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	7.2	8.2	2.4	..	0.2	..	18.1
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	251.5	94.6	54.8	20.0	0.5	2.1	423.5
	Other manufacturing(e)	31.0	9.3	2.1	7.1	0.4	3.0	53.1
	Total manufacturing	313.7	119.6	71.4	27.1	2.5	5.2	539.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	6.0	9.3	0.1	..	..	..	15.4
E	Construction	36.0	40.9	34.3	1.5	2.3	1.7	118.3
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	49.4	15.1	3.3	8.7	2.4	1.0	81.4
	Railway transport; air transport	9.2	17.7	33.4	9.2	2.2	0.5	72.7
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	27.3	35.0	2.0	4.5	5.9	0.6	77.3
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	1.7
	Total water transport	28.6	35.3	2.0	4.5	5.9	0.6	79.0
	Total transport and storage; communication	87.2	68.2	38.6	22.4	10.5	2.0	233.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4.3	..	0.2	..	..	..	4.5
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	30.7	5.7	2.5	0.1	..	..	39.8
	Total	583.4	243.9	158.6	51.1	21.8	13.0	1,079.5

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	547.0	..	154.6	..	..	..	701.6
	Other mining(c)	941.1	2.5	..	..	123.5	61.3	1,140.5
	Total mining	1,488.1	2.5	154.6	..	123.5	61.3	1,842.1
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	203.0	81.6	136.3	..	15.1	..	436.0
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	8.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	8.7
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	0.1	..	..	1.6	..	1.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	87.4	96.8	29.7	..	2.4	..	216.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	2,757.0	985.0	579.7	209.2	5.4	22.7	4,558.9
	Other manufacturing(e)	353.2	102.8	23.9	79.1	5.0	24.7	592.6
	Total manufacturing	3,409.1	1,266.7	769.6	288.2	29.4	47.5	5,814.3
D	Electricity, gas and water	72.5	128.3	1.0	..	..	..	201.8
E	Construction	434.7	553.8	390.2	16.4	29.6	19.6	1,463.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	495.7	151.7	32.7	83.2	17.9	9.5	806.4
	Railway transport; air transport	92.3	212.6	302.6	79.9	17.8	4.9	714.1
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	281.6	359.1	19.9	46.0	63.6	6.3	797.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	13.9	3.3	..	..	..	..	17.2
	Total water transport	295.5	362.3	19.9	46.0	63.6	6.3	814.7
	Total transport and storage; communication	883.5	726.5	355.2	209.1	99.2	20.7	2,335.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	29.9	..	1.0	..	0.1	..	31.0
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	335.6	53.5	29.6	0.8	..	..	427.0
	Total	6,653.5	2,731.3	1,701.2	514.6	281.8	149.0	12,115.2

* Less than 50.

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206–7. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (f) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205–7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206–7).

Section XV—continued
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1969

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	210	..	25	..	..	..	235
	Other mining(c)	10	1	2	..	15	7	39
	Total mining	220	1	27	..	15	7	274
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	91	42	36	2	17	2	190
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	6	4	..	..	..	..	10
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	19	3	1	..	1	1	25
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	360	66	77	28	9	2	543
	Other manufacturing(e)	83	34	10	7	1	2	137
	Total manufacturing	560	149	124	37	28	7	906
D	Electricity, gas and water	16	11	1	..	2	2	32
E	Construction	90	80	46	8	18	13	269
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	27	5	2	5	3	3	46
	Railway transport; air transport	14	7	15	6	6	1	50
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	121	90	25	10	26	5	291
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	21	7	6	3	5	3	47
	Total water transport	142	97	31	13	31	8	338
	Total transport and storage; communication	183	109	48	24	40	12	434
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	32	2	1	..	..	2	39
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	32	15	6	3	1	1	60
	Total	1,133	367	253	72	104	44	2,014

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	48.8	..	4.2	0.2	0.6	..	53.7
	Other mining(c)	6.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	9.6	1.3	20.8
	Total mining	54.8	0.2	5.8	0.4	10.2	1.3	74.5
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	27.5	18.7	27.6	6.4	2.9	0.1	83.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2.0	0.5	2.7	2.1	0.1	..	7.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.5	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.2	..	5.8
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2.6	3.1	5.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	11.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	177.9	83.5	55.2	43.4	3.7	0.2	366.9
	Other manufacturing(e)	18.0	8.1	4.4	12.0	0.3	0.1	43.1
	Total manufacturing	228.5	116.1	97.2	64.7	7.5	0.5	518.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	9.5	11.6	0.1	..	0.1	0.6	21.8
E	Construction	82.6	41.1	35.1	10.3	8.1	0.9	184.1
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	11.0	40.2	7.1	5.3	7.6	2.8	74.7
	Railway transport; air transport	29.8	42.3	32.1	7.4	14.0	..	125.8
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	54.3	68.3	12.7	4.0	8.6	1.8	151.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3.1	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	8.4
	Total water transport	57.4	70.9	14.1	4.4	9.0	1.9	160.2
	Total transport and storage; communication	98.2	153.4	53.3	17.1	30.5	4.7	360.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	29.8	4.8	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.6	42.1
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	18.4	29.2	23.5	8.9	2.6	0.1	83.5
	Total	521.7	356.4	218.5	102.8	59.1	8.7	1,285.2

* Less than 50.

For footnotes see page 360.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1969—continued

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	67.8	..	7.5	0.2	0.6	..	76.1
	Other mining(c)	32.4	4.9	1.7	0.2	34.4	1.4	76.9
	Total mining	100.2	4.9	9.2	0.4	35.0	1.4	153.0
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	41.7	30.3	33.7	6.7	6.2	0.3	119.0
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	5.4	0.6	2.7	2.1	0.1	..	10.8
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.5	4.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	..	7.8
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	9.0	12.7	5.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	27.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	287.2	228.7	69.0	48.8	6.6	0.4	643.6
	Other manufacturing(e)	46.8	20.8	4.6	28.8	0.5	*	101.5
	Total manufacturing	390.6	297.3	117.4	87.1	13.9	0.9	910.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	17.7	47.5	0.1	..	0.2	..	65.6
E	Construction	83.1	101.4	40.6	13.0	16.9	1.9	264.4
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	12.2	53.8	7.1	6.8	7.5	2.9	90.9
	Railway transport; air transport	50.6	69.9	35.8	8.9	18.0	0.2	183.6
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	33.3	84.0	7.0	2.6	6.2	1.9	136.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	4.3	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.2	11.9
	Total water transport	37.6	88.2	8.6	3.1	7.2	2.1	148.1
	Total transport and storage; communication	100.4	211.9	51.4	18.7	32.7	5.2	422.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	31.1	3.7	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	41.6
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	20.7	50.5	16.6	8.6	2.6	0.1	100.1
	Total	743.8	717.2	238.6	129.0	101.4	9.9	1,958.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	821.3	..	111.6	2.4	6.1	..	941.3
	Other mining(c)	575.5	116.7	17.3	1.9	523.8	18.4	1,277.3
	Total mining	1,396.8	116.7	128.9	4.3	529.9	18.4	2,218.7
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	447.8	353.3	356.7	65.2	62.8	3.4	1,291.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	65.0	5.1	27.0	15.5	1.1	..	113.6
	Wood, wood products and furniture	6.2	42.0	22.5	5.2	2.2	..	79.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	116.9	161.5	51.2	2.0	7.8	1.4	343.0
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	3,226.8	2,745.9	719.6	606.0	82.0	4.5	7,415.3
	Other manufacturing(e)	559.5	257.8	46.5	398.5	2.9	0.3	1,267.7
	Total manufacturing	4,422.2	3,565.5	1,223.5	1,092.2	158.7	9.7	10,510.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	192.9	606.6	1.2	..	2.5	1.2	804.3
E	Construction	1,030.1	1,561.8	430.0	168.8	214.6	27.9	3,541.7
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	133.6	562.9	70.5	68.1	79.7	28.7	950.7
	Railway transport; air transport	525.0	633.7	369.2	91.6	191.4	1.6	1,815.6
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	368.2	926.5	78.5	28.7	70.4	21.1	1,505.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	50.0	53.1	19.0	4.7	9.9	2.8	143.9
	Total water transport	418.2	979.6	97.5	33.4	80.4	23.9	1,649.7
	Total transport and storage; communication	1,076.7	2,176.1	537.2	193.1	351.5	54.2	4,415.9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	320.4	39.4	33.3	8.8	1.7	2.3	423.9
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	227.1	553.6	169.4	84.1	25.4	1.7	1,070.6
	Total	8,666.3	8,619.6	2,523.6	1,551.4	1,284.2	115.3	22,985.7

* Less than 50.

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (f) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division D); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1970

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	156	..	35	..	16	..	191
	Other mining(c)	31	1	..	1	..	11	83
	Total mining	187	1	35	1	16	11	274
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	127	75	88	2	14	4	314
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	9	2	..	..	..	1	12
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	24	3	2	1	1	2	33
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	574	96	63	56	18	13	822
	Other manufacturing(e)	123	28	16	16	5	3	194
	Total manufacturing	857	204	169	76	38	23	1,376
D	Electricity, gas and water	23	3	4	3	1	..	34
E	Construction	82	64	67	13	24	18	282
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	35	10	15	12	13	5	98
	Railway transport; air transport	23	8	20	3	2	..	57
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	173	130	47	47	23	6	444
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	24	3	3	1	6	2	40
	Total water transport	197	133	50	48	29	8	484
	Total transport and storage; communication	255	151	85	63	44	13	639
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	33	5	2	..	..	..	42
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	46	19	16	..	2	1	89
	Total	1,484	447	378	156	125	66	2,738

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	49.6	..	13.9	..	0.2	..	63.7
	Other mining(c)	8.7	0.1	..	..	7.5	3.5	26.4
	Total mining	58.3	0.1	13.9	..	7.7	3.5	90.1
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	61.5	33.5	33.2	3.4	3.7	1.2	136.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	4.7	0.2	..	0.7	..	..	5.6
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.4	1.5	..	0.8	..	..	2.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	29.1	0.9	4.2	..	..	0.5	34.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	242.2	67.0	18.6	26.5	4.8	1.5	361.0
	Other manufacturing(e)	32.2	2.7	9.0	3.8	2.2	1.6	51.7
	Total manufacturing	370.0	105.8	64.9	35.2	10.7	4.9	592.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	25.1	6.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	..	33.9
E	Construction	109.5	46.7	40.8	6.6	7.4	2.8	216.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	41.4	17.7	7.0	3.4	6.8	1.1	78.9
	Railway transport; air transport	43.0	20.9	9.4	2.0	0.4	..	75.8
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	61.9	92.5	13.9	8.8	10.5	2.3	192.0
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	..	4.7
	Total water transport	64.2	93.5	14.1	9.3	11.2	2.3	196.7
	Total transport and storage; communication	148.6	132.1	30.5	14.7	18.4	3.5	331.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	6.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	..	..	8.0
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	21.8	41.4	7.9	..	0.6	0.2	74.8
	Total	740.6	333.0	158.9	57.0	46.5	14.8	1,367.4

* Less than 50.

For footnotes see page 362.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1970—continued

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	150.9	..	27.5	..	*	..	178.4
	Other mining(c)	23.4	0.5	..	0.1	22.9	11.2	76.5
	Total mining	174.3	0.5	27.5	0.1	22.9	11.2	254.9
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	118.0	56.5	33.9	2.6	38.3	0.3	250.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	17.6	0.2	..	0.3	..	..	18.2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	0.6	..	0.7	..	..	1.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	62.4	4.4	1.6	*	*	0.2	68.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	394.3	124.2	26.5	45.4	32.5	2.1	625.9
	Other manufacturing(e)	55.1	14.1	8.3	17.7	3.6	3.0	102.0
	Total manufacturing	647.5	200.0	70.3	66.6	74.4	5.6	1,066.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	37.6	6.4	0.2	0.4	2.8	..	47.5
E	Construction	352.7	183.2	49.5	6.7	11.0	9.0	618.3
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	30.0	9.4	6.3	6.0	17.0	3.6	79.9
	Railway transport; air transport	34.4	20.5	7.4	1.6	0.2	..	64.1
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	59.0	47.8	14.3	11.1	12.0	2.7	148.3
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	*	12.7
	Total water transport	69.0	48.9	14.6	11.5	12.7	2.8	161.0
	Total transport and storage, communication	133.4	78.8	28.3	19.1	29.8	6.3	305.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	11.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	..	..	13.1
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	36.6	40.5	3.0	..	0.3	..	87.2
	Total	1,393.6	510.8	179.2	93.1	141.1	32.2	2,393.7

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	11.0
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	1,833.1	..	401.8	..	0.3	..	2,235.2
	Other mining(c)	336.0	10.5	..	1.7	381.8	194.8	1,236.4
	Total mining	2,169.1	10.5	401.8	1.7	382.1	194.8	3,471.6
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,346.6	686.6	403.6	29.5	495.6	3.3	2,978.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	224.9	2.6	..	2.8	..	0.3	230.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.5	5.9	..	8.4	..	..	15.8
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	734.4	48.5	24.6	0.2	0.3	1.8	809.7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	4,934.7	1,621.3	332.4	545.0	410.3	25.4	7,880.6
	Other manufacturing(e)	697.4	173.6	103.0	220.4	48.3	40.0	1,287.5
	Total manufacturing	7,939.4	2,538.3	863.7	806.3	954.5	70.8	13,202.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	469.7	113.5	3.0	5.5	33.4	..	625.0
E	Construction	4,764.9	2,689.1	776.2	81.7	169.4	116.5	8,685.6
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	364.0	115.8	68.3	71.3	263.6	37.8	1,015.5
	Railway transport; air transport	378.0	260.2	88.7	14.7	2.1	..	744.0
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	689.4	561.6	169.9	136.6	146.4	30.7	1,752.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	121.2	11.6	3.8	4.6	8.3	0.5	150.8
	Total water transport	810.6	573.1	173.6	141.2	154.7	31.3	1,903.4
	Total transport and storage, communication	1,552.6	949.1	330.6	227.2	420.4	69.0	3,662.8
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	129.4	16.3	4.4	0.8	..	..	153.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	484.5	476.9	33.4	..	3.5	..	1,071.6
	Total	17,516.5	6,793.7	2,413.1	1,123.1	1,963.3	451.1	30,883.3

* Less than 50.

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206–7. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (f) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205–7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206–7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1971

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	161	2	49	1	..	..	213
	Other mining(c)	23	1	7	3	29	14	90
	Total mining	184	3	56	4	29	14	303
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	59	70	80	10	2	2	224
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	11	7	1	1	1	6	27
	Wood, wood products and furniture	3	..	1	1	..	1	6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	16	3	4	1	..	..	24
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	505	77	93	37	22	5	741
	Other manufacturing(e)	66	12	12	13	3	1	107
	Total manufacturing	660	169	191	63	28	15	1,129
D	Electricity, gas and water	14	5	1	1	3	..	24
E	Construction	89	41	90	8	31	9	280
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	44	6	9	4	1	..	66
	Railway transport; air transport	19	4	28	6	2	1	62
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	121	82	38	35	23	4	312
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	26	15	10	6	11	2	71
	Total water transport	147	97	48	41	34	6	383
	Total transport and storage; communication	210	107	85	51	37	7	511
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	35	3	3	2	1	..	47
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	44	34	15	6	3	1	110
	Total	1,236	362	441	135	132	46	2,404

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	58.0	0.4	10.4	*	9.8	..	68.8
	Other mining(c)	6.2	0.1	1.9	0.4	..	2.4	23.5
	Total mining	64.2	0.5	12.3	0.4	9.8	2.4	92.3
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	14.7	47.1	31.7	5.1	0.3	0.4	99.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	17.0	27.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.0	51.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	*	4.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2.1	0.9	3.2	*	..	..	6.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	249.2	84.5	43.3	30.2	7.8	2.8	418.8
	Other manufacturing(e)	6.1	3.5	1.4	4.0	0.3	*	15.2
	Total manufacturing	293.2	163.3	79.8	40.8	8.5	8.2	595.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	27.1	4.2	*	*	2.1	..	33.4
E	Construction	130.7	53.6	34.2	2.9	5.2	2.5	235.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	30.4	13.1	6.9	4.6	*	..	56.3
	Railway transport; air transport	22.1	24.1	19.7	7.0	3.0	0.2	76.3
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	32.3	63.9	7.8	3.7	5.4	1.3	116.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.1	6.7
	Total water transport	33.7	65.3	9.0	5.6	6.2	1.4	122.8
	Total transport and storage; communication	86.2	102.6	35.5	17.2	9.2	1.6	255.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	16.5	10.9	3.4	*	0.6	..	31.5
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	25.8	45.0	7.0	2.8	0.4	*	83.0
	Total	643.7	380.1	172.2	64.1	35.8	14.7	1,326.5

* Less than 50.

For footnotes see page 364.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1971—continued

ASIC division(a)	ASIC industry(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	211.8	0.7	39.1	*	21.9	5.0	251.6
	Other mining(c)	46.4	0.9	3.0	0.5	..	..	83.2
	Total mining	258.2	1.6	42.1	0.5	21.9	5.0	334.8
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	38.8	75.6	43.0	12.8	0.2	0.4	171.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	22.9	35.8	..	1.3	0.1	5.2	65.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4.5	..	0.1	0.1	..	*	4.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	9.2	1.9	4.1	*	..	..	15.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	378.8	117.8	61.7	54.3	18.9	4.3	636.7
	Other manufacturing(e)	23.1	26.6	5.4	4.7	0.9	0.2	60.9
	Total manufacturing	477.4	257.8	114.5	73.3	20.1	10.0	934.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	110.7	11.6	0.1	0.1	4.0	..	126.4
E	Construction	828.9	189.7	62.5	3.5	12.9	4.2	1,109.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	100.9	20.9	11.9	16.1	*	..	150.4
	Railway transport; air transport	54.8	40.9	20.3	11.1	5.4	0.2	132.7
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	21.2	37.8	5.5	3.1	3.6	0.9	73.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3.8	5.8	4.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	17.0
	Total water transport	25.0	43.6	9.8	4.7	4.8	1.1	90.9
	Total transport and storage; communication	180.6	105.4	41.9	31.8	10.3	1.3	374.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	16.7	71.2	2.8	*	0.1	..	91.0
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	15.0	52.2	7.5	2.0	0.1	*	78.5
	Total	1,887.5	689.6	271.4	111.2	69.4	20.6	3,068.6

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—							
	Coal mining	2,899.2	11.6	738.4	0.1	..	..	3,649.3
	Other mining(c)	786.6	14.0	54.2	5.5	425.8	102.3	1,483.6
	Total mining	3,685.8	25.6	792.5	5.6	425.8	102.3	5,132.9
C	Manufacturing—							
	Food, beverages and tobacco	506.0	947.4	550.6	176.7	2.6	4.8	2,199.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	286.8	370.0	0.2	15.5	1.5	56.0	730.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	63.2	..	1.8	0.7	..	0.2	65.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	111.8	30.3	52.4	0.3	..	..	194.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(d)	5,229.8	1,752.8	840.6	741.3	312.9	59.7	8,948.6
	Other manufacturing(e)	322.4	312.0	77.2	63.2	12.4	2.2	789.4
	Total manufacturing	6,520.1	3,412.5	1,522.7	997.6	329.4	122.9	12,927.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	1,607.3	160.2	1.8	0.9	52.9	..	1,822.9
E	Construction	13,151.8	3,246.6	1,027.2	48.2	217.5	73.3	17,902.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—							
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1,714.3	307.4	139.9	208.2	0.4	..	2,380.7
	Railway transport; air transport	782.3	551.4	258.3	135.3	66.9	2.9	1,798.1
	Water transport—							
	Stevedoring services	284.5	500.8	72.9	40.2	49.9	11.9	983.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	57.0	95.3	57.9	21.9	21.4	3.8	257.5
	Total water transport	341.5	596.0	130.9	62.0	71.3	15.6	1,241.2
	Total transport and storage; communication	2,838.1	1,454.8	529.0	405.6	138.6	18.5	5,420.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	174.3	709.7	33.6	0.6	1.0	..	921.8
F, I, J, K	Other industries(f)	240.7	717.3	102.4	26.6	1.3	0.3	1,113.4
	Total	28,218.2	9,726.5	4,009.1	1,484.9	1,166.4	317.3	45,241.3

* Less than \$0.

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206–7. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (e) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (f) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205–7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206–7).

Section XV—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES

Year	NEW SOUTH WALES				VICTORIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost	
			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved
1913	134	40.0	448.0	11.20	29	6.2	77.6	12.56
1914	235	56.3	727.7	12.93	44	7.1	93.9	13.32
1915	272	69.6	565.1	8.12	38	6.2	63.7	10.20
1916	336	123.4	1,174.0	9.51	55	15.7	167.9	10.72
1917	296	134.0	3,335.4	24.89	52	18.1	820.0	45.33
1918	138	33.0	169.2	5.12	33	5.7	160.5	27.93
1919	267	100.0	2,525.4	25.26	62	22.6	601.3	26.60
1920	249	90.4	2,265.2	25.06	53	39.8	816.7	20.52
1921	535	138.5	680.0	4.91	20	6.3	212.7	33.87
1922	342	102.3	586.5	5.73	29	6.1	64.7	10.55
1923	200	60.2	892.3	14.82	29	7.1	98.9	14.03
1924	416	133.7	607.8	5.29	20	10.0	66.6	6.63
1925	430	140.2	649.8	4.63	19	8.6	131.7	15.32
1926	256	96.6	1,111.2	11.50	33	8.6	100.7	11.76
1927	339	148.5	1,134.0	7.63	24	9.2	54.4	5.90
1928	230	80.4	480.4	5.97	21	5.9	110.7	18.83
1929	231	79.3	3,146.0	39.65	11	21.6	1,296.7	60.00
1930	156	48.6	1,443.4	29.72	5	0.4	7.7	18.98
1931	87	22.8	136.0	5.97	10	4.6	27.9	6.00
1932	92	20.0	63.4	3.18	12	6.6	99.6	15.13
1933	54	15.1	53.1	3.52	12	7.5	26.7	3.58
1934	117	36.0	213.8	5.94	19	8.4	108.9	12.92
1935	134	33.4	301.3	9.02	20	7.9	45.7	5.79
1936	188	52.3	432.5	8.27	10	1.8	12.3	6.72
1937	296	87.8	434.6	4.95	11	3.8	70.8	18.55
1938	340	124.5	1,029.4	8.27	19	10.3	104.3	10.14
1939	386	148.5	410.2	2.76	10	2.2	27.3	12.59
1940	313	174.0	1,238.2	7.12	19	8.7	108.0	12.47
1941	513	220.1	778.1	3.53	22	20.1	139.2	6.92
1942	552	151.1	320.1	2.12	20	12.1	35.7	2.94
1943	689	256.4	796.5	3.11	40	19.3	76.7	3.98
1944	801	221.2	575.3	2.60	53	13.6	72.6	5.32
1945	845	261.8	1,792.9	6.85	34	29.2	51.2	1.75
1946	771	229.5	719.6	3.14	35	76.8	507.3	6.60
1947	921	297.8	929.4	3.09	17	7.9	334.2	42.12
1948	1,071	242.5	645.0	2.66	21	41.9	159.9	3.82
1949	739	200.9	1,005.3	5.00	20	22.0	60.1	2.73
1950	1,030	311.8	639.3	2.05	33	74.0	1,208.4	16.33
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	2.25	41	27.2	42.2	1.55
1952	1,316	347.1	763.9	2.20	33	61.9	116.3	1.88
1953	1,080	308.4	759.4	2.46	53	68.1	57.2	0.84
1954	1,063	222.3	501.6	2.26	76	44.8	135.6	3.03
1955	1,072	274.0	673.3	2.46	66	35.5	138.5	3.90
1956	878	226.3	611.3	2.70	54	37.9	111.7	2.95
1957	761	259.0	505.9	1.95	47	9.2	13.4	1.46
1958	624	141.8	231.5	1.63	66	46.7	99.9	2.14
1959	547	126.1	211.4	1.68	60	32.2	35.9	1.11
1960	736	296.9	416.8	1.40	98	86.0	102.8	1.20
1961	529	137.0	318.6	2.33	91	52.7	72.5	1.37
1962	752	209.0	303.4	1.45	166	73.2	100.6	1.37
1963	817	219.0	307.4	1.40	180	88.0	173.0	1.97
1964	828	229.1	320.6	1.40	206	190.1	359.6	1.89
1965	832	251.1	367.9	1.47	208	121.8	214.3	1.76
1966	835	210.0	400.1	1.91	179	101.5	219.6	2.16
1967	836	320.2	468.0	1.46	212	84.5	107.3	1.27
1968	965	355.5	583.4	1.64	327	172.8	243.9	1.41
1969	1,133	521.7	743.8	1.42	367	356.4	717.2	2.01
1970	1,484	740.6	1,393.6	1.88	447	333.0	510.8	1.53
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	2.93	362	380.1	689.6	1.81
1972	1,174	516.1	866.8	1.68	377	338.2	638.4	1.89

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. See also text, page 205. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XV—continued
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES—continued

Year	QUEENSLAND				SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost	
			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved
1913	17	2.0	77.2	38.47	9	0.3	2.4	8.38
1914	18	1.7	27.9	16.52	13	1.2	15.3	12.83
1915	17	2.1	20.2	9.78	15	1.5	19.9	13.40
1916	64	20.3	170.9	8.41	21	1.6	7.9	4.78
1917	39	13.0	318.3	24.40	24	4.1	60.1	14.64
1918	84	10.7	169.3	15.86	17	2.0	17.3	8.61
1919	69	15.4	534.5	34.68	32	7.8	228.6	29.14
1920	55	5.8	102.2	17.60	40	5.8	205.9	35.33
1921	33	4.9	128.3	26.30	19	3.2	96.0	30.37
1922	38	3.2	36.7	11.37	19	3.2	114.3	35.47
1923	25	3.1	55.1	17.99	10	1.8	26.0	14.58
1924	25	3.1	47.2	15.06	14	1.7	19.5	11.49
1925	22	21.3	219.8	10.33	11	1.4	19.5	13.91
1926	29	2.4	30.1	12.32	17	2.7	22.8	8.31
1927	30	30.2	428.1	14.16	19	7.9	51.3	6.51
1928	12	3.6	70.8	19.50	8	3.5	54.8	15.81
1929	4	1.7	3.4	2.03	2	0.6	9.0	15.80
1930	10	1.6	9.9	6.06	7	2.9	22.8	7.92
1931	15	5.7	51.1	8.93	5	0.2	0.7	3.95
1932	10	2.2	21.2	9.55	2	0.1	1.0	8.58
1933	11	3.5	13.9	3.94	1	0.1	0.1	2.00
1934	7	2.9	29.7	10.34	1	*	*	0.25
1935	13	2.0	73.4	36.77	3	0.3	2.5	7.24
1936	12	1.2	14.7	11.76	1	0.1	0.5	5.00
1937	10	1.0	15.7	15.76	6	1.3	4.0	3.02
1938	5	2.7	87.5	32.95	2	0.1	0.2	1.99
1939	5	0.4	1.9	4.99	2	0.2	1.9	10.74
1940	4	3.0	131.6	43.48	5	2.8	9.5	3.44
1941	17	3.7	47.8	13.02	11	3.7	17.7	4.77
1942	6	0.4	2.7	6.40	13	3.6	10.5	2.90
1943	20	9.3	58.9	6.34	24	8.4	19.4	2.30
1944	23	8.5	63.1	7.43	30	21.5	76.1	3.54
1945	27	15.7	208.0	13.21	13	3.8	28.9	7.54
1946	22	23.4	613.7	26.21	18	10.2	29.0	2.84
1947	13	12.0	31.2	2.61	17	5.7	39.7	7.01
1948	12	21.5	815.1	37.86	21	7.0	30.3	4.31
1949	38	26.3	183.3	6.98	18	6.0	28.3	4.73
1950	147	26.6	74.0	2.78	29	14.2	126.5	8.93
1951	191	56.1	96.3	1.72	27	12.7	34.1	2.67
1952	195	40.9	76.3	1.86	32	26.0	64.7	2.49
1953	265	91.5	153.4	1.68	24	18.7	55.5	2.97
1954	278	83.7	183.9	2.20	23	7.3	31.2	4.25
1955	274	86.7	99.3	1.15	43	24.1	66.9	2.78
1956	269	115.4	238.8	2.07	21	18.5	74.7	4.03
1957	221	47.7	95.3	2.00	13	6.3	3.7	0.59
1958	203	62.2	87.9	1.41	22	8.2	9.3	1.14
1959	175	54.9	90.8	1.65	21	5.4	7.5	1.38
1960	173	158.6	153.1	0.96	42	25.7	16.6	0.64
1961	123	78.2	169.0	2.16	26	17.3	17.3	1.00
1962	175	41.8	76.0	1.82	31	11.8	14.6	1.23
1963	160	44.3	54.9	1.24	35	12.0	9.0	0.74
1964	198	92.7	157.6	1.70	55	23.0	62.8	2.73
1965	186	53.6	189.9	3.55	48	28.5	26.4	0.93
1966	171	68.7	80.7	1.17	42	8.8	20.9	2.39
1967	159	46.3	88.2	1.91	55	17.4	18.7	1.07
1968	193	120.2	158.6	1.32	83	39.4	51.1	1.30
1969	253	218.5	238.6	1.09	72	102.8	129.0	1.25
1970	378	158.9	179.2	1.13	156	57.0	93.1	1.63
1971	441	172.2	271.4	1.58	135	64.1	111.2	1.73
1972	442	156.5	292.2	1.87	111	49.8	60.9	1.22

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. See also text, page 205. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. * Less than 50.

Section XV—continued
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES—continued

Year	WESTERN AUSTRALIA				TASMANIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost	
			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved
1913	9	1.0	12.5	12.92	8	0.5	1.0	2.13
1914	18	4.4	124.2	28.16	6	0.3	3.3	10.50
1915	6	0.6	4.1	6.30	2	0.9	4.8	5.21
1916	24	9.1	102.1	11.22	6	0.4	21.4	49.28
1917	23	2.9	102.3	34.70	8	1.7	52.5	31.18
1918	22	4.8	22.4	4.67	1	*	0.5	11.00
1919	20	10.0	348.7	34.96	5	1.7	63.3	37.53
1920	45	12.0	166.6	13.87	12	1.8	31.7	18.04
1921	12	12.1	145.1	12.03	5	0.2	24.1	107.03
1922	8	0.8	43.5	53.94	5	0.4	9.3	24.05
1923	6	4.0	72.3	18.04	3	0.2	1.1	5.55
1924	13	3.5	66.7	19.08	5	0.3	11.6	36.04
1925	10	4.1	98.9	23.93	3	0.2	3.0	12.51
1926	9	0.6	9.1	15.11	10	0.9	5.1	5.70
1927	20	3.4	23.8	7.02	6	0.8	15.0	19.29
1928	11	2.5	45.9	21.72	4	0.5	5.6	12.30
1929	4	0.9	2.7	3.05	6	0.5	3.4	7.18
1930	2	0.5	27.1	57.85	3	0.3	0.4	1.48
1931	13	3.9	24.0	6.12	2	0.2	5.4	33.60
1932	8	2.7	11.2	4.16	2	1.2	15.6	13.38
1933	10	3.9	16.9	4.31	1	0.1	1.2	16.00
1934	10	3.5	17.8	5.11	..	..	..	..
1935	11	3.6	72.0	19.98	1	0.1	0.1	2.00
1936	19	4.7	32.4	6.87	4	0.4	3.7	9.91
1937	12	1.7	14.4	8.65	4	0.4	17.0	44.90
1938	7	3.6	43.8	12.01	2	2.2	72.2	32.81
1939	7	1.3	14.1	11.25	4	0.1	0.2	3.13
1940	4	3.0	7.4	2.44	2	0.2	10.5	45.90
1941	3	0.3	0.8	2.79	..	..	..	..
1942	8	1.8	8.9	4.89	2	0.1	0.1	1.00
1943	10	2.5	38.4	15.11	2	0.2	0.2	1.07
1944	30	11.0	90.0	8.16	4	0.5	35.7	66.93
1945	16	3.8	32.5	8.55	10	1.6	6.2	3.92
1946	11	6.4	69.6	10.94	8	1.7	6.6	3.97
1947	7	1.8	6.1	3.44	6	1.4	5.6	4.05
1948	9	2.4	7.8	3.33	4	0.5	1.0	2.03
1949	16	5.7	26.3	4.64	15	3.5	29.3	8.37
1950	15	2.0	5.7	2.93	19	3.1	8.4	2.72
1951	10	4.2	5.1	1.22	21	4.6	10.4	2.24
1952	21	19.2	127.8	6.67	26	10.3	14.1	1.37
1953	11	3.7	5.0	1.36	18	5.1	18.4	3.63
1954	15	5.5	21.7	3.94	31	6.1	25.9	4.26
1955	16	9.8	9.6	0.97	48	13.4	20.4	1.52
1956	14	11.1	31.9	2.87	45	16.0	46.9	2.94
1957	14	5.4	3.1	0.57	36	7.2	5.3	0.74
1958	20	11.0	3.0	0.27	24	9.3	4.5	0.49
1959	20	11.2	11.2	1.00	34	6.3	6.6	1.04
1960	43	25.7	27.3	1.06	40	9.1	7.0	0.76
1961	22	9.7	23.2	2.40	14	4.7	4.6	0.99
1962	28	8.4	6.3	0.75	18	5.1	4.0	0.78
1963	28	42.6	32.0	0.75	11	5.0	2.9	0.58
1964	26	6.2	7.1	1.16	8	1.9	1.9	1.02
1965	33	12.6	10.0	0.79	17	5.1	3.9	0.76
1966	25	2.9	6.2	2.17	14	2.5	3.1	1.23
1967	26	5.1	6.0	1.18	29	6.2	7.3	1.17
1968	70	18.7	21.8	1.16	28	7.8	13.0	1.68
1969	104	59.1	101.4	1.72	44	8.7	9.9	1.14
1970	125	46.5	141.1	3.04	66	14.8	32.2	2.18
1971	132	35.8	69.4	1.94	46	14.7	20.6	1.41
1972	105	28.3	94.6	3.34	48	15.2	19.2	1.26

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. See also text, page 205. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. * Less than 50.

Section XVI

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(a): AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of unions	Number of members ('000)		
		Males	Females	Persons
1912	408	415.5	17.7	433.2
1913	432	477.6	20.3	497.9
1914	430	500.7	22.6	523.3
1915	415	499.1	28.9	528.0
1916	392	507.0	39.6	546.6
1917	389	518.6	45.6	564.2
1918	394	531.1	50.7	581.8
1919	394	564.3	63.4	627.7
1920	388	606.6	77.8	684.4
1921	382	622.5	80.5	703.0
1922	387	616.9	86.0	702.9
1923	383	608.8	90.9	699.7
1924	376	640.8	88.4	729.2
1925	382	699.4	96.3	795.7
1926	372	745.7	105.8	851.5
1927	369	793.2	118.5	911.7
1928	379	785.2	126.3	911.5
1929	374	774.0	127.2	901.2
1930	362	735.8	120.0	855.8
1931	362	656.1	112.9	769.0
1932	361	630.7	110.1	740.8
1933	356	626.3	113.1	739.4
1934	355	641.4	121.2	762.6
1935	354	662.4	128.4	790.8
1936	356	685.8	129.0	814.8
1937	358	720.6	135.7	856.3
1938	366	748.8	136.4	885.2
1939	380	778.4	137.1	915.5
1940	381	806.6	149.3	955.9
1941	374	886.7	189.0	1,075.7
1942	377	943.5	238.9	1,182.4
1943	375	936.0	268.9	1,204.9
1944	370	944.8	274.0	1,218.8
1945	362	941.3	259.1	1,200.4
1946	392	1,028.6	255.8	1,284.4
1947	395	1,087.4	278.1	1,365.5
1948	364	1,172.7	283.1	1,455.8
1949	349	1,226.8	294.1	1,520.9
1950	360	1,301.8	303.5	1,605.3
1951	359	1,368.7	321.6	1,690.3
1952	360	1,354.2	283.3	1,637.5
1953	365	1,381.1	298.7	1,679.8
1954	371	1,448.2	339.3	1,787.5
1955	372	1,464.0	337.9	1,801.9
1956	375	1,470.6	340.8	1,811.4
1957	373	1,464.0	346.2	1,810.2
1958	370	1,465.7	345.5	1,811.2
1959	369	1,494.7	356.0	1,850.7
1960	363	1,534.4	378.0	1,912.4
1961	355	1,521.9	372.7	1,894.6
1962	347	1,561.9	388.6	1,950.5
1963	347	1,588.5	415.0	2,003.5
1964	340	1,624.0	430.8	2,054.8
1965	334	1,663.4	452.8	2,116.2
1966	330	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5
1967	324	1,663.7	487.6	2,151.3
1968	319	1,691.1	499.5	2,190.7
1969	309	1,717.5	521.6	2,239.1
1970	305	1,750.6	564.1	2,314.6
1971	303	1,818.2	618.3	2,436.6
1972	305	1,827.4	696.2	2,523.7

(a) Number of separate unions (without interstate duplication) and membership at the end of the years shown. For further information concerning these statistics, see pages 248-52.

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